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# Lesson 50 Taken for a ride

乘车兜风 定语 状语

与课文关联的 4 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**ride** \* /raɪd/ n. 旅行

**excursion** /ɪk'skɜːʃn/ n. 远足

**conductor** /kən'dʌktə(r)/

n. 售票员

**view** \* /vjuː/ n. 景色

## 课文理解 公交一日游 难度：4 级

※ **Taken for a ride** 冤大头; 被骗; 乘车兜风

- taken for granted 理所当然
- taken-for-granted world 想当然的世界

<b>take...for...</b> 把...当作...	<b>take sb. for a ride</b> 欺骗某人; 带某人去兜风
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• taken for a ride 就当作是一次兜风</li> <li>• She feels like she has been <b>taken for a ride</b>. 她觉得她自己被利用了。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• taken for 上当了</li> <li>• Or if you want to <b>take me for a ride</b>. 如你只是想让我搭段便车。</li> </ul>

※ **I love travelling in the country, but I don't like losing my way.** 动名词doing 做宾语

『 **love / like doing sth.** 喜欢做某事 (固定词组搭配强调一种习惯) 』

- I **love** my brother, but I don't **like** his girlfriend. 普通名词
- I **love** having dinner with you, but I don't **like** paying for dinner. 动名词

『 **lose one's way** 迷路 』

- He doesn't know this city. He might **lose his way** coming alone. 他不熟悉这个城市，一个人来可能会迷路的。
- Stay by me, I don't want you to **lose the way**. 留在我身边哦，我不想你迷路呢。

※ I **went on an excursion** recently, but my trip **took** me longer **than I expected**. 比较级

『 **go on an excursion = have an excursion** 作一次短距离的旅行（远足） 』

- They've **gone on an excursion** to York. 他们到约克旅游去了。
- We **went on an** all-day **excursion** to the island. 我们到岛上去游览了一整天。
- In Bermuda, Sam's father **took** him **on an excursion** to a coral barrier. 在百慕大，萨姆的父亲带他去了一趟到珊瑚堤的短途旅行。
- We had one last trip to make, **a day excursion from** Damascus by car. 我们有从大马士革坐一天车的最后一次旅行。

『 **go on** 进行，为（某一目的）而去 』

- I'll **go on** holiday next month.
- Did you **go on** a trip last month?
- Tickets **go on** sale this week. 票本周开始出售。

『 **take sb. some time** 花费某人多少时间 § 』

- My trip **took** me a long time. 主语不能是人(三册会推翻这个说法😅)
- The recovery **took** her three years. (takes / took / will take / have taken ...)
- **I'm taking** too much of your **time**.

<p><b>It takes sb. some time to do sth.</b> 花费某人多少时间</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>It took me a month to</b> learn book 2. 形式主语</li> <li>• <b>It took me ten minutes to persuade her.</b> ✓ (加分) = <b>To persuade her</b> (头重) took me ten minutes. 去劝说她(过去)花费了我10分钟。</li> </ul>
<p><b>sb. spend some time (on) doing sth.</b></p>	<p><b>I spent</b> a month learning English. 主语是人可以使用spend 花钱、花时间</p>

<b>sb. spend some time on sth.</b>	He <b>spends some time on</b> his hobbies every weekend. 他每个周末都会花一些时间在他的爱好上。
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『 金钱上的花费 』

<b>cost</b> 主语不能是人	<b>pay for sth.</b> 为某事付款或付出代价
Letters will <b>cost</b> a little more, but they will certainly travel faster.	...you can <b>pay for</b> my dinner.

『 **than I expected** 比我所预料的 (口语) 』

- The question is easier **than I expected**.
- You are more beautiful **than I expected**.
- You are better **than I expected**.
- The holiday took you longer **than I expected**.
- I **was expecting** him here at five forty-five.

<b>than I thought</b> 比我原以为的	The English class took me longer <b>than I thought</b> .
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※ 'but I don't **know** (that) where it **is**!' 陈述句语序(宾语从句)

where it is 注意单词的连读，音标以元音音标结尾，字母以“re”或“er”结尾的，会与下一个元音之间加“r”这个音。

※ \* 'I'll **tell** you where to **get off**!' answered the conductor. 宾语从句的省略

『 **wh- / how to do** what 做什么；how 如何做 』

主句	省略	宾语从句
I'll tell you where	you should	get off.
	you ought to	get on the bus 上车
	you have to	get off the bus 下车

you might	exit. 出去
you could	enter. 进入
you can	catch the last bus. No one <u>got on/off</u> (the bus) at the last bus stop.

