Lesson 46 Expensive and uncomfortable

既昂贵又受罪　同位语从句

与课文关联的 12个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)

unload /ˌʌnˈləʊd/ v. 卸（货）	wooden /ˈwʊdn/ adj. 木制的	extremely * /ɪkˈstriːmli/ adv. 非常，极其
occur * /əˈkɜː(r)/ v. 发生	astonish /əˈstɒnɪʃ/ v. 使惊讶	pile /paɪl/ n. 堆
woollen /ˈwʊlən/ n. 羊毛的	goods /gʊdz/ n.（常用复数）货物，商品	discover * /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ v. 发现
admit * /ədˈmɪt/ v. 承认	confine /kənˈfaɪn/ v. 关在（一个狭小的空间里）	normal * /ˈnɔːm(ə)l/ adj. 正常的，通常的

课文理解 搭个顺风机　难度：5 级

※ Expensive and uncomfortable

- It is too **expensive**! 贵得令人不能接受
- The book is **dear**. 这本书有点贵（这本书是~~亲爱的~~）

※ When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing.

『 a (great) number of... 许多，若干... 』

- You've made **a number of** mistakes in typing this letter.

『 **部分动词加前缀 un- 可以表示做相反的动作** 』

unload ^{v.} 卸，取下；退出，取出	**load** ^{v.}装上，装进；承载，装载
Unload everything from the boat and clean it thoroughly. 从小船上卸下所有的货物并彻底地清洗。	The three men seemed to have finished **loading** the truck. 这3个人好像已经装好了那辆卡车。
uncomfortable ^{adj.}身体不适的，感到不舒服的	**comfortable** ^{adj.}令人舒适的；感到舒服的，安逸的
unsmiling ^{adj.}严肃的；不笑的	**smiling** ^{adj.}微笑的；欢快的

※ * No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.

『 **No one could account for the fact that...** 谁也弄不清楚...这样一个事实 』

- No one knows... 没有人知道...
- No one there was able to **explain** the mystery. 那里没有人能解释这个谜。

account for ^{解释，说明：} 对某事物进行解释或说明。	解释必须是令人满意的	- How do you **account for** the company's alarmingly high staff turnover? 你怎么解释这家公司高得惊人的人员流动率？ - How do you **account for** the fact that unemployment is still rising?你如何解释失业人数仍在增加这个现实？ - The gene they discovered today doesn't **account for** all those cases.他们今天发现的那种基因解释不了所有的那些情况。 - The bad weather in England accounts for Harrison's decision to leave the country. - How do you account for the battered car?
explain ^{v.}解释，说明；（...的）原因	只要是一个解释就行	- The girl was able to explain what had happened to her. - As the Commanding Officer explained later, one half of the station did not know what the other half was doing!

give the explanation ^给出（...的）解释	说明原因、作出说明（或解释）	• Give the explanation for changing the plan.^说明你改变计划的原因。 • You give the explanation is always too late.^你给的解释总是太晚。 • I come to give the explanation of the unfortunate affair and make compensation. 我是来解释这件不幸事件并要求对此进行赔偿的。

『 **同位语从句** (用一个句子做同位语解释前面的抽象名词) 』

- The fact **that** one of the boxes was extremely heavy. that 后面的从句为 fact 的同位语从句，说明 fact 的具体内容。

> 一个句子跟在一个名词后，可以是定语从句，也可以是同位语从句。两者的区别是**同位语**从句后的 that 是起**解释**说明的作用，而**定语**从句是起**修饰**作用；that 在从句中做主语或宾语成分，则是定语从句，that 在从句中不能做主语或宾语成分，则是同位语从句

同位语从句 （一个句子做同位语解释抽象名词）	**定语从句** （一个句子做定语修饰名词）
He couldn't explain the fact **that** Mary's wallet was found in his room.同位语从句的写法同"宾语从句而不是定语从句哟~（名词性从句：宾|表|主|同位）"	He couldn't explain the fact **that** he did it. 修饰限定前面的名词
同位语 （名词、词组解释名词）	**定语** （介词词组做定语修饰名词）
Tim has gone to Alice Springs, **a small town in the centre of Australia**. 用一个短语(非句子)解释前面的名词(使用","隔开)	There is a small town **in the centre of Australia**. 使用一个词组限定修饰前面的名词

※ It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the box. 形式主语

『 **open up** ^{打开} 』

- When he received the gifts, he **opened** them **up** at once.

sth. occurred to sb. 某人(突然)想起某事	**it occurs / occurred to do sth. sb.** ^某人突然想起去做某事（固定搭配）
As I was walking home, a brilliant idea suddenly **occurred to me**.当我走在回家的路上，突然间我想到了一个绝妙	• **It occurs to me to call** her right now.我突然想到现在就给她打电

的主意。

- **It occurred to her to apologize** for the mistake.她突然想到要为错误道歉。

※ He was astonished at what he found. what 引导名词性从句作介词 at 的宾语，what = the thing which/that...(介词后的宾语从句)

sb. **be astonished** at sth. 某事使/让某人吃惊	Sam appears **astonished** at the news/sound.
sb. be (so) surprised at sth. (that) 某人对某事感到(很)惊讶	• He was so surprised at discovering that ... (主动)他惊呀于发现了... • He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away. at介词后要接名词，所要使用being + done表被动（主动表被动）

※ A man was lying in the box on top of a pile of wooden goods.

