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# Lesson 77 A successful operation

一例成功的手术 一般过去时 现在完成时 现在完成进行时

与课文关联的 14 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**mummy** /'mʌmi/ n. 木乃伊

**Egyptian** /'i:dʒɪpɪn/ adj. 埃及的

**temple** /'temp(ə)l/ n. 庙

**mark** \* /mɑ:k/ n. 斑点

**plate** \* /pleɪt/ n. (照相) 底片

**disease** \* /dɪ'zi:z/ n. 疾病

**last** \* /lɑ:st/ v. 持续

**prove** \* /pru:v/ v. 显示出

**resin** /'rezɪn/ n. 树脂

**skin** \* /skɪn/ n. 皮肤

**section** \* /'sekʃ(ə)n/ n. 切片

**figure** \* /'fɪgə(r)/

n. (人的) 体形; 人像

**normally** /'nɔ:məli/ adv. 通常地

**survive** \* /sə'vaɪv/ v. 幸免于

## 课文理解 Mummy 不一定是妈咪 难度：5 级

※ The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation.

<b>B.C. = Before Christ</b> 公元前，放在年代的后面	<b>A.D. = Anno Domini</b> 公元，放在年代的前面，常常可以省略
Yet there were no aircraft in 300 B.C.. 然而在公元前300年没有飞机。	St. Pancras was martyred in 304 A.D. (强调非公元前) 圣·潘克瑞斯在公元304年蒙难。

『 **时间顺序** died 明确的过去的时间 → has just had 刚做完 』

have **an operation** 做手术

have **an undercover operation** 进行秘密行动

Will I need to have an operation?<sup>我</sup>  
需要动手术吗?

**Undercover operations** are essential for detecting.<sup>秘</sup>  
密行动对侦查至关重要。

※ The mummy **is that of Shepenmut who was once** a singer in the Temple of Thebes.

『 **that of**是书面用语 一般用于较正式的文体中 』

<b>that of</b> 那个	<b>those of</b> 那些
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It's colder than Guangzhou. × (北京、广州是地点，只有大小之分，本身没有冷和热)</li><li>The weather of Beijing is colder than Guangzhou. ×</li><li>The <b>weather</b> of Beijing is colder than the <b>weather</b> of Guangzhou. ✓</li><li><b>The weather</b> of Beijing is colder than <b>that of</b> Guangzhou. ✓</li><li><b>The area</b> of the USA is larger than <b>that of</b> Britain. ✓</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>The texts</b> of Book Two are <b>more</b> difficult than <b>those of</b> Book One. ✓</li><li>"That of" is <b>singular</b>. "Those of" is <b>plural</b>.</li></ul>

※ **As there were** strange marks on the X-ray plates **taken** of the mummy, doctors **have been trying to find out** **whether** the woman **died** of a rare disease.

<b>take plates of sth.</b> 给...拍片子	<b>take photo</b> 拍照片
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>take the X-ray plates of pets.</li><li>Please <b>take plates of each dish</b> before serving them to the guests.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>take photos of the mountain.</li><li>take a picture of their empty plates.</li></ul>

<b>find out</b> 查明，发现 + 从句	I need to <b>find out</b> what time the movie starts. <sup>我需要查明电影开始的时间。</sup>
<b>died of</b> 因...死，死于	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No one ever <b>died of a broken heart</b>. 从来没有人因为过度悲伤而死。</li><li>die <b>in</b> the accident 死于车祸</li></ul>

<b>die of + 内因</b> 死于...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>die <b>of</b> hunger</li> <li>die <b>of</b> grief 死于悲哀</li> </ul>
<b>die from + 外因</b> 死于...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>die <b>from</b> wound (枪伤)</li> <li>He died <b>from</b> the heart disease. 在日常生活表达当中, die of 和 die from 可以互换。</li> </ul>

※ The only way to do this was to operate.