『“特殊疑问词 + to + 动词原形”省略(sb. should)后可用来取代宾语从句直击核心』

省略后不用考虑语序、不用考虑时态，直击从句核心，有更简洁的表达能力。

宾语从句 <small>陈述语序</small>	(宾语从句的省略) 特殊疑问词 + to + v. <small>动词原形</small>
Can you tell me <b>how</b> I can get there?	Can you tell me <b>how to get</b> there?
Can you tell me <b>what</b> I should do?	Can you tell me <b>what to do</b> ?
I don't know <b>which</b> I should choose.	I don't know <b>which to choose</b> .
I wonder <b>when</b> I should have a meeting.	I wonder <b>when to have</b> a meeting.
Can you tell me <b>how</b> I should begin a letter?	Can you tell me <b>how to begin</b> a letter?

歌曲 *Making Love Out of Nothing at All* 无羁之恋 宾语从句的省略(除了爱，什么都不重要)

- I know just **how to whisper**.
- and I know just **how to cry**.
- I know just **where to find the answers**.
- and I know just **how to lie**.
- I know just **how to fake it**.
- and I know **just how to scheme**.

## Air Supply - Making Love Out Of Nothing At All (Official HD ...



※ I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

『in the front of 在...(内部的) 前面』

- I'm going to put it here, in front of the window. 窗户的前面
- I'll be in the front office all day. 我整天都在总办公室。

※ Looking round, I realized that I was the only passenger left on the bus.

**Looking round** 使用doing的词组修饰整个句子做状语，主动(请看上一课的推演)。

- She said without even **looking round**. 她连看都不看一下就说。
- **Looking round**, he stood still and waited till the child had reached him. 他环顾四周，站着不动，等着孩子来到他身边。
- **Looking round**, he discovered a small wagon with a lean horse. 他环顾四周，发现了一辆小马车，一匹瘦骨嶙峋的小马在前面拉着。

to do 目的	doing 主动	done 被动
修饰名词 =定语、修饰句子 =状语可以采用：就近修饰(知道修饰了什么才能看懂内容)、意思搭配的排除法、标点辅助等。		
to do 不定式：主语、宾语、宾语补足语等，起到名词、形容词或副词的作用。	如果-ing / -ed 做宾补，与宾语有关：I find the door locked. (locked 被动，门被锁)	

非谓语动词 (to do不定式、动名词doing或过去分词done) 做状语, 这个动作必然与主句主语有关：动名词 doing 与主句主语构成主动关系而现在分词done与主句主语构成被动关系及 动词不定式 to do 与主句主语构成目的关系如果非谓语动词做定语, 只与被修饰词相关, 与主语无关。

- **passing planes** 路过的飞机(主动)
- **ploughed field** 耕过的地(被动)

『 **with + n.** 表示状态 』

- I do sth. with an **excitement**. 强调动作本身 = I am excited to do sth. 强调期待和兴奋

<b>on the bus</b> 更常用表“乘坐”	<b>in the bus</b> 也可以表“乘坐”更表处于“状态”
The people <b>on the bus</b> waved and we waved back. 公共汽车上的人挥手致意，我们也向他们挥手。	That afternoon, <b>in the bus</b> on the way back to school, Emma sat next to Julia, her new friend. 那天下午，在回学校的公共汽车上，艾玛坐在她的新朋友茱莉亚旁边。

※ You' ll **have to get off** here, the conductor said.

『 **have to** 不得不 = **have got to** 』

- Jennifer will **have to take part in a new play soon**. 受外力影响，不得不做某事。
- The decision has been made and I **have got to stand by it**. 这个决定已经作出，我得坚持它。
- We **have got to leave right now**. 我们必须马上离开。
- **I've got to run, Dad. See you later.**

<b>must</b> 必须	You <b>must stay in bed for another two days</b> . 主观/权威因素更大导致必须做某事。
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※ 'This **is as far as we go**.' “和... 相比一样的 ...”

『 **as far as + 从句** 到...程度/限度，就...的限度而言 』

- as far as we go. 言外之意 We couldn't go any more.
- This is **as far as** I can do. 我尽力了
- I can't bear (it any more). / It was more than I could bear. = This is **as far as** I bear. 我受不了了
- This is **as far as** I can understand. 我就知道这么多
- This is **as far as** I can afford. 我只能付这么多钱
- **As far as** I know, they haven't returned from abroad. 据我所知...
- This is **as far as** I can help you. 我能帮你的就这么多。

<b>as well as</b> 和，以及，还有...	Coursework is taken into account <b>as well as</b> exam results. 除考试结果外，课程作业也要计入成绩。
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※ 'Oh dear' said the conductor suddenly. 'I **forgot to put** you off.'