『 a pile of 一堆...(量化词) 』

- piles of snow 一堆堆的雪
- a pile of papers 一堆文件(纸)
- a pile of leaves 一堆树叶
- a pile of crap 一堆粪便

on top of 在...之上（与顶端有接触面）	at the top of 在...上方（at the top of 之前的词属于其之后的词的范围之内）
The park lies on top of a coalfield. 这个公园位在一个煤田上。	I waited at the top of the stairs.我在楼梯顶端上等着。

※ He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away. even adv. 甚至，即使；更加，愈加；其实，实际上

『 was surprised at 对...感到惊讶：感到对某事或某人的行为、情况或事实感到惊讶或意外。 』

- He was so surprised at discovering... 主动 (他惊讶地发现)
- He was so surprised at being discovered... 被动(他惊讶于被发现了)

『 **doing** / **being done** 动名词与进行时被动 』

- I was puzzled **at** being invited to the stranger's wedding. 被动语态 be + done，但这里什么使用了being?
  其跟本原因是因为 at 是一个介词，后面要跟名词、动名词，所有的Be动词中只有being是动名词。
- She was amused **at** talking with her new friend. 主动语态：介词 at 后同上，所以将talk变成了动名词talking.
- He was delighted **at** being promoted to senior manager. 被升职了
- The thief was shocked **at** being caught by the police. 被抓

※ He had had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over eighteen hours.

for 表"因为"	**because** conj.（说明原因）因为，由于；（作出解释）因为
放句中，不能放在句首	可以放句首与句中。

『 **have a trip = go on a trip** 去旅行 』

- How I am thirsty for a chance to **have a trip**! 我多么渴望有一次旅行的机会啊!
- My family will **go on a trip** to Beijing this summer. 我们一家这个夏天将去北京旅行。

『 **be confined to** 把...限制起来 』

- Last weekend, Tom's mother **confined** him **to** his room.

over adv.越过；超过	**more than** 超过、多于
- It's over 80 degrees outside. 外面超过80度。 - He's over 50. 他已年过半百。 - His family have accumulated property worth well over $1 million. 他家已经积累了价值远远超过一百万美元的财产。	- He loves me **more than** you do. 他比你更爱我。 - She earns a lot **more than** I do. 她赚的钱比我多多了。

※ The man was ordered to pay $3,500 for the cost of the trip.

pay...for... 为...付钱，为...付出代价	**cost of...** ...的花费, 费用
She **paid** $50 **for** that dress.	the **cost of** government 政府开支

语法知识　同位语从句　难度：5 级

『 **含义** 一个句子做同位语去解释说明前面的名词。 』

『 **位置** 所解释的**抽象名词**后(fact, news, theory, idea, suggestion, report ...)。 』

『 **写法** 同宾语从句，这是因为宾语从句、表语从句、主语从句、同位语从句的结构同属于名词性从句。同位语从句通常使用that去引导，that不做成分也不可以省略。 』

- I have no doubt **that** he will help me.^{我毫不怀疑他将会帮我的忙。}
- We support the argument **that** the problems of school buses must be taken seriously.^{我们支持}这种观点，校车问题必须被严肃对待。
- We discuss the question **whether** the meeting should be held. 我们讨论了是否这个会议应该举行的这个问题。
- The plan **that** a new subway station will be built here **is** welcomed.^{一个新的地铁站将会建在这里，这个}计划受欢迎。

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
occur	occurred	occurred	occurring
admit	admitted	admitted	admitting
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
shake	shook	shaken	shaking

扩展知识 动词与介词搭配的词组 难度：7 级

『 **后面可接with的动词** 』

- I'm **pleased with** this room.
- Sam used to **mix with** those people. 萨姆过去常与那些人交往。
- We'll **begin with** the exercises. 我们从练习开始。

词组	例句
Communicate with 与...联系，沟通	He <u>communicates with</u> his colleagues via email. （他通过电子邮件与同事联系。）
Compare with 与...比较	Let's <u>compare</u> this car <u>with</u> the one next to it. （我们来比较一下这辆车与旁边的那辆。）

