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# Lesson 58 A blessing in disguise?

是因祸得福吗？ 被动语态 强调句

与课文关联的 17 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

<b>blessing</b> /'blesɪŋ/ n. 福分，福气	<b>disguise</b> /dɪs'gaɪz/ n. 伪装	<b>tiny</b> /'taɪni/ adj. 极小的
<b>possess</b> /pə'zes/ v. 拥有	<b>cursed</b> /kɜːst/ adj. 可恨的	<b>increase</b> * /ɪn'kriːs/ v. 增加
<b>plant</b> * /plɑːnt/ v. 种植	<b>church</b> * /tʃɜːtʃ/ n. 教堂	<b>evil</b> /'iːv(ə)l/ adj. 坏的
<b>reputation</b> /,repju'teɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 名声	<b>claim</b> * /kleɪm/ v. 以...为其后果	<b>victim</b> * /'vɪktɪm/ n. 受害者，牺牲品
<b>vicar</b> /'vɪkə(r)/ n. 教区牧师	<b>source</b> * /sɔːs/ n. 来源	<b>income</b> * /'ɪnkʌm/ n. 收入
<b>trunk</b> /trʌŋk/ n. 树干	<b>gain</b> * /geɪn/ v. 受益	

## 课文理解 塞翁失马，焉知非福？ 难度：7 级

### ※ A blessing in disguise 一个伪装的祝福

- A **silver** lining 一线希望(银边)
- every cloud has a **silver** lining 黑暗中总有一丝光明(每朵云都有一线银边)
- Turn **lemons** into lemonade 化腐朽为神奇(把柠檬变成柠檬水)
- Make a virtue of necessity 因陋就简(把必要转化为美德、把必须做的事装成出于好心做的)
- A stroke of luck 鸿运当头(幸运的一击指突然而意外的好运或好处)、天上掉馅饼
- A Stroke of Fate 命中注定(命运的打击)、天意如此、谋事在人，成事在天

### ※ The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess a 'cursed tree'.

**the tiny village of Frinley** 弗林利这个小村庄

- the city **of** Beijing 名叫北京的城市
- at the age **of** twenty 20 岁时
- a height **of** three feet 三英尺的高度
- a small village **in** the south of France
- a lonely village **in** the Welsh mountains

<b>possess</b> v. 拥有、具有(品质或者能力)	What skills <b>should</b> he <b>possess</b> ? 他应该具备什么样的技能?
<b>have</b> v. 拥有; 有 (想法、主意、观点等)	Do you <b>have</b> any writing paper?
<b>There be</b> 有(客观存在)	<b>There is</b> an electric cooker in the kitchen.
<b>exist</b> v. 存在, 实际上有	The magic <b>cure</b> for inflation <b>does not exist</b> . 解决通货膨胀的神奇方法并不存在。

『 **be said to do sth.** 据说做某事... (是对不太有把握的事发表看法时一种谨慎的说法) 』

- **There is said to be a great deal of** oil in Africa. 据说非洲有大量的石油。
- Dan **is said to be the most intelligent student in his class.** 据说丹是他们班最聪明的学生。
- Lazy **was said to kill** us all. 据说懒惰会害死我们所有人。

The	tiny	village (in the south)	of	Erinley	is	said to possess a 'cursed tree'.
	small			France		surrounded by beautiful woods
	lonely			China		built down the hillside.

『 **It's not as old as it's said to be.** 它不像人们说的那么古老 』

<b>it is said that...</b> 据说...	<b>it's said to be.</b> 据说是(被说成是那样)
It <b>is said that</b> he is very good.	He <b>is said to be</b> very good.