『 forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事 』

- I forget to **shut** the door. 我忘了锁门
- Don't **forget to** post the letters. 别忘了寄信。

forget <b>doing</b> sth. 忘记做过了某事	I forget <b>shutting</b> the door. 我忘了门已经锁了
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『 put off 推迟;摆脱; 欺诈; 困惑... 』

- We've had to **put off** our wedding until September. 我们只得把婚期推迟到九月。
- I **put off** the notebook pages. 我把笔记本一页一页的撕掉。
- He was **put off** science by bad teaching. 教学不好使他失去了对理科的兴趣。
- Once, she had been **put off** by his hauteur. 她以前对他的傲慢很反感。

put sb. off	让...下车 (或飞机、船等) = remind sb. to do 提醒 (某人) ...	I'll <b>put you off</b> when we get there. 到那里时, 我会叫您下车的。
	推脱, 敷衍;阻碍	You do not let the distractions <b>put you off</b> . 你不要让分心的事情阻碍你的工作。
	不理睬; 拖延; 推迟等	I always put him off. 我总是不理睬他。
put sth. off	推迟, 延期	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• put off the meeting</li> <li>• put off the appointment</li> </ul>

※ 'Well, in that case, I **prefer to stay** on the bus,' I answered.

『 in that(this) case 如果那样 (这样) 的话, 既然是那样 (这样) 』

- Is he one of your best friends? **In that/this case**, you may invite him.

『 prefer v. 更喜爱, 宁可 』

不比较(结论)		比较	
prefer + 名词、代词	I <b>prefer</b> apple(s).	<b>prefer n. to + n.</b>	I prefer apple(s) to peach(es).
prefer + doing sth. 更喜欢做某事	He prefers <b>reading</b> a book before bed.	<b>prefer doing sth. to doing sth.</b>	He prefers <b>reading</b> a book to <b>watching</b> TV before bed.

<b>prefer + to do sth.</b> 更喜欢做某事 (宁可做某事)	I prefer to cook.	<b>prefer to do rather than do sth.</b> 宁可...也不...	I prefer to cook <b>rather than</b> order takeout.
<b>prefer + 从句</b>	I <b>prefer</b> that you <b>don't tell</b> anyone my secret. (我宁愿你不要告诉任何人我的秘密。)		

## 单词句型 表示习惯性动作 难度：4 级

表示状态、感觉、情绪、精神活动的动词 常用于一般现在时而不用于进行时。

动词	音标	例句
<b>appear</b> 出现, 显现	/ə'pi:ə/	The sun will appear in the morning. (太阳将在早晨出现。)
<b>appreciate</b> 欣赏, 感激	/ə'pri:ʃi,ei,t/	I appreciate your help. (我感谢你的帮助。)
<b>believe</b> 相信, 认为	/bɪ'li:v/	I believe in your abilities. (我相信你的能力。)
<b>feel</b> 感觉, 觉得	/fi:l/	I feel happy today. (我今天感觉很开心。)
<b>forget</b> 忘记	/fə'get/	Don't forget your keys. (不要忘记你的钥匙。)
<b>hear</b> 听到, 听说	/hɪr/	I can't hear what you're saying. (我听不到你在说什么。)
<b>know</b> 知道, 了解	/nəʊ/	She knows the answer. (她知道答案。)
<b>like</b> 喜欢, 像	/laɪk/	I like ice cream. (我喜欢冰淇淋。)
<b>look</b> 看, 看起来	/lʊk/	She looked tired. (她看起来很累。)
<b>notice</b> 注意到, 察觉	/'nəʊtɪs/	Did you notice the beautiful flowers? (你注意到美丽的花了吗?)
<b>remember</b> 记得, 记住	/rɪ'membə/	I can't remember his name. (我记不住他的名字。)
<b>resemble</b> 像, 类似于	/rɪ'zembəl/	The two sisters resemble each other. (这两姐妹长得像。)
<b>see</b> 看见, 明白	/si:/	I see a beautiful sunset. (我看见美丽的日落。)
<b>think</b> 思考, 认为	/θɪŋk/	What do you think about this idea? (你觉得这个主意怎么样?)