词组	例句
Compete with 与…竞争	She <u>competed with</u> athletes from around the world. （她与来自世界各地的运动员竞争。）
Correspond with 与…一致	His story doesn't <u>correspond with</u> the facts. （他的说法与事实不一致。）
Contrast with 与…对比	The warm weather in Miami <u>contrasts with</u> the cold in Alaska. （迈阿密的温暖气候与阿拉斯加的寒冷形成对比。）
Quarrel with/about 与…争吵	She tends to <u>quarrel with</u> her brother over small things. （她倾向于因小事与她弟弟争吵。）
Mix with 与…混合	You can mix the red and blue colors to create purple. （你可以混合红色和蓝色来制造紫色。）
Confuse with 与…混淆	Some people confuse the twins because they look so alike. （一些人因为他们长得太像而把这对双胞胎搞混。）
Agree/Comply with 同意/服从	He agreed with the new company policy. （他同意了新公司政策。）
Begin/Finish with 开始/结束	We'll begin with an introduction and finish with a conclusion. （我们将从介绍开始，然后以总结结束。）
Cope with 处理	She had to cope with the stress of her demanding job. （她不得不应对她繁重工作的压力。）
Begin with 以…开始	The book begins with an introduction. （这本书以介绍开始。）
Comply with 同意	All employees must comply with company policies. （所有员工必须遵守公司政策。）
Disgust(ed) with 使…讨厌	She was disgusted with the dirty restroom. （她对脏乱的洗手间感到讨厌。）
Finish with 完成	He finished with the project ahead of schedule. （他提前完成了这个项目。）
Help with/in 帮助	Can you help with the cooking? （你可以帮忙做饭吗？）

词组	例句
Interfere with/in 干扰	The noise from the construction site interfered with my work. （建筑工地的噪音干扰了我的工作。）
Occupy(ied) with 从事于	He is occupied with his research project. （他正忙于他的研究项目。）
Part with 放弃	It's hard to part with sentimental belongings. （很难放弃有情感纪念意义的物品。）
Please(d) with 对...满意	The customer was pleased with the service. （顾客对服务感到满意。）
Reason with 规劝	I tried to reason with him, but he wouldn't listen. （我试图劝说他，但他不肯听。）
Satisfy (fied) with/by 感到满足	She was satisfied with her exam results. （她对自己的考试成绩感到满意。）
Threaten (ed) with 威胁	He threatened her with legal action. （他以法律诉讼来威胁她。）

『 后面可接for的动词 』

- He was **searched for** the stolen money.
- Can you **account for** his strange behavious?

短语	例句
Account for 说明(原因)	Can you account for his strange behavior? （你能解释一下他奇怪的行为吗？）
Ask for/of 请求	She asked for a raise in her salary. （她请求加薪。）
Act for/on 代表	He acts for the company in legal matters. （他在法律事务上代表公司。）
Apologize for 因...而道歉	He apologized for being late to the meeting. （他为迟到会议而道歉。）
Blame for 责备	They blamed him for the project's failure. （他们责备他导致项目失败。）
Beg for 乞求	She begged for forgiveness. （她恳求原谅。）

短语	例句
Call for 需要	This situation calls for immediate action.（这种情况需要立即采取行动。）
Charge for 收费	They charged me $20 for the repair.（他们为维修收了我20美元。）
Exchange for 交换	I exchanged my old phone for a new one.（我用旧手机换了一部新手机。）
Hope for 希望	We hope for a brighter future.（我们期待更美好的未来。）
Look for 寻找	I need to look for my keys.（我需要找我的钥匙。）
Mistake for 误认为	I mistook her for my sister.（我把她误认为我的姐姐。）
Mourn for 哀悼	The nation mourned for the loss of its leader.（国家为失去领袖而哀悼。）
Pay for 为...付款	I'll pay for the meal.（我会付餐费。）
Prepare for 准备	We need to prepare for the upcoming exam.（我们需要准备即将到来的考试。）
Provide for 提供	The parents provide for their children's education.（父母提供孩子的教育。）
Search for 寻求	They are searching for a solution to the problem.（他们正在寻求解决问题的方法。）
Thank for 感谢	I want to thank you for your help.（我要感谢你的帮助。）
Vote for/on 投票支持	She plans to vote for the candidate she believes in.（她计划投票支持她认可的候选人。）
Wait for/on 等候	We'll have to wait for the bus to arrive.（我们必须等公交车到达。）

『 **后面可接at的动词** at 通常用于表达感情的一些词之后，并且这些词往往用被动语态，at 用于其它动词之后一般为主动语态。 』

- He was **astonished at** what he found.
- Dan was both surprised and **amused at** the news.

