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Lesson 1 A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮 无灵主语 非谓动词

与课文关联的 15 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



puma /'pju:mə/ n. 美洲狮

spot * /spɒt/ v. 看出，发现

corner * /'kɔ:nə(r)/

v. 使走投无路，使陷入困境

trail /treɪl/ n. 一串，一系列

evidence * /'eɪdɪns/ n. 证据

accumulate * /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/

v. 积累，积聚

print * /prɪnt/ n. 印痕

cling /klɪŋ/ v. 粘

convince * /kən'vɪns/ v. 使...信服

oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/ v. 使...感到必须

hunt /hʌnt/ n. 追猎；寻找

blackberry /'blækberi/ n. 黑莓

somehow /'sʌmhaʊ/

human being /'hju:mən 'bi:ɪŋ/

disturb * /dɪ'stɜ:b/ v. 令人不安

adv. 不知怎么搞地，不知什么原因

n. 人类

引出"主人翁" 难度：8 级

※ **at large** 未被限制的；自由的；在逃的

- a prisoner / suspect **at large** (通常做后置定语)
- The disease is still **at large**. 疾病仍在肆虐。

※ Pumas **are** large, cat-like animals **which are** found in America.

『构词法 名词-like』

- cat-like ↔ catlike 偷偷摸摸的
- dog-like ↔ doglike 忠实的

- bird-like ↔ birdlike 敏捷轻快的
- lady-like ↔ ladylike 风度雍容如贵妇的, 温雅的
- childlike 天真烂漫的、homelike、kinglike
- catty 辅元辅(汉堡结构)需要双写、doggy

bear-like animals 像熊一样的动物	Giant pandas are large, bear-like animals which are found in Sichuan province, China. 熊猫是一种体形似熊的大动物, 产于中国的四川。
lady-like behavior 女性的行为	The look was always lady-like and appropriately flaunty. 这种装扮总是很淑女, 奢华得恰到好处。
child-like simplicity 童心般的简单	Do you think you shall like Morton? She asked of me, with a direct and naive simplicity of tone and manner, pleasing, if child-like . “你觉得会喜欢莫尔顿吗?”她问我, 语调和举止里带着一种直率而幼稚的单纯, 虽然有些孩子气, 但讨人喜欢。
an angel-like girl 天使般的女孩	She is a lovely girl, with curl hair, baby skin, and smiles like an angel . 她长得很可爱, 卷卷的头发, 婴儿的皮肤, 天使的笑容(Like an Angel girl像天使的女孩)
dog-like animals 像狗一样的动物	Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. (CET-4)
crystal-like eyes 明亮的双眸	Few have got a pair of crystal eyes like his . 很少有人像他那样生着一副水晶般的眼睛。
flu-like symptoms 流感样症状	Take them at the onset of cold or flu-like symptoms . 出现感冒或类似流感症状时就服用。
cobweb-like 蜘蛛网式的	As is shown in the picture, there is a cobweb-like structure with separate compartments packed in it.

『 **be found in ...** 产于(生存于、生活于某地) 』

- Many plant and animal species **are found** only **in** the rainforests.
- Vitamin C **is found in** citrus fruit.

Pumas are large, cat-like animals	(which are) found in America.
引出本文的“主人翁”(名字、体型、特征、产地)	关系代词(which、that) + Be动词 可省略 (非谓语动词做后置定语)

※ When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

『 无灵主语 (inanimate subject) 物称主语 (拟人化) 』

- However, a new type of **humor**, which stems largely from the US, has recently **come into** fashion.
- The dealer told him **that it had just come in**, but that he could not be bothered to open it.
- I **thought** of a good idea. → **A good idea came / flashed** into my mind.
- He **went** to the town on business. → **Business took** him to the town.
- A warm and sunny Sunday **found** my whole family going for an outing at the beach.
- **The sea bed was scoured with powerful nets and there was tremendous excitement on board when a chest was raised from the bottom.**
- He **lost** his **confidence**. → Confidence **deserted** him.
- I **couldn't sleep** that night. → That night sleep **eluded** me.
- We only **travelled** half the distance at sunset. → Sunset **met** us halfway. 日落在中途与我们相遇。
- The past few years **witnessed** the great influx of foreigners to China, for travelling, studies or business. 过去几年见证了大量外国人涌入中国旅游、学习或经商。

定语从句 (同位语从句的上级)	同位语从句 (定语从句的侄子)
定义: 起到后置定语的作用, 常译为“...的”	定义: 解释前面名词的 具体内容
形式: "that"是关系代词, 在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语	形式: "that"仅起到连接符号的作用, 不充当语法成分
The proposal that John put forward is unacceptable.	The proposal that John should be dismissed is unacceptable.

