

### 《夸克英语笔记》使用声明：

我们不提供任何纸质版、完全免费且不提供任何付费服务。我们坚持公益、非营利原则，提供英语 PDF 资源，只为让优质内容触手可及。在非商业用途下，欢迎自由分享。本笔记会定期更新并修复发现的错误，最新版本以官网为准。

## Lesson 92 Asking for trouble

自找麻烦 **doing** **否定前移**

与课文关联的 5个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**fast** \* /fɑ:st/ adv. 熟 (睡)

**ladder** /'lædə(r)/ n. 梯子

**shed** /ʃed/ n. 棚子

**sarcastic** /sɑ:'kæstɪk/

**tone** \* /təʊn/ n. 语气, 腔调

adj. 讽刺的, 讥笑的

**课文理解** 你抓不到我~ 难度：3 级

### ※ Asking for trouble

『 ask for trouble 自找麻烦, 自讨苦吃 (多用于口语) 』

- The boss seems to be annoyed. To talk to him now is to **ask for trouble**.
- ask for leave 请假
- ask for help 请求帮助
- ask for advice 征求建议

### ※ It **must have been** about two in the morning **when** I **returned** home.

『 It **was** about two in the morning. 明确的是2点(无推测) 』

- must do 推测现在
- must have done 推测过去

※ I **tried to** wake up my wife **by ringing the doorbell**, **but** she **was** fast asleep, **so** I **got** a ladder from the shed in the garden, **put it against** the wall, and **began climbing towards** the bedroom window.

『 **be fast asleep** 熟睡：指人在睡眠中非常深沉，完全没有意识到周围的事物。 』

- You'll **be fast asleep** by the time we get home. 等我们到家时你会熟睡了。

『 **begin doing = begin to do** 开始做某事：开始进行某项活动或任务。 』

- I will **begin doing** my homework after dinner. 晚饭后我会开始做作业。

『 **against the wall** 靠墙 』

- Can I lean my bike **against the wall**? 我能把自行车靠在这墙上吗?

<b>by ringing §</b>	<b>began climbing §</b>
介词后面100%要使用doing,不能使用do、to do代替	动词后可以接：doing、to do、do等(根据具体的动词决定)

※ I **was almost there** **when** a sarcastic voice below **said**, 'I **don't think** the windows **need cleaning** at this time of the night.'

I was almost there	when a sarcastic voice below said,	'I don't think	the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.'
时间状语主句	时间状语从句	否定前移	宾语从句 (I think the windows <b>don't</b> need cleaning at this time of the night.)

**否定前移**：否定词 "don't" (不) 被移到主语 "the windows" (窗户) 之前，从而颠倒了句子的词序。这种结构强调了说话者的否定观点，即他们认为这个时间不需要清洁窗户。这是一个常见的应用，以强调说话者的态度或观点。

『 **否定前移** 在英文中通常会将从句里的否定前移到主句中，以达到“开门见山”的目的 』

- I think you're **not** wrong. → I **don't** think you're wrong. 我认为你不是错的。
- Last year he believed that the plan would **not** fail. → Last year he **didn't** believe that the plan would fail. 去年他相信这个计划将不会失败。

※ I immediately **regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, 'I enjoy cleaning windows at night.'**

『 **regret 常见搭配** 』

<b>regret doing sth.</b> 后悔做了... (对已发生的事情表示后悔)	<b>regret to do sth.</b> 遗憾... (对现在要发生的事表示抱歉)
I <b>regretted saying</b> it almost at once.	We <b>regret to inform</b> you that you needn't come here next week.
<b>remember/forget + to do sth.</b> 指未来的动作	<b>remember/forget doing sth.</b> 指过去的动作 (已发生过)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>remembered to post</b> the letters. 我记着去邮信了。(没有忘记)</li> <li>• I <b>forgot to ask</b> Tom. 我忘了去问汤姆。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>remember</b> posting/having posted the letters.</li> <li>• Have you <b>forgotten</b> meeting/having met her at a party? 你忘记了曾在一次聚会上见过她吗?</li> </ul>
<b>stop to do sth.</b> 指目的	<b>stop doing sth.</b> 停下正在做的动作
On the way to the station I <b>stopped to buy</b> a paper.	When he told us the story, we just couldn't <b>stop laughing</b> .