短语	例句
Amused at/by 对…感到有趣	She was amused by the clown's antics.（她对小丑的滑稽表演感到有趣。）
Arrive at/in 到达	They arrived at the airport on time.（他们准时到达了机场。）
Astonish(ed) at/by 感到惊愕	He was astonished by the magician's tricks.（他对魔术师的把戏感到惊愕。）
Exclaim at 惊叫	She exclaimed at the sudden noise.（她因突然的声音而惊叫。）
Glance at 对…看一眼	He glanced at the newspaper headlines.（他瞥了一眼报纸的头条。）
Guess at 猜测	I can only guess at what happened.（我只能猜测发生了什么事情。）
Knock at 敲	Someone is knocking at the door.（有人在敲门。）
Look at 看	Please look at this picture.（请看这张图片。）
Point at/to 指向	She pointed at the map to show the way.（她指着地图指示方向。）
Shock(ed) at/by 感到震惊	They were shocked by the news of the accident.（他们对事故的消息感到震惊。）
Stare at 盯着…看	He stared at the beautiful sunset.（他盯着美丽的日落看。）
Surprise(d) at/by 感到惊讶	I was surprised by her sudden visit.（她突然的拜访让我感到惊讶。）
Wonder at/about 感到惊异	They wondered at the beauty of the natural scenery.（他们对自然风光的美丽感到惊异。）
Work at/on 钻研	She is working on her research project.（她正在进行研究项目。）

『 后面可接to的动词 』

- I prefer **listening to** music to reading newspapers.
- Will you **see to** this flower while I'm away? 我不在的时候你照看一下这花好吗？
- I shall **see to** the dinner tonight. 今晚我做晚饭。

短语	例句
Accustom(ed) to 习惯于	She was accustomed to the cold weather.（她习惯于寒冷的天气。）
Amount to 达到	The total expenses amount to $500.（总费用达到500美元。）
Appeal to 呼吁	The charity organization appealed to the public for donations.（慈善组织向公众呼吁捐赠。）
Apply to/for 适用于	This rule applies to all employees.（这条规定适用于所有员工。）
Attach(ed) to 附属于	The small island is attached to the mainland.（这个小岛附属于大陆。）
Attend to 参加	She needs to attend to her duties.（她需要履行职责。）
Belong to 属于	The house belongs to my family.（这房子属于我家。）
Challenge to 向…提出挑战	He challenged his opponent to a game of chess.（他向对手提出下象棋的挑战。）
Compare to/with 比较	She compared the two options carefully.（她仔细比较了两个选项。）
Condemn(ed) to 判刑	He was condemned to ten years in prison.（他被判刑十年监禁。）
Confess to 承认	He finally confessed to the crime.（他最终承认了罪行。）
Confine to 限制	The restrictions are confined to this area.（限制仅限于这个区域。）
Consent to 同意	She consented to the proposal.（她同意了这个提案。）
Convert to 改信(某宗教)	He converted to Buddhism last year.（他去年改信了佛教。）
Entitle(d) to 享有权利	The certificate entitles you to certain benefits.（这个证书使您享有某些权益。）
Listen to 听	Please listen to the music.（请听音乐。）

短语	例句
Mention to 提到	He mentioned the idea to his colleagues.（他向同事提到了这个想法。）
Object to 反对	She objects to the new policy.（她反对新政策。）
Occur to 想到	It didn't occur to me to check the weather forecast.（我没有想到要查看天气预报。）
Prefer to 更喜欢	I prefer tea to coffee.（我更喜欢茶而不是咖啡。）
React to/against 对…反应	How did he react to the news?（他对这个消息有什么反应？）
Reply to 回答	She replied to his question.（她回答了他的问题。）
Respond to 响应	The company responded to customer feedback.（公司对客户反馈做出了回应。）
See to 注意	Please see to it that the door is locked.（请确保门锁好。）
Submit to 服从于	He had to submit to the rules of the organization.（他必须服从该组织的规定。）
Surrender to 向…投降	The enemy forces surrendered to the allies.（敌军向盟军投降。）
Turn to 转向	When faced with a challenge, he turned to his friends for help.（面临挑战时，他向朋友寻求帮助）
Yield to 屈服	She refused to yield to his demands.（她拒绝屈服于他的要求。）

miss the boat
错失良机

共有9道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在"ncego.com"笔记官网查看)

1. I don' t agree ＿＿＿＿ you.（填空）

2. She preferred _____ wait for him. （填空）

3. I'm surprised _____ you! （填空）

4. You must reply _____ his letter. （填空）

5. Don't blame me _____ the accident. （填空）

6. I knocked _____ the door. （填空）

7. He turned _____ me for help, even after I had quarrelled with him. （填空）

8. The man had hidden in the box _____ . （单选）

   A、to get to Sydney   B、because it contained woollen goods
   C、to avoid paying the fare from London to Sydney
   D、because no one would find him

9. Which boxes contained clothing? _____ . （单选）

   A、The wooden   B、The wood   C、The woody ones
   D、The wooden ones