We hold these truths to be self-evident,	that all men are created equal,	that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights,	that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
平行结构 (并列3个同位语从句)	同位语从句 (短在前)	同位语从句 (次短第二)	同位语从句 (句长的后放)

『 in / on / to the south of ... 只有to可省略 』

- Shanghai is **in the south of** China. 范围以内
- Vietnam is **on the south of** China. 外部相接壤
- Indonesia is **to the south of** China. = Indonesia is south of China. 外部并有距离 (to 可以省略)

- 100 kilometers **south of** Xi'an 在西安以南100公里处

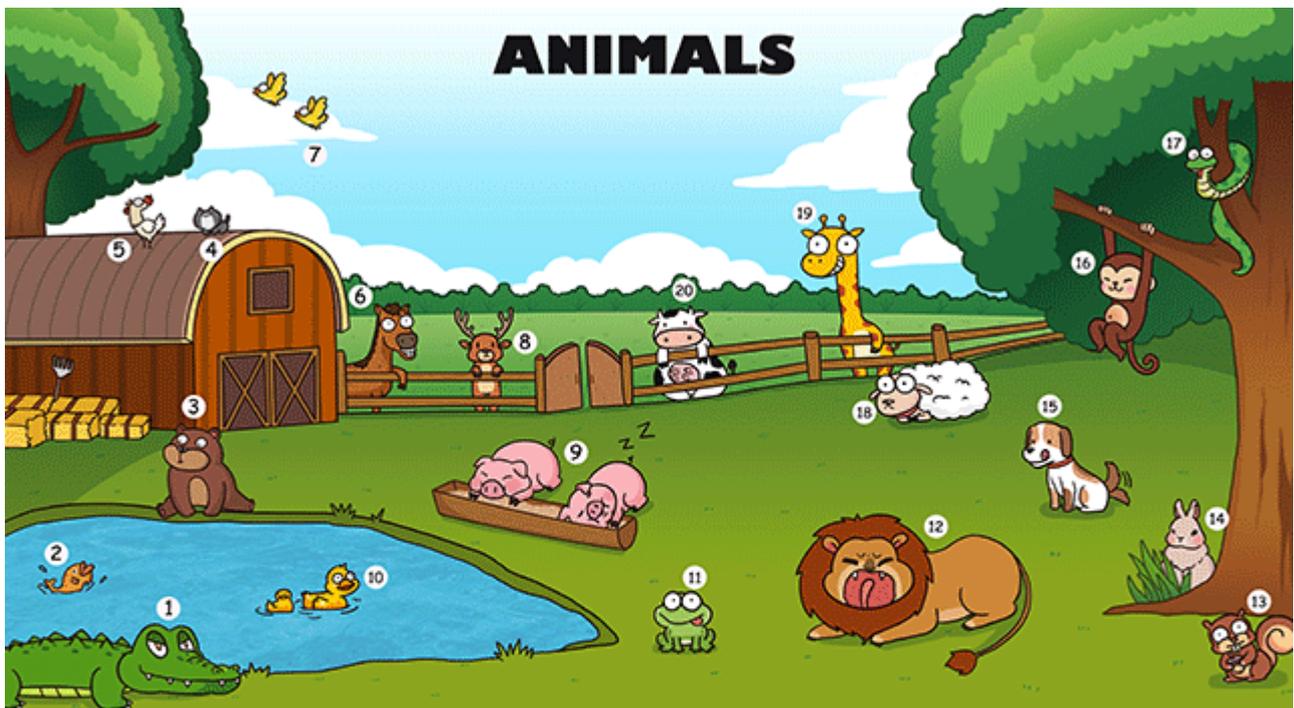
『take v.看待、对待』

- Unfortunately, no one took my opinion seriously. 不幸的是，没有人严肃地看待我的意见。(以某种方式) 看待

take sth. seriously 重视	take sth. lightly 轻视
And that's a threat to take seriously . 这是一个需要认真对待的威胁。	This is not a problem we should take lightly . 这个问题我们可不能掉以轻心。

『造句 参考课文例句结构』

When reports came into London Zoo	that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London,	they were not taken seriously.
When 引导时间	同位语从句	时间状语主句
	时间状语从句	
When news came into the national museum	that an ancient tomb had been found 100 kilometers (to the) south of Xi'an,	it was taken seriously.