『 **主语从句** 』

It <b>is</b>	believed 人们普遍认为	th at	laughter is the best medicine. 笑是最好的药
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known 众所周知	exercise is good for both physical and mental health. 锻炼对身体和心理健康都有好处。
found 人们发现	the new treatment significantly reduces the risk of heart disease. 新的治疗方法显著降低了心脏病的风险。
feared 人们担心	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the storm will cause widespread damage. 风暴会造成广泛的破坏。</li> <li>many lives have been lost in the train. 在这次列车事故中，恐怕有不少人丧生。</li> </ul>
thought 人们认为	regular exercise contributes to good health. 经常锻炼有助于保持健康。
true 确实	she won the competition last year. 她去年确实赢得了比赛。

※ Because the tree was mentioned in a newspaper, the number of visitors to Frinley has now increased.

『 mention vt. 提到, 提及 』

- My father often mentions you.

in a newspaper 强调报纸里面的内容	on the newspaper 与报纸内容无关
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why not put an AD in the newspaper? 为什么不在报纸上刊登广告呢?</li> <li>The story was published in a Sunday newspaper later that week. 这个故事在那周晚些时候被刊登在一家星期日报纸上。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There's a photo on the newspaper. 报纸上面放着一张照片。</li> <li>It has recorded on the newspaper. 他被记录在报纸上。</li> </ul>

a number of... = lots of... (可数名词的复数)许多...	the number of... ...的数量/总数(可数名词的复数)
A number of students are coming here. (做复数看待)许多学生	The number of students is 5000. (做单数看)学生的数量

※ \* The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago, but it is only in recent years that it has gained an evil reputation.

『强调句(先写简单句然后按下面的格式进行修改)』可以强调名词\词组\从句；不能强调形容词、动词』

构成：It is + 强调的部分 + that + 句子余下的部分

变化：It is / was + 强调的部分 + **that/who** + 句子余下的部分。(注：强调将来使用一般现在时)

强调结构	被强调部分	连接词 that/who/whom	从句	普通句
It is	America 地点	that	I want to go to this summer.	I want to go to <b>America</b> this summer.
	代词	who	want to go to America this summer.	I want to go to America this summer.
		that	am looking for you.	I am looking for you.
	this summer 时间	that	I want to go to America.	I want to go to America <b>this summer</b> .
	Jack 人物	who(m)	<b>Frank</b> phoned last night.	<b>Frank</b> phoned <b>Jack</b> last night.

『出现在《新概念》里的强调句』

- It was not until his third match in 1790 that he finally beat Humphries and became Champion of England.
- Perhaps it is the desire for solitude or the chance of making an unexpected discovery that lures people down to the depths of the earth.
- If there is one -- which I take leave to doubt -- then it is older people who create it, not the young themselves.
- These days, it is differences in national regulations, far more than tariffs, that put sand in the wheels of trade between rich countries.

强调句	普通句
It was <b>Tom</b> who / that went camping with Jenny.	<b>Tom</b> went camping with Jenny.
It was <b>in the cafe</b> that we used to have meetings.	We <b>used to</b> have meetings <b>in the cafe</b> .

It is **only by controlling the environmental pollution** that men can solve the problems of natural disaster. 写作长句型强调

Men can solve the problems of natural disaster **only by controlling the environmental pollution**.

『不能强调：形容词、动词。』

- It was obvious **that** he was very embarrassed. 主语从句 §
- It is said **that** he has returned from England. 主语从句，强调句有一个明显的特征，去掉it is ... that 可以还原成普通句。

遇到**形容词、动词**肯定不是强调句，如果是其它内容就需要使用还原法去判断是否为强调句。强调句是写作的加分项，与形式主语一样最好能在一篇文章里出现一次。

<p><b>gain</b> vi./vt. 获得，赢得，受益（通过努力、工作或特定行动而取得的东西）</p>	<p><b>get</b> vi. / vt. 获得，得到（通过任何方式得到的东西，不一定需要通过努力或工作）</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students can <b>gain</b> valuable experience by working on the campus radio or magazine.</li> <li>• His reputation abroad has <b>gained</b> in stature. 他在国外的声望提高了档次。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>got</b> a job at the sawmill. 我在锯木厂找到了一份工作。</li> <li>• He <b>gets</b> a lot of letters from women. 他收到很多女人的来信。</li> </ul>