动词	音标	例句
<b>understand</b> 理解, 明白	/ˌʌndər'stænd/	I don't understand the instructions. (我不理解这些说明。)
<b>belong to</b> 属于, 归属于	/bɪ'lɒŋ tu/	This book belongs to me. (这本书属于我。)
<b>consist of</b> 由...组成, 包括	/kən'sɪst ʌv/	The team consists of talented players. (这个队由有才华的球员组成。)
<b>contain</b> 包含, 含有	/kən'teɪn/	This box contains chocolates. (这个盒子里有巧克力。)
<b>desire</b> 渴望, 希望	/dɪ'zaɪər/	She desires success in her career. (她渴望在事业上取得成功。)
<b>detest</b> 厌恶, 憎恶	/dɪ'test/	I detest violence. (我厌恶暴力。)
<b>dislike</b> 不喜欢, 讨厌	/dɪs'laɪk/	He dislikes spinach. (他不喜欢菠菜。)
<b>hate</b> 恨, 憎恶	/heɪt/	I hate lies. (我讨厌谎言。)
<b>hope</b> 希望, 盼望	/hoʊp/	I hope for a better future. (我希望有一个更好的未来。)
<b>love</b> 爱, 喜欢	/lʌv/	She loves her family. (她爱她的家人。)
<b>matter</b> 重要, 有关系	/'mætər/	It doesn't matter. (这没关系。)
<b>mean</b> 意味着, 表示	/mi:n/	What does this word mean? (这个词是什么意思?)
<b>mind</b> 介意, 在意	/'maɪnd/	Do you mind if I open the window? (你介意我打开窗户吗?)
<b>need</b> 需要, 必须	/'ni:d/	I need some rest. (我需要休息。)
<b>want</b> 想要, 希望	/'wɑnt/	She wants a new bicycle. (她想要一辆新自行车。)
<b>wish</b> 希望, 祝愿	/'wɪʃ/	I wish you a happy birthday. (祝你生日快乐。)

Q:Where did the writer want to go? Did he know the way or not? What did the conductor promise to do?

A:The writer wanted to go to Woodfast Green but as he did not know the way, the conductor promised to tell him where to get off.

(but as) "but as" 并不是并列短语, 两者连在一起仅仅是巧合第一句和第二句之间是 "but" 关系, 第二句和第三句之间为 "as" 关系, 所以产生 "but as"。

**扩展知识** 易混淆词 lose, loose, miss. 难度: 3 级

<p><b>lose</b> vt. 失去, 丧失, 遗失, 丢失</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roy has <b>lost</b> his job again.</li> <li>She <b>lost</b> her parents when she was sixteen.</li> <li>If you bet on that horse you will <b>lose</b> your money. (bet on sth 就...打赌)</li> </ul>
<p><b>loose</b> adj. 松动的, 松的, 松开的</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Servral screws have come <b>loose</b>. (come loose, 松了 (系动词+adj.))</li> <li>The handle of this suitcase is very / has come <b>loose</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>miss</b> v. 怀念, 思念, 错过, 未能..., 缺 (课等), 惦念, 想念</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hurry or you'll <b>miss</b> the train.</li> <li>I <b>messed</b> my English lesson.</li> </ul>

<p><b>missing</b> adj. 不见了的</p>	<p><b>sth. is lost = sth. is missing</b></p>
<p><b>missing</b> boy 失踪了的孩子(不能用 "lost" )</p>	

<p><b>Expect</b> v. 预计...可能发生 (或来到), 等待, 期盼</p>	<p><b>Wait for</b> 等待</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>expect</b> / I'm <b>expecting</b> to hear from you. 表示等待时往往侧重人的心理。</li> <li>I'm <b>expecting</b> the bus to arrive in the next ten minutes.</li> <li>My trip took me longer than I <b>expected</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>I'm <b>waiting</b> for the next bus. <sup>具体</sup> 在某个地方等</p>

原型 (do)	过去式 (did)	过去分词 (done)	现在分词 (doing)
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring

a flash in the pan



共有7道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Did you find out \_\_\_\_\_ the pie out of oven? (单选)  
A、 to take      B、 have taken      C、 when to take      D、 being taken
  
2. I sat in the front of the bus \_\_\_\_\_ get a good view of the countryside. (填空)
  
3. The trip took him longer than he expected. He didn't expect it to last \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 longer      B、 as long      C、 so long      D、 such a long
  
4. 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ get off?' I asked. 'I'll tell you where to get off,' answered the conductor. (单选)  
A、 to      B、 for      C、 shall I      D、 in order to
  
5. This is as far as we go. We don't go \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 any further      B、 more far      C、 further more      D、 so far
  
6. The writer got on the bus, but he didn't know where to \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 get down      B、 get off      C、 get out of      D、 get over
  
7. I prefer to stay on the bus. That's \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 my favourite      B、 my best      C、 beloved  
D、 what I'd like to do best

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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。