EnglishClub

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. crocodile | 5. chicken | 9. pig | 13. squirrel | 17. snake |
| 2. fish | 6. horse | 10. duck | 14. rabbit | 18. sheep |
| 3. bear | 7. bird | 11. frog | 15. dog | 19. giraffe |
| 4. cat | 8. deer | 12. lion | 16. monkey | 20. cow |

- **crocodile:** *The crocodile raised its head out of the water and opened its huge mouth.*
- **fish:** *I watched the beautiful fish as they swam around the aquarium.*
- **bear:** *We were walking in the woods when we saw a big black bear.*
- **cat:** *The cat sat on my knee, purring contentedly.*
- **chicken:** *Our chicken gives us eggs every day.*
- **horse:** *The horse was standing in the field, eating grass.*
- **bird:** *I looked up and saw a bird flying through the sky.*
- **deer:** *While we were walking in the park, we came across several deer.*
- **pig:** *The fat pink pig devoured its food very quickly.*
- **duck:** *The duck was swimming happily in the pond.*
- **frog:** *I watched the frog catch a fly in its mouth before jumping back into the pond.*
- **lion:** *The big yellow lion roared loudly when I approached.*
- **squirrel:** *The squirrel picked up the nut from the ground and headed back up the tree.*
- **rabbit:** *I saw a grey rabbit in the field nibbling on a carrot.*
- **dog:** *The dog barked excitedly as I approached the house.*
- **monkey:** *I looked up and saw a monkey sitting in a tree.*
- **snake:** *The long green snake moved quickly through the grass.*
- **sheep:** *The white sheep were standing in the field, eating grass.*
- **giraffe:** *Giraffes use their long necks to eat leaves from tall trees.*
- **cow:** *The black and white cow mooed loudly as I entered the barn.*

开始着手调查 难度: 8 级

※ However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

『 **give descriptions** = descriptions which were given by people ... 』

- make descriptions 作描述 descriptions made by people ...
- We shall **give** brief **descriptions** of both models next. 我们然后将提供两者模型的简短描述。

『 **非谓语动词做后置定语** 』

- John had a very good day and put his **wallet containing £3,000** into the microwave oven for safekeeping.
- For hundreds of years, St. Bernard dogs have saved the lives of **travellers crossing the dangerous Pass**.
- movies **directed by Zhang Yimou**

done 过去分词(被动)

doing 动名词(主动)

novels written by Lu Xun 鲁迅 写的小说	A woman picking blackberries saw a large cat only five yards away from her. 非谓后做后置定语
Novels which are written by Lu Xun. 鲁迅写的小说	A woman who is picking blackberries saw a large cat only five yards away from her. 源自定语从句的省略
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man leaning against the wall named George is my brother. 简洁写法(强调正靠着墙) The man who is leaning against the wall who is named George is my brother. 有点乱(不推荐) The man named George, who is leaning against the wall, is my brother. 使用从句修饰“靠墙”, 但强调名字“George” My brother is the man named George who is leaning against the wall. 强调“我的兄弟” 	

『 **done** 做非谓语原因之一 (状语从句的省略) 』

- Tired of sleeping on the floor**, a young man in Tehran **saved** up for years to buy a real bed.

非谓语动词	过去分词 (被动/完成)	Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part..
	现在分词(主动/进行)	Fishing is my favourite sport.
	to do不定式(将要)	She wanted him to repair their grandson's bicycle!

『 **be extraordinarily similar** 非常相似 』

- be particularly alike 写作替换
- had a lot in common 有很多共同点
- look a little bit alike 看起来有点像(口语)
- had considerable commonalities 相当于英语的“文言文”

claim to have done ... 声称做过某事	claim to do ... 声称要做某事
A third brother who was supposed to have died as a young man.	So far, no organization has claimed to be responsible for the accident.

- Fishermen and sailors sometimes **claim to have seen** monsters in the sea.
- Everyone went to the funeral, for the 'ghost' was none other than Eric Cox, a third brother who was **supposed to have died** as a young man.
- A policeman approached Jimmy and told him he ought **to have gone** along a side street as Jumbo was holding up the traffic.

as the evidence began to accumulate,	experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate,	for the descriptions given by people	who claimed to have seen the puma	were extraordinarily similar.
时间状语从句	时间状语主语	for 引导原因	定语从句	系 + 表
定语主句		原因状语从句		
As the cases began to accumulate,	specialists felt obliged to investigate,	for the symptoms of people	who had caught the disease	were extraordinarily similar.

