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# Lesson 54 Sticky fingers

粘糊的手指 冠词

与课文关联的 14 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**sticky** /'stɪki/ adj. 粘的

**finger** \* /'fɪŋgə(r)/ n. 手指

**pie** /paɪ/ n. 馅饼

**mix** \* /mɪks/ v. 混合，拌和

**pastry** /'peɪstri/ n. 面糊

**annoying** /ə'noɪɪŋ/ adj. 恼人的

**receiver** /rɪ'si:və(r)/ n. 电话的话筒

**dismay** /dɪs'meɪ/ v. 失望，泄气

**recognize** \* /'rekəɡnaɪz/

v. 认出，听出

**persuade** \* /pə'sweɪd/

**mess** \* /mes/ n. 乱七八糟

**doorknob** /'dɔːnɒb/ n. 门把手

v. 说服，劝说

**sign** \* /saɪn/ v. 签字

**register** \* /'redʒɪstə(r)/

v. 挂号邮寄

## 课文理解 手忙脚乱 难度：3 级

※ The children **were** at school, my husband **was** at work and the house **was** quiet.

有the表地点	无the表功能
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at <b>the</b> school 在学校</li> <li>at <b>the</b> hospital 在医院</li> <li>go to <b>the</b> mall 去商场</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>at</b> school 在上学</li> <li><b>at</b> work 在上班</li> <li><b>at</b> home 在家休息</li> </ul>

school 和 work 前不加冠词表其功能，因为不是指具体那个学校或具体干什么工作，只是泛指他们在干什么。home 为副词，所以也不加冠词。

※ In a short time I **was** busy **mixing butter** and flour **and** my hands **were** soon covered with sticky pastry.

『 **be busy doing sth.** 忙于做某事 』

- Her eyes were fixed on her plate and in a short time, she **was busy eating**.
- Meanwhile, my tongue **was busy searching** out the hole where the tooth had been.
- I hate to interrupt a man when he's **busy working**, but would you mind coming with me to the station?

『 **be covered with...** 盖满... 』

- He picked up a long pipe which **was covered with** coins and opened one of the baskets.

※ At exactly that moment, the telephone **rang**.

『 **at exactly that moment** 就在那时，恰恰在此时 』

- That's **exactly** what I wanted to tell you.

※ Nothing **could have been** more annoying.

<b>No one could be / have been...</b> 没有人...	<b>fatter.</b> 更胖了
<b>Nothing could have been...</b> 没有...更...	cheaper. 没有什么东西更便宜了
	more exciting. 没有什么事情更令人激动
<b>No face could be uglier.</b> 没有一张脸更丑了	<b>No books could be more interesting.</b> 没有书更有趣了

※ I **picked up** the receiver between two sticky fingers and **was dismayed** when I **recognized** the voice of Helen Bates.

『 **pick up the receiver** 捡起、拾起话筒、拿起听筒、话筒 』

- **The receiver** had already clicked into place. 听筒咔的一声放回原位了。
- She **picked up the receiver** and started to dial. 她拿起听筒开始拨号。

※ **It took me ten minutes to persuade her to ring back later.**

<b>persuade sb. to do sth.</b> 说服某人做某事	I <b>persuaded</b> him <b>to</b> give up that plan.
<b>persuade sb. into doing sth.</b> 说服某人做...	I <b>persuaded</b> him <b>into</b> giving up that plan.
<b>It takes sb. some time to do sth.</b> 花费某人多久做某事	It <b>takes</b> about half an hour <b>to get</b> to the airport.

※ **At last I hung up the receiver.**

※ I **had no sooner got back to the kitchen than** the doorbell **rang loud enough to wake the dead.**

『 **no sooner...than... = hardly...when...** 刚...就... (用于过去完成时) 』

<b>enough</b> n.& adj.& adv. 足够	<b>n. 足够</b>	I have/had had <b>enough</b> . 我已经拥有足够了。
	<b>adv. 足够地、足以...</b>	I was old <b>enough</b> to work and earn money. 我到了可以工作、挣钱的年龄了。
	<b>adj. 足够的</b> 修饰 adj. 或者 adv. 时一定要放在被修饰词的后面。	They had <b>enough</b> cash for a one-way ticket. 他们有足够的现金买一张单程票。
<b>enough + n. / n. + enough</b> 修饰名词		I have <b>enough</b> time/time <b>enough</b> .
<b>enough to do sth.</b> 足以用来做某事		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is rich <b>enough to buy</b> the whole city. 他富有的可以买下整个城市</li> <li>• The water in the pool is warm <b>enough (to swim in)</b>.</li> <li>• I am hungry <b>enough to eat</b> sth.</li> </ul>

