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# Lesson 66 Sweet as honey!

像蜜一样甜！ **have** 使役动词

与课文关联的 20个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**Lancaster** /'læŋkəstə(r)/

n. 兰开斯特

**bomber** /'bɒmə(r)/ n. 轰炸机

**remote** /rɪ'məʊt/ adj. 偏僻的

**Pacific** /pə'sɪfɪk/ n. 太平洋

**damage** \* /'dæmɪdʒ/ v. 毁坏

**wreck** \* /rek/ n. 残骸

**rediscover** /,rɪ:'dɪskʌvə(r)/

v. 重新发现

**aerial** /'eəriəl/ adj. 航空的

**survey** \* /'sɜ:veɪ/ n. 调查

**rescue** /'reskjʊ:/

v. 营救 (= save)

**package** \* /'pækɪdʒ/ v. 把.....打包

**enthusiast** /ɪn'θju:ziæst/

n. 热心人

**restore** \* /rɪ'stɔ:(r)/

v. 修复 (修并且复原,如对艺术品的修复)

**imagine** \* /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ v. 想像

**packing case** /'pækɪŋ keɪs/

n. 包装箱

**colony** /'kɒləni/ n. 群

**bee** /bi:/ n. 蜂

**hive** /haɪv/ n. 蜂房

**preserve** \* /prɪ'zɜ:v/ v. 保护

**beeswax** /'bi:zwæks/ n. 蜂蜡

## 课文理解 勤劳的小蜜蜂 难度：6 级

※ **As sweet as honey** § 标题省略了一个"as", 和...相比, 做为原级比较。从含义来讲这是一个比喻修饰手法。

- **As busy as bees** 忙得像蜜蜂一样
- **As stubborn as donkey** 像驴一样倔强
- **As sticky as glue** 像胶水一样粘

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In 1963 a Lancaster bomber crashed <b>on</b> Wallis Island	, a remote place <b>in</b> the South Pacific	, a long way west <b>of</b> Samoa.
在英文中跟方位感相连的介词有三个 <b>in, on, to</b>	同位语(解释Wallis Island)	同位语(解释Wallis Island)

『 **crash** vi. 从上往下掉 』

- **crash** in the mountain 掉到山里

『 a long way to go 有很长的路要走 』

- I thought it was **a long way to go** for two people in their seventies, but Sylvia loved the idea. 我认为对于两个七十多岁的人来说这是一段很长的路, 但是西尔维娅却喜欢这个主意。
- While there's **a long way to go**, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. 虽然要走的路还很长, 但可再生能源的趋势正在增强。
- She still has **a long way to go** before she's fully fit. 她还需要很长时间才能完全恢复健康。

『 **west of = to the west of** (west of 前面没有任何词修饰的时候, 认为处于相离的概念) 』

<b>in</b> 隶属关系(在范围内)	<b>on</b> 是指跟一个地方有接触面(开车能过去)	<b>to</b> 是相离的概念(不接壤)
Haerbin's <b>in</b> the north of China.	Korea is <b>on</b> the north of China.	Japan is <b>to</b> the east of China.

※ The plane **wasn't** too badly damaged, but over the years, the crash **was forgotten** and the wreck remained undisturbed.

『 **over** 在...期间/之中 (相当于 during, over 后如有数字则译为“超过”) 』

- He worked very hard **over the last two years**. over the years 这些年来
- over the new year 在新年期间
- over the Christmas 在圣诞期间
- over Spring Festival 在春节期间

『 **remain + adj.** remain 看作系动词 be 理解(保持着某一个状态) 』

- The room **remained** warm. 房间还是那么暖和（注意与“the room was warm.”的区别，“remain”有保持的意思）

<b>disturb</b> v. 打扰	<b>undisturbed</b> adj. 不被打扰（安静的；镇定的；未被扰乱的；泰然自若的）
Do not <b>disturb</b> . 请勿打扰	The desk looked <b>undisturbed</b> . 那张书桌看上去没有被动过。

✧ Then in 1989, **twenty-six years after the crash**, the plane **was accidentally rediscovered** in an aerial survey of the island.

『 **accidentally** 意外的 』

- She **accidentally** knocked the glass off the shelf. 她无意中把架子上的玻璃杯碰了下来。
- The damage couldn't have been caused **accidentally**. 这次损毁不可能是偶然因素造成的。

『 **in an aerial survey** 在航测中（航空调查） 』

- in a car crash 在车祸中
- in a minute 马上

✧ By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition **was** rare **and** worth rescuing.

『 **by this time** 到这时（截止到那个时间） 』

- **By this time**, however, three men had come into the ring and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety.

『 **in condition** 处于...状态 』

- in **reasonable** condition 处于合理状态
- in **good** condition 状态良好
- in **perfect** condition 处于完美状态
- in **poor** condition 状态不好
- Keep the house in **good** condition. 保持房子整洁。
- in **reasonable/good/perfect** condition 状况良好
- in **bad/terrible** condition 情况很糟

**reasonable** 在这里表示“尚好的，过得去的”，用于表示价钱时，指“公道的，合理的，不贵的”等

- The house is in **reasonable** condition.
- The price of the dress is **reasonable**.

**be worth doing sth.** 值得..., 具有...的价值（表达了被动含义, 用主动ing 表达被动含义）

- The cake **is worth eating**. 这蛋糕值得一吃。
- The books **are worth reading**. = These books **are worth reading**. 这些书值(被)读
- The idea **is worth considering**. 这个想法值得考虑。
- Whatever **is worth doing is worth doing well**. 任何值得做的事就值得做好。

※ \* **The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.**

<b>in parts</b> 部分地(非全部)	<b>little by little</b> (逐渐地;渐渐)	<b>bit by bit</b> 一点一点地
Giraffes live <b>in parts of Africa</b> . 长颈鹿生活在非洲的部分地区。	<b>Little by little</b> the snow disappeared. 雪渐渐融化了。	We'll do it <b>bit by bit</b> . 我们会一点一点地做。

『 **have sth. done** 让别人做某事(使某事被做) 』

<b>do</b> 主语亲自做	<b>have sth. done</b> 使这事被做(言外:主语可以不用亲自做)
I wash my car.	I <b>have</b> my car <b>washed</b> .