发现证据 难度：8 级

※ The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her.

『 hunt for ... (出去)找、搜寻 』

- I'm **hunting for** a job now.
- The **hunt for** a job will begin tomorrow. 动词变名词后介词不变

『 可表名词所有格的介词 』

in	to	for
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the winter in America 美国的冬天 • Paris in the spring 巴黎之春 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the entrance to the parking lot 停车场的入口 • a witness to the accident 事故的目击者 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a longing for love 对爱的渴望 • the reason for the disaster 灾难的原因

※ It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

It immediately ran away when she saw it,	and experts confirmed	that a puma will not attack a human being	unless it is cornered.
时间状语从句	并列句	宾语从句	并列句

※ The search **proved difficult**, for the puma **was** often **observed** at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening.

prove (to be) + adi. / n. 被证明是...	turn out to be + adj. / n. 原来是...(出乎意料)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His injury proved (to be) fatal. 他的伤证明是致命的。 • The operation proved (to be) a success. 手术证明是成功的。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman. • The new blog may turn out to be no more than a clever public-relations stunt. 新的博客可能只不过是一个聪明的公关噱头。

※ **Wherever** it **went**, it **left** behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

『 疑问词 + ever 两种用法 』

1. 引导让步状语从句: no matter + 疑问词 + 从句, 表示“无论...” **No matter where** you live, you would find it difficult not to laugh at, say, Charlie Chaplin's early films.
2. 用于疑问句中: 表示“到底(加强语气)” **Whatever** are you doing up here Bill?' asked the vicar in surprise.
 - **Where** did you go yesterday? 你昨天去哪儿了?
 - **Wherever** did you go yesterday? 你昨天到底去哪儿了?
 - **When ever** am I going to see you again? 我到底什么时候才能再见到你?

『 a trail of 一串: 一连串的物体或事件。 』

- Wherever he went, he left **a trail of** unpaid bills behind him. 无论他走到哪里, 总会留下一串未付的账单。
- Wherever he went, he left **a trail of** broken hearts behind him. 无论他走到哪里, 身后都留下了一串破碎的心。

※ Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur **was found** clinging to bushes. 无灵主语(突出句子核心、句首和句尾是最核心位置)

『 突出重点 』

- People have paid more and more attention to the condition of the laid-off workers. 人做主语(分清重点信息)
- **Increasing attention** has been paid to the condition of the laid-off workers. 下岗工人的状况已受到越来越多的关注。

『 **fur and feather** 飞禽走兽(单词短的放前面) 』

- **fin, fur and feather** 押首韵(f)
- The **crown** should not yield to the **cross**. 王权不应该屈服神权(押首韵c)

feather 羽毛 (飞禽)	fur 皮毛(走兽)
The chick will soon feather out . 这只小鸡很快就要长羽毛了。	This creature's fur is short, dense and silky. 这种动物的毛短、浓密且柔顺。

『 **Puma fur was found clinging to bushes.** 非谓语动词做主语补足语 』

- As no pumas had been reported **missing** from any zoo in the country...
- The fire was reported **controlled**. 更简洁 ↔ It is reported that the fire **was controlled**. 主语从句(啰嗦)

确定真像 难度: 8 级

※ Several people **complained of** 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip **saw** the puma up a tree.

『 **on a business / honeymoon trip** 出差/蜜月旅行 』

- **on** a journey / voyage / expedition / tour ... 在一次旅行/航行/探险(远征)/环游/周游中.....
- Jimmy is going **on** a journey tomorrow. 吉米明天要去旅行。

complain of / about sth.	complain (that) + 从句
Almost immediately he began to complain about the weather, ...	She complained that no one had been at the airport to meet her.

※ The experts **were** now fully **convinced** that the animal **was** a puma, **but** where **had it come from**?

『 **介词遇到that被省略的例外情况** 』

- in that ... 因为 (句中、句末, 引导原因状态从句)
- except / but that ... 除了/ 但

be convinced that... 相信, 确信: 指对某事物持有坚定的信念或确信的态度。	convince sb. of sth. 使某人相信某事; 使某人对某事深信不疑
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not, however, need to be convinced that. 读者可能不相信这是真的。 • He is convinced that his poem will win the award. 他深信自己那首诗会得奖。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas, she sensed, could convince anyone of anything. 她觉得，托马斯能说服任何人相信任何事。 • She or he should be able to convince you of stupid decisions and future consequences. 她或他应该能够说服你的愚蠢决定和未来的后果。
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※ **As** no pumas **had been reported** missing from any zoo in the country, this one **must have been** in the possession of a private collector and somehow **managed to escape**.