**语法知识** The, Some and Any 难度: 3 级

<b>some</b> 肯定句	<b>any</b> 否定句或疑问句中
<p>可用于不可数名词及复数可数名词之前，但在期待得到肯定答复的疑问句中也可以用 some，而在肯定句中表示“随便哪个，任何一个”的含义时也可以用 any。</p>	

- These are the only meat pies I have. 只有肉的馅饼
- Do you want **some** of them? 其中的一些

Yes, please. **Any** meat pies will do. 任何有肉的饼

## 『 The + 形容词 (表一类共同特性的人) 』

有些形容词可以用于 the 之后 (决不能用于 a/an 之后), 表示作为整体的群体 (一类), 如 the blind, the deaf, the living, **the dead**, the rich, the poor, the young, the old。这些形容词后要跟复数动词, 不可用这些形容词本身来指个体。

- The Government always makes sure that **the old** are cared for. 政府总是确保老年人得到照顾。
- This is a special school for **the deaf**. 这是一所特殊的聋哑学校
- Sam is **a young man** with a lot of money. 萨姆是一个很有钱的年轻人 (指单数个体)

指其“主要目的”, 即与其相关的动作时, 要用零冠词 (即名词前没有冠词)

特殊名词	表目的时	特指的东西面前要用the, 泛指同类事物中的任何一个时则用 a
<b>bed</b>	go to bed 睡觉	<b>make the bed</b> 整理床铺
<b>church</b>	The family had gone to <b>church</b> . 这家人都去教堂了。	<b>The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago...</b>
<b>class</b>	He forbids any talking in <b>class</b> . 他严禁课堂上讲话。	Paula is the star of <b>the class</b> . 葆拉是班里的尖子。
<b>college</b>	They're prepping for <b>college</b> . 他们正为上大学做准备。	Her family founded <b>the college</b> in 1895. 她的家族于1895年创办了这所学院。
<b>hospital</b>	I had to go to <b>hospital</b> . 我得去医院看病。	I have to go to <b>the hospital</b> . 我得到医院去。
<b>market</b>	How do we get this to <b>market</b> ? 那么要如何把它投入市场呢?	He likes to shop at <b>the local market</b> . 他喜欢到本地市场买东西。
<b>prison</b>	He had his enemies flung into <b>prison</b> . 他把敌人投进了监狱。	<b>The prison</b> is opposite the law court. 监狱在法院对面。

<b>school</b>	The children went to <b>school</b> this morning. 抽象的动作(上学这件事)	I went to <b>the school</b> in our village to meet my friend. 正常的去学校
<b>sea</b>	The boats are all out at <b>sea</b> . 船只全都出海了。	Most of the rooms face <b>the sea</b> . 多数房间朝海。
<b>university</b>	My daughter is at <b>university</b> . 我女儿在上大学。	Cherny was enrolled at <b>the University</b> in 1945. 彻尼是1945年注册上大学的。
<b>work</b>	She started <b>work</b> last Monday. 她上个星期一开始工作。	Usually, <b>the work</b> is boring. 通常这种工作很乏味。
<b>the + adj./adv. 的最高级</b>		<b>most of the...</b> 大部分的...
It is <b>the most interesting</b> film I have ever seen. 最有趣的(the most 最)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Most</b> people enjoyed it. 大分部(most 表示“大多数”时它前面则不加 the)</li> <li>• <b>most of the young people</b> 大部分年轻人</li> <li>• Most young men have to work hard.</li> <li>• Most buildings in this district belong to the government.</li> </ul>



### break new ground

开创新局：指在某个领域或方面做出全新的、前所未有的突破。

共有3道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Nothing could have been more annoying. It was \_\_\_\_\_ annoying thing that could have happened. (单选)

- A、the more      B、more      C、most      D、the most

2. She was busy mixing butter and flour. She was \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

- A、joining them      B、uniting them      C、unifying them  
D、putting them

3. She was dismayed when she heard Helen Bates. She felt \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、pity      B、sorry      C、ill      D、tired

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。

同时可通过网址([ncego.com](https://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。