※ '**Excuse my interrupting you.** 祈使句(面对面默认主语为“你”)

『 **Excuse + doing** 动词excuse后面只能接doing 』

- 'Would you mind **my coming** with you?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

※ I **hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?'**

『 **be busy doing sth.** 忙于做某事: 指某人正在进行一项活动或任务, 没有空闲时间。 』

『 **you mind coming = you mind you coming** 主语一致(无需要逻辑主语) 』

❖ Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

『 my wife **who** opened the window 我那个打开了窗户的妻子(妻子的范围比较明确, 这里应该使用非限制的定语从句?) 』

**注:** 非限定性定语从句通常使用逗号与主句隔开, 但并非必须。逗号的使用与语境和句子结构有关。在正式写作中, 为了提高句子的清晰度和读者理解, 通常建议在非限定性定语从句之前加上逗号。

**注2:** 在《三册》第7课会学到**接续性分句** (continuative clause) 大概可以解释这是限定性、非限定性的问题 (这里根本就不是正常的定语从句)。

**单词句型** 阳台相关的词汇 Laundry Vocabulary 难度: 3 级



- |                     |  |                     |                  |            |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. clothesline/rack | 5. clothespeg <sup>us</sup> /pin <sup>us</sup> | 9. cabinet          | 13. dry clothing | 17. hanger |
| 2. wet clothing     | 6. laundry basket                              | 10. spray starch    | 14. dryer        | 18. shelf  |
| 3. iron             | 7. washing machine                             | 11. fabric softener | 15. scrub brush  | 19. tap    |
| 4. ironing board    | 8. detergent/soap                              | 12. bleach          | 16. laundry net  | 20. bucket |
- A freely photocopyable EnglishClub poster © www.englishclub.com

- **bleach:** *Using bleach makes your white clothes whiter.*
- **bucket:** *Sam filled the bucket with cold water.*
- **cabinet, wall cabinet, cupboard:** *There is a wooden cupboard above the washing machine.*
- **clothes rack:** *I hung my wet clothes on the clothes rack.*
- **clothespeg (UK):** *I use clothespegs to hang my shirts on the line outside.*

- **clothespin** (US): *I use clothespins to hang my shirts on the line outside.*
- **clothesrack**: *I hung my wet clothes on the clothesrack.*
- **detergent**: *I poured some detergent into the washing machine.*
- **dry clothing**: *There was wet clothing hanging on the clothesrack.*
- **dryer**: *After taking my clothes out of the washing machine, I put them in the dryer.*
- **fabric softener**: *Using fabric softener makes your clothes nice and soft.*
- **hanger**: *There are lots of hangers in my wardrobe.*
- **iron**: *I used the iron to press my shirt.*
- **ironing board**: *Florence put the t-shirt on the ironing board and started to iron.*
- **laundry basket**: *The laundry basket was full of dirty clothes.*
- **laundry net**: *A laundry net protects your delicate clothing while it's in the washing machine.*
- **scrub brush**: *I tried to remove the mark on my shirt by scrubbing it with a scrub brush.*
- **shelf**: *There is a cactus plant on the shelf in the laundry room.*
- **soap**: *I poured some detergent into the washing machine.*
- **spray starch**: *Before ironing my shirts, I sprayed them with spray starch.*
- **tap**: *Nick turned on the tap and filled his bucket with water.*
- **washing machine**: *We could see the clothes turning inside the washing machine.*
- **wet clothing**: *I hung the wet clothing up to dry.*

## 扩展知识 So 助动词 难度：3 级

『 So do I. 我也是 § 』

"So do I" 是一个简短的回应，通常用于表示你同意或与别人的陈述相符。这个短语通常用在对肯定句或否定句做出陈述时，以表示你有相同的感受、观点或意见。

- I really enjoy watching movies on weekends. - **So do I.**
- I don't like broccoli. - **So do I.** 表达共鸣或一致，不需要重复完整的陈述，而只需使用同意的短语即可。
- I will not miss the meeting. - **Neither** will I / the candidtes.

So + 助动词 + sb.		
So <b>did</b> I. 时态可变	So <b>does</b> <b>she</b> . 主语可以变	<b>Neither</b> + 助动词 + sb. 否定
I <b>felt</b> excited after the party. - So <b>did</b> I.	I <b>can</b> swim. - So <b>can</b> I.	I don' t like my job. - <b>Neither</b> do I.

『 用于并列补充句和反应句 so 和 neither/nor 』

so 和 neither/nor 用于并列补充句和表示反应的句子时表示“也，同样”，so 用于肯定句，neither/nor 用于否定句。它们后面跟的是省略形式的分句，只有助动词+主语，也可以是情态助动词+主语：

- John **can** speak French and so **can** I.
- I didn't got to the meeting last night. - Neither/Nor did I.
- You shouldn't work so hard and nor **should** I.



talk about a close call

真是千钧一发啊 / 好险好险

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](http://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。