<p>must have done 过去表推测 (强烈的、肯定的)</p> <p>You must have been ill yesterday. You looked so pale.</p>	<p>must do 现在表推测</p> <p>She knew that it must be the baker.</p>
<p>may / might have done 过去表推测(弱语气)</p> <p>He may have put pressure on her to agree.</p>	<p>may / might do 现在表推测(弱语气)</p> <p>They may be shredding documents.</p>
<p>can not / could not have done 过去否定推测</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can't have been ill yesterday. I saw you going shopping with your wife. • The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made such a mistake. 	<p>can not / could not do 现在否定表推测</p> <p>He can't be studying now.</p>
<p>should / ought to have done 应该做却没做(责备语气)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You ought to have done your homework. 你本应该做作业的。 • You should have finished your work yesterday. 	<p>should not / ought not to have done 不应该做却做了(责备语气)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military advantages should not be given away. 军事优势不应该丧失。 • I shouldn't have shouted at you yesterday. 自责

『 **manage to do** 设法完成了某事 (强调结果) 』

- Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never **managed to get** enough money to have the church clock repaired.
- Though he **managed to take** a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay near the volcano for very long.
- The pilot **managed to circle** the balloon for some time.
- A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would **try to steal** the diamonds. 强调去做(与manage to导向不同)

『 **fail to do** 没能完成某事(努力过了) 』

- When the journalist again **failed to reply**, the editor reluctantly published the article as it had originally been written.
- Once, however, it **failed to give** the correct time.
- Those who **failed to get** in need not have felt disappointed, as many of the artistes who should have appeared did not come.

in the possession of sb. ...为某人所拥有	in one's possession 为某人所拥有	in possession of sth. 拥有某物
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land is in the possession of the merchant. 这块地为该商人所有。 • My house is in the possession of an old lady now. 我的那所房子已归一位老太太所有。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house is in his possession. 那栋房子为他所有。 • The book is in my possession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gang was caught in possession of stolen goods. 这伙人被逮住, 人赃俱获。 • I'm in possession of the book.
in the charge of sb. ...为某人所负责/管理	in one's charge 为某人所负责/管理	in charge of ... 负责/管理
Our class was in the charge of Miss Wang. 我们班级由王老师负责管理。	The bookstore is in my charge .	I'm in charge of the bookstore.

※ The hunt **went on** for several weeks, but the puma **was not caught**.

※ It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal **is** still at large in the quiet countryside.

『 **It is ... to think that ...** 一想到某事就让人... (动词+ing 当形容词表事物的特征) 』

- It is **worrying** to think that ... 不安、担忧
- It is **exciting** to think that ... 兴奋、激动
- It is **comforting** to think that... 安慰、欣慰
- It is **amusing** to think that ... 有趣、好笑
- It is **irritating** to think that ... 烦人、恼火

It	is disturbing	to think that a dangerous wild animal	is still at large in the quiet countryside.
形式主语	宁人不安的	(to do不定式做主语) 宾语从句	系 + 表
	系+表	主语从句(逻辑主语)	

本课是《新三》的敲门砖也是开始步入中高级语法的开端， 如果通过讲解与笔记还是对非谓动词、各种从句及长难句的分解不够熟悉， 推荐再次复习《新二》！



Shake a leg

快点；赶快行动

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)

1. When will you ever learn? (单选)

- A、 These things take time to learn. B、 Will you study any more?
 C、 Why do you keep on making the same mistakes?
 D、 It will be a good learning experience for you.

2. She looks very happy. She _____ have passed the exam.I guess so. It's not difficult at all. (单选)

- A、 should B、 could C、 must D、 might

3. I can't find my purse anywhere. You _____ have lost it while shopping. (单选)

- A、 may B、 can C、 should D、 would

4. I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself. (单选)

- A、shouldn't shout B、shouldn't have shouted C、mustn't shout
D、mustn't have shouted

5. The policeman declared that the blow on the victim's head _____ from behind. (单选)

- A、should have been made B、must have been made
C、would have been made D、ought to have been made

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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。