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Lesson 74 out of the limelight

舞台之外 **非限定性定语从句**

与课文关联的 7 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

limelight /'laɪmlaɪt/ n. 舞台灯光

precaution /prɪ'kɔːʃ(ə)n/
n. 预防措施

fan * /fæn/ n. 狂热者，迷

shady /'ʃeɪdi/ adj. 遮荫的

sheriff /'ʃerɪf/ n. 司法长官

notice * /'nəʊtɪs/ n. 告示

sneer /sniə(r)/ n. 冷笑

课文理解 明星的架子 难度：5 级

※ Out of the limelight

- She has been **in the limelight** since she became an actress.
- Although he is a government official, he tries to keep **out of the limelight**.

※ An ancient bus **stopped** by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses **got off**.

river bed 指河床，名词 river 修饰名词

- flower bed (花坛)

party 作量词用时表示“一行，一伙，一群”

- a **party of** tourists/boys (一群旅游者/男孩)
- **A group of** swans floated by. 一群天鹅缓缓游过。

※ **Dressed in** dark glasses and old clothes, they **had taken special precautions so that** no one **should recognize** them.

Dress in glasses 戴眼镜	Dress in clothes 穿衣服
He was very polite, somewhat shy, and dressed in glasses . 他很有礼貌，有点害羞，戴着眼镜。	Dress your child in layers of clothes you can remove easily. 给你的孩子穿几层你能容易地脱掉的衣服。

※ * But as they soon **discovered**, **disguises can** sometimes **be too perfect**.

But <u>as</u> they soon discovered,	disguises can sometimes be too perfect.
非限定性定语从句	先行句(非词)
伪装有时过于完美(什么伪装? 他们很快发现的)	

『 Among them will be Debbie's mother, **who swam the Channel herself when she was a girl**. 』

加了逗号的定语从句，叫做非限定性定语从句，为什么叫非限定呢？因为。前面这个名词范围已经很明确了，Debbie's妈妈就一个？所以这个范围非常明确，既然这个范围明确了，所以后面这个从句就不需要来限定了，就是一个额外的补充说明，既然我不需要你来限定了，你是一个额外的补充说明，因此关系**不紧密**，加个逗号隔开，修饰的名词非常的明确，那么这个时候从句就不用限定了，加“，”隔开这种叫做非限定的定语从句：

限定性定语从句	非限定性定语从句
This is the wall which they built last week. 上 周建的墙大家都不知道	This is the Great Wall , which world-famous. 长城是众所周知的

通常情况下定语从句都是修饰一个名词的，但是有一种极端特殊的情况下，就是定语从句可以修饰前面整句话，当它修饰前面整句话的时候，这个定语从句必须得是加逗号的非限定语从句（因为要修饰整句，所以肯定要隔开修饰整句话）。

『 **限定/非限定性的定语从句** (定语从句修饰整句话) 』

1. Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, which they soon discovered. ,which 在这里不再是修饰某一个词了, 而是修饰了(前面的)整句话
2. Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, **as** they soon discovered ,which 可以与,as 互换 (特殊的非限定定语从句)
3. But **as** they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect. **as** 比 **which** 更高级, **which** 只能放到句尾, 而 **as** 可以放到句首

※ Why **don't** we **come** more often?

『 Why + don't/doesn't + 主语 + 动词? 结构可用来提出建议 』

- Why don't you change a watch?
- Why don't you come with us?
- Why don't you speak?
- Why doesn't he study?

※ **Meanwhile**, two other actors, Rockwall Slinger and Merlin Greeves, **had carried** two large food baskets to a shady spot **under some trees**.

『 **two large food baskets** 两个大食品篮 』

- basket → baskets → food baskets → large food baskets → two large food baskets

『 **under some trees** 在一些树下(大树下好乘凉) 』

- Let's have a picnic **under some trees**. 让我们在一些树下野餐。

※ 'Now you get out of here, all of you!' he **shouted**.

- get out of here 从这里走开, 滚出去, 滚开
- get fuck out of here 给我从这滚出去

※ 'I'm sheriff here. **Do you see** that notice? It **says** "No Camping" -- in case you can't read!'

『 **sheriff** 是一种官衔, 官衔前面不加冠词 』

- He is **president**. 总统 (官衔)
- Who is **monitor**? 谁是班长 (官衔)
- I am **a teacher**. teacher 不是官衔, 加不定冠词

『 **in case + 从句** 假使，万一...的话，免得，以防万一 』

- **in case** you can't read 除非你们不识字(你瞎吗?)
- I'm taking a raincoat with me **in case** I need it. 常用于引导条件或目的状语从句
- **In case** he comes/should come, give him this letter. 表示将来的时间时，in case 后面必须用现在时态或 should/might

用于公共标语的 NO + 名词 公共标语通常字数很少，语言精练。在表示“禁止...”时往往用 no + 名词/动名词或名词短语

No Camping (禁止野营) = Do not camp

No Smoking (禁止吸烟) = NO SMOKING

No Parking (禁止停车)

No Left Turn (禁止左转弯)

On public notices we write No Camping instead of Do not camp. 在真正的公告牌上，这些标语往往全部用大写字母，不加标点。

※ 'don't be too hard on us. I'm Rockwall Slinger and this is Merlin Greeves.'

『 **be hard on...** 对... (过分) 严厉 』

- Don't **be too hard on** that child.
- He **is** always **hard on** his employee.

『 **联合复习** 』

- Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐
- Lesson 26 The best art critics 最佳艺术评论家
- Lesson 50 Taken for a ride 乘车兜风

扩展知识 与 get 有关的一些短语动词 难度：5 级

get + 介词	意思	例句
get out	(使) 出去/出来 (反义词为 get into)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why don't you get the dog out? • The door is locked. I can't get out.
	走开, 滚开 (常用于祈使句)	Now you get out of here fast! 从...走开、滚开
get into	进来	I've lost my key. I can't get into the house.
get on	前进, 进展 (与 get along 同义)	He is getting on quite well in his new job.

	继续干; 相处融洽 (常与 with 连用)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tom talked with his brother for a while, and then got on with his homework. He's so difficult. I can't get on with him. 他这个人这么别扭, 我无法和他相处。
get... off	脱下, 除去/取下	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please help me to get the box off the boat. When he got the lid off the box, he saw a man lying in it.
	没受重伤/重罚而逃脱 (常与 with 连用)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tom was punished, but Jim got off lightly. I can hardly believe that the thief got off with just a warning.
get over	恢复过来, 痊愈	Has your mother got over her illness ?
	解决/结束 (某件不愉快但必要做的事) (常与 with 连用)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They wanted to get the job over as quickly as possible. I want to get this interview over as quickly as possible.
get through	通过 (考试、测验等)	Have you got through your driving test last week?
	吃掉, 喝完, 用光	Fancy Helen getting through all the food!



I have another fish to fry.

我还有别的事要做。

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. Why don't we come more often? We _____ come more often. (单选)

A、 could B、 would C、 might D、 should

2. _____ you look at the notice, you'll see it says ' No Camping ' . (单选)

A、 If B、 Providing that C、 Whether D、 In the situation

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 批评指正。

同时可通过网址(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。