『 **to do this** 非谓语动词修饰前面的名词表“目的” 』

- The pen to write chinese is too hard. 这支笔写中文太难了。
- The book to study for the exam is on the shelf. 用来复习考试的书在书架上。
- The car to travel long distances needs good fuel efficiency. 用于长途旅行的汽车需要燃油效率高。
- The dress to wear to the party should be elegant. 去聚会时穿的裙子应该优雅。
- The tools to fix the broken chair are in the garage. 修理坏椅子所需的工具在车库里。

『 **to operate** 相当于名词用, 做表语 』

- My dream is to travel around the world.
- My plan is to finish the work on time.

<b>way of + doing</b> 做...的方式 (做定语)	<b>way + to do</b> 做...的方式 (做定语)
There are many different <b>ways of cooking pasta</b> , but I prefer the traditional Italian way.	There's always a better <b>way to do</b> things; we just need to find it.

※ The operation, **which lasted for over four hours**, **proved to be very difficult** **because** of the **hard resin** **which covered the skin**. 过去时态

※ The doctors **have not yet decided** **how** the woman **died**.

『 **decide** v. 做出最终的判断, 对...下判决, 解决 (悬案) 』

- The police cannot **decide** yet which of the two men is guilty.

<b>what</b> 对名词提问	<b>how</b> 对副词或介词短语提问
The doctors have not yet determined <b>what</b> the woman died of. 更自然的表达应该是描述女人死于什么原因	<b>how</b> the woman died. 更自然和常见。它询问的是女人是如何去世的, 而不是在问某个东西是否死于女人。

✧ They **feared** that the mummy **would fall to pieces** when they **cut** it open, but fortunately this **has not happened**.

<b>fear</b> v. 害怕 (长时间的)	<b>scare</b> v. 使惊恐, 吓唬
A wave of <b>fear</b> swept over him. 一阵恐惧传遍他的全身。	You're <b>scaring</b> me. 你吓着我了。

『 **fall to pieces = go to pieces** 碎成碎片, 散掉 』

- During the storm, the old house **fell to pieces**.
- After two years their marriage **fell to pieces**.

『 **联合复习** 』

- Lesson 5 No wrong numbers 无错号之虞
- Lesson 29 Taxi! 出租汽车!
- Lesson 53 Hot snake 触电的蛇

**单词句型** 易混淆词 难度: 3 级

<b>skin</b> n. 人体的皮肤	<b>leather</b> n. 皮革	<b>complexion</b> n. 某人是什么颜色的皮肤 (可与 skin 互换)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are wet to the <b>skin</b>.</li> <li>• He has a dark <b>skin/complexion</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoes made of real <b>leather</b> have become very expensive.</li> <li>• This sofa is made from real <b>leather</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>Look at her rosy cheeks. She has a lovely <b>complexion</b>.</p>

<b>B.C. = Before Christ</b> 公元前 (位于年代之后)	the Romans invaded England in <b>55 B.C.</b> "B.C." 不可省略, 否则时间是错误的
<b>in the year of the Lord = since Christ was born</b> 公元 (位于年代之前)	<b>In the year of the Lord 2024</b> 强调2024, many technological advancements have reshaped our society.
<b>A.D. = anno Domini</b>	<u>George I</u> died in <b>A.D. 1727</b> . 强调是公元非公元前

<b>wax</b> n. 蜡 (不可数名词)	<b>candle</b> n. 蜡烛 (可数名词)
All the figures in this shop are made of <b>wax</b> .	I keep a <b>candle</b> by my bed in case the lights go out suddenly.

**扩展知识** 区别: ago / since / for 难度: 4 级

<b>ago</b> 以前, 从前	<b>since</b> 自...以后, 自...以来	<b>for</b> 在...时, 持续了...
通常搭配一般过去时	<b>since + 过去的时间 = 现在完成时</b>	无时态要求(可搭配任意)
They <b>won</b> the match <b>three days ago</b> .	<b>Since 1992</b> , we <b>have lived</b> in this city.	They <b>have been practicing</b> for a year.

- He **stayed** with us **two weeks**.
- She **arrived** two weeks **ago**.
- I **have not seen** him **Monday**.
- He **left** a month **ago** and I **have not seen** him **then**.
- We **have been working** on this new plane **over a year now**.



**burn the midnight oil**

熬夜工作 / 学习

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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。