※ Now **a group of enthusiasts are going to have the plane restored...but the group will need to have only three of them rebuilt.**

<b>have sth. done</b> 使sth.被做	The vicar has been asked to <b>have</b> the tree <b>cut</b> down... §
<b>be going to have sth. done</b> 将来使...被做	She <b>is going to have</b> her car <b>repaired</b> tomorrow. (她打算明天修理她的车。)
<b>will need to have sth. done</b> 将需要使...被做	We <b>will need to have</b> the roof <b>repaired</b> before the rainy season starts. (在雨季开始之前, 我们需要修理屋顶。)

※ **Imagine their surprise and delight when they broke open the packing cases and found that the fourth engine was sweet as honey -- still in perfect condition.**

『 **imagine** 后面可以直接加宾语 』

- **Imagine** my excitement when I found my mother outside.
- **Imagine** their excitement and delight when the People's Republic of China was founded.

『 **break sth. open** 打开（强行）...（open 做宾语补足语） 』

- cut it **open** 剪开(信封)
- tear it **open** 撕开(信封)
- Kick open ⇒ The police **kicked** the door **open** 警察踢开了门
- Pry open 费力撬开（通常指用工具撬开箱子或盖子）
- Rip open ⇒ **rip open** an envelope 撕开信封
- Burst open ⇒ The bag **burst open** 袋子崩开了
- Blow open ⇒ The wind **blew** the door **open** 风把门吹开了
- Burst open ⇒ The bag **burst open** 袋子崩开了

<b>break out</b> 出现, 爆发	Every morning I would <b>break out</b> in a sweat. 每天早上我都会突然满身大汗。
<b>break off</b> 中断	Britain threatened to <b>break off</b> diplomatic relations. 英国威胁说要断绝外交关系。
<b>break up</b> 解散	Police had to <b>break up</b> the crowd. 警方不得不驱散人群。
<b>break down</b> 分解	Other initiatives fail to <b>break down</b> the data, too. 其他举措也未能对数据进行分解。

『 **I am busy as a bee.**（as busy as a bee 中第一个 as 省略）在**固定短语**中 as...as 中的第一个 as 可省略 』

- sweet **as** honey 甜得像蜜（在文中是双关语，注意体会）
- sticky **as** glue 胶水一样粘
- stong **as** horse 马一样强壮

※ A colony of bees **had turned** the engine into a hive and it **was** totally **preserved** in beeswax!

『 **turn...into...** 把...变成 』

- When it is cold enough, water is **turnd into** ice.

**单词句型** 集合名词 难度：3 级

集合名词表示的是由若干个体组成的集合体，如 family（家庭，一家人），team（队），crew（船、飞机等上的全体工作人员），audience（观众），government（政府），staff 全体职

员/教员), class (班, 班级) 等。

复数 (强调全部成员时)	单数 (强调群体时)
<b>The team are</b> all highly talented young people. 全队人员都是天赋极高的年轻人。	<b>The national team is</b> travelling to London tomorrow. 国家代表队将于明天去伦敦
<b>The audience were</b> spellbound by the magic of the performance. 观众们被表演的魅力迷住了。	<b>The audience is</b> made up of school children. 观众是由学校的学生组成的
<b>My family are</b> watching TV. 如果要强调组成集体的每个人, 则后面的动词用复数。	<b>My family is</b> happy. 如果要强调作为整体的集体, 则后面的动词用单数

### 扩展知识 have 使役动词 难度: 3 级

<b>have + 名词/宾语代词 + done</b> 使役式表示对某物 (或某人) ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>have</b> my wallet <b>lost/stolen</b>. 我丢了钱包</li> <li>While I'm away, I'll <b>have</b> you <b>looked</b> after. 我不在的时候, 我会让人照顾你的。</li> </ul>
<b>have sth. done</b> 的另一个意思是“遭遇不幸”	I <b>have</b> my leg <b>broken</b> . 我摔断了腿
<b>had sth. done</b> 过去使...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The French authorities <b>had</b> the plane <b>packaged</b> and <b>moved</b> in parts back to France.</li> <li>She <b>asked</b> somebody to value her house. → She <b>had</b> her house <b>valued</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>will + have sth. done</b> 将来使	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Now a group of enthusiasts <b>are going to have</b> the plane <b>restored</b>.</li> <li>He <b>will ask</b> somebody to paint the house for him. → He <b>will have</b> the house <b>painted</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>will need to have sth. done</b> 将需要使	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, but the group <b>will need to have</b> only three of them <b>rebuilt</b>.</li> <li>I <b>must</b> ask someone to photocopy this letter. → I <b>must have</b> this letter <b>photocopied</b>.</li> <li>Sally <b>will have</b> to ask someone to repair her car. → Sally <b>will have to have</b> her car <b>repaired</b>.</li> </ul>

原型 (Base Form)	过去式 (Past Tense)	过去分词 (Past Participle)
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
build	built	built



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以其人之道还治其人之身

共有2道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Only three of the four Rolls Royce Merlin engines \_\_\_\_\_ rebuilt (单选)

- A、 will have to be      B、 need have been      C、 are being  
D、 had to be

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the years that followed, the crash was forgotten. (单选)

- A、 Between      B、 During      C、 While      D、 Among over

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