※ It is said **that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die.** 主将从现

<p><b>anyone</b> 任何人</p>	<p><b>he</b> 呼应前面的anyone</p>
<p>If <b>anyone</b> wanted to go there,</p>	<p><b>he</b> will do sth.</p>

※ \* The vicar **has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused.**

『sb. be asked to do sth. sb.被请求做某事』

- He **has been asked to** appear as a witness for the defence. 他已被传唤出庭为被告作证。
- He **has been asked to** account for his conduct. 他被要求解释他的行为。
- He **has been asked to** sing a solo at the concert. 他已被邀请在演奏会上表演独唱。

<b>have sth. done</b> 使某事被做, 叫别人完成某事(使役动词)	<b>make sth. done</b> 让某事被做
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will go to <b>have my bicycle repaired</b>. (别人修车)</li> <li>• I will go to repair my bicycle. (自己修车)</li> <li>• I will <b>have my hair cut</b>. 我要去理发。</li> <li>• I had my hair cut yesterday. 我昨天剪了头发。</li> <li>• I had my car repaired yesterday. 我昨天请人把车修好了。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could you <b>make yourself known</b>? make + sth. + done 让别人做某事</li> <li>• =Could you introduce yourself? 你能自我介绍一下吗?</li> <li>• Could you <b>make yourself heard</b>? 你能让别人听到你吗?(你能大声点吗?)</li> <li>• My parents <b>made me clean</b> my room before I could go out. make + sb. + do 让某人做某事</li> <li>• Don't let me down. 别让我失望</li> <li>• Don't <b>make me laugh</b>. make + 宾语 + 宾补</li> </ul>

※ He **has pointed out** that the tree **is a useful source of income**, as tourists **have been coming** from all parts of the country **to see it**.

『 **point out = explain** 指出, 解释 』

- I realized that he had made a mistake, so I **pointed it out** to him immediately.
- He **pointed out** that it was a mistake not to help them.

※ **In spite of** all that **has been said**, the tourists **have been picking** leaves and **cutting** their names **on the tree-trunk**.

『 **in spite of** 尽管, 虽然; 不顾, 不管 (in spite of 介词后面不能接从句, 只能加 what 引导的从句) 』

- He set off **in spite of** the heavy rain. in spite of 是个词组, 介词后接宾语
- **In spite of** my outward calm I was very shaken. 尽管表面看似镇静, 我内心却非常慌乱。
- **In spite of** his age, he still leads an active life. 尽管年事已高, 他依旧过着一种忙碌的生活。

<b>in spite of all that... = in spite of what</b> 尽管...	<b>In spite of what</b> you have told me, I still believe (that) he has stolen the money.
<b>even though / though / although</b> 引导让步状语的连词	

『 **on the tree** (长、结)在树上 』

- He's picking the apples **on the tree**. 他正在摘树上的苹果。
- Oranges grow **on the tree**. 橙子长在树上。

- The dog scent-marked **on the tree**. 该犬在树上留下了它的臭迹。

<p><b>in the tree</b> (某物、某人)位于树的内部或上方</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dove is sitting <b>in the tree</b>. 一只鸽子正呆在树上。</li> <li>• The monkey was swinging <b>in the tree</b>. 猴子在树上荡来荡去。</li> <li>• This soccer ball got stuck <b>in the tree</b>. 这个足球卡在树上了。</li> </ul>
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### ※ So far, not one of them **has been struck down** by sudden death!

<b>not one of = none of</b> 一个人也没有...	<b>no one</b> 不能加 of
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not one of them was very hungry. 他们中没有一个人觉得很饿。</li> <li>• It's <b>none of your business</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No one doubted his ability. 没有人怀疑他的能力。</li> <li>• I'm sure there's <b>no one at home</b>.</li> </ul>

### 『 **be struck down** 被打倒 (strike down 使...生重病, 杀死) 』

- Many people **were struck down** in that war.
- He **was struck down** by cancer last year.

## 扩展知识 双宾语动词的被动语态 难度: 5 级

### 『 为什么会有双宾语结构的出现? 』

有些时候这个动作后面涉及到的对象会同时有人+物 两种, 这个时候, 就得接上人 + 物两个宾语, 就构成了主谓双宾结构。

- I give you a book 我给你一本儿书 (我给的是谁呢? 给的是你, 给的是什么呢? 给的是一本书) 在这里同时有了你 and 一本书, 人加物这两个宾语就构成了主谓双宾结构。

### 『 双宾结构两种写法 』

为什么会有两种写法呢? 因为人和物两个宾语, 为了公平起见, 凭什么你老放在前面呢? 我也可以放在前面呢? 所以人放在前面写成一种, 物放在前面写成另外一种。因此, 这个双宾结构, 主动形式就会有两种。

I give you a book. = I give a book to you. 主谓双宾结构, 其实就是主语谓动词后面同时接了人加物两个宾语, 而且人和物分别可以放在前面一次, 所以双宾语结构的主动会有两种形式, 这就是我们在第三课讲过的关于主谓双宾的内容。

## 『被动语态的来源』

正常情况下，一个主动的句子当中是主谓宾结构，比如说我吃苹果。那么我是动作的发出者，主语吃后面是动作的承受者宾语对吧？所以一般情况下，在一个主动的句子当中，这个宾语放在动词的后面，表示动作的承受者，那这个动作的承受者也就是宾语提前了之后，这个句子就可以变成被做的了。变成苹果被吃

所以大家会发现被动语它是在于把宾语提前了之后，这个事儿就变成被做的，所以就要写成被动的。那大家想一个问题，如果有一个宾语，那咱们把这这个宾语提前变成了一种被动？那如果要有两个宾语呢？那它们俩分别都可以被提前一次，因此就可以有两种被动的形式了。

## 『双宾语动词的被动语态』

那么既然有两个宾语，那分别就可以提前一次，就可以变成两种被动。先写成两种主动，然后再从这两种主动，然后再从这两种主动的形式当中给它变成两种被动，这个更好写。

『谁离谓语近，就提前』先写2种主动，然后变为被动。』

主动	She gave <b>me</b> a pen.	She gave a pen <b>to me</b> .
被动	I <b>was given</b> a pen <b>by her</b> .	A pen <b>was given</b> to me <b>by her</b> .

双宾语能自己写出来，能看懂足以，单宾语的被动更常见。

主动	The manager offered the vacant post <b>to him</b> .	The manager offered <b>him</b> the vacant post.
被动	The vacant post <b>was offered</b> to him <b>by the manager</b> .	He <b>was offered</b> the vacant post <b>by the manager</b> .

## 『被动语态在写作中的应用』

People say (that) he is a genius. 当人做为主语时可信度会打折（不客观）。	People say (that) there is oil under the North Sea. 不要使用人们常说
He <b>is said</b> to be a genius. 据说( <b>be said to do</b> )他是个天才(被动)	There <b>is said</b> to be oil under the North Sea. ( <b>be said to do</b> )
<b>It is said</b> <b>that</b> he is a genius. 使用形式主语 + 主语从句 润色。(突出客观事实)	<b>It is said</b> <b>that</b> there is oil under the North Sea. 从句更好用。



共有5道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

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1. If anyone picked the leaves, he \_\_\_\_\_ die. (单选)  
A、 would      B、 will      C、 shall      D、 would have
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ all that has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves. (单选)  
A、 In spite      B、 Despite      C、 Even      D、 Even so in spite
  
3. So far \_\_\_\_\_ of them has been struck down by sudden death. (单选)  
A、 no one      B、 nobody      C、 not any      D、 none
  
4. The number of visitors has increased. The number has \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 grown      B、 grown up      C、 overgrown      D、 grown old
  
5. It has \_\_\_\_\_ an evil reputation. (单选)  
A、 won      B、 beaten      C、 profited      D、 earned

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