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# Lesson 8 A famous monastery

著名的修道院 **prefer**

与课文关联的 10 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**monastery** /'mɒnəst(ə)ri/

n. 寺院，修道院

**St. Bernard** /,semt-ba'naɪd/

n. 圣伯纳德

**pass** \* /pɑ:s/ n. 关隘

**watchdog** /'wɒtʃdɒg/ n. 看门狗

**rashly** /'ræʃli/ adv. 莽撞地，冒失地

**enclosure** /ɪn'kləʊʒə(r)/

n. 围场，圈地

**monk** /mɒŋk/ n. 和尚，僧侣

**privacy** /'prɪvəsi/ n. 清静，隐居

**skier** /'ski:ə(r)/ n. 滑雪者

**Easter** /'i:stə(r)/ n. 复活节

鸟瞰(从上往下让读者产生航拍的画布感) 难度：6 级

※ The Great St. Bernard Pass **connects** Switzerland to Italy.

<p><b>connect A with / to B</b> 物理上的连接</p>	<p>The Channel Tunnel has <b>connected</b> Britain <b>with</b> mainland Europe for the first time.</p>
<p><b>link A with / to B</b> 物理/抽象的连接</p>	<p>There is no evidence to <b>link / connect</b> him <b>with</b> the murder. 抽象/物理上的连接</p>
<p><b>join A to B</b> 加入(引伸出连接)</p>	<p>The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Ammann, <b>joins</b> Brooklyn <b>to</b> Staten Island. NCE3-17</p>

<b>associate A with B</b> 抽象的联系	There are countless people who, ever since their early years, have learned to <b>associate</b> snails <b>with</b> food. <sup>NCE3-23</sup>	
<b>relate A to B</b> 抽象的联系	Trainees should be invited to <b>relate</b> new ideas <b>to</b> their past experiences. 应该要求实习生把新想法与他们的以往经历相联系。	
Switzerland /ˈswɪtsərlənd/	pizza /ˈpi:tʃə/	Nazi /ˈnɑ:tsi/

※ At 2,473 metres, it is the highest mountain pass in Europe.

『at an altitude of ... ⇒ 缩写为 at 表海拔』

- Being at 2,473 meters, ... 非谓语动词被省略(当原因状语/介词短语)

造句: At 4,807 meters, Mont Blanc is the highest peak of the Alps. 4807米的勃朗峰是阿尔卑斯山脉的最高峰。

※ The famous monastery of St. Bernard, which was founded in the eleventh century, lies about a mile away.

『替换表达』

- The body of one statue was found among remains **dating from** the fifteenth century B.C. 追溯到...
- ..., which **dates from** the 11th century, ... date from ... (主动)追溯、从某个时候就有了...
- ..., which **dates back to** the 11th century, ... date back to ... (主动)追溯到...起源或制作时间
- ..., which **can be traced back to** the 11th century, ... can be traced back to ... (被动)可以追溯到...

※ For hundreds of years, St. Bernard dogs have saved the lives of travellers crossing the dangerous Pass.

The Great St. Bernard Pass	The monastery of St. Bernard	St. Bernard dogs
圣伯纳德山口	圣伯纳德修道院	圣伯纳犬

『cross + 宾语 + 方式状语 = 动词 + across + 宾语』

- They quickly loaded a small rubber dinghy with food, matches, and tins of beer and **rowed** for a few miles **across the Caribbean** until they arrived at a tiny coral island. 动词做方式状语

- In 1908 Lord Northcliffe offered a prize of £ 1000 to the first man who would **fly across the English Channel**. NCE3-20

<b>cross</b> the dangerous Pass.	越过危险的山口。	<b>fly / hike</b> across the dangerous Pass
<b>cross</b> the pass on foot.	徒步穿过山口。	<b>walk</b> across the pass
<b>cross</b> the pass in cars.	乘汽车穿过山口。	<b>drive</b> across the pass
<b>row</b> across the Caribbean	划船横渡加勒比海	<b>cross</b> the Caribbean <b>by boat</b>
<b>fly</b> across the English Channel.	飞越英吉利海峡。	<b>cross</b> the English Channel <b>by air</b>

※ These friendly dogs, which **were** first brought from Asia, **were used as** watchdogs even in Roman times.

『 **friendly** adj.友好的、无害的 』

- environment-friendly adj.环境友好的、有利于环境的(环保)
- ozone-friendly adj.不破坏臭氧层的、臭氧层友好的

<b>bring ... from...</b> 从..带来	What did you <b>bring</b> the kids back <b>from</b> Italy? 你从意大利回来给孩子们带了什么?
<b>introduce .... from</b> ... 从..引进...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>..., which were <b>introduced from</b> Asia, ... 本文替换</li> <li>The grey squirrel was <b>introduced</b> into Britain <b>from</b> North America.</li> <li>In the early days of the settlement of Australia, enterprising settlers unwisely <b>introduced</b> the European rabbit. <small>NCE4-17</small></li> </ul>

※ Now that a tunnel has been built through the mountains, the Pass **is** less dangerous, **but** each year, the dogs **are** still sent out into the snow **whenever** a traveller **is** in difficulty.

『 **now (that)** conj.同时表示时间和原因 』

- Now (that)** you **are** a big boy you must behave better. 因为有Now的存在，所以后面接与“现在”相关的时态

『 疑问词 + ever 』

疑问词 + ever	到底(加强语气)	' <b>Whatever</b> are you doing up here Bill?' asked the vicar in surprise.
	无论(= no matter + 疑问词: 引导让步状语)	...the dogs are still sent out into the snow <b>no matter when</b> a traveller is in difficulty.
	无论(名词性从句 ≠ no matter + 疑问词)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Whoever</b> wants to sign up for the course is welcome. 不可替换为no matter who</li> <li>• <b>No matter who</b> wants to sign up for the course, <b>he</b> is welcome. 强制替换需要写成2句</li> <li>• <b>Whatever</b> project he works on is always successful. 主语从句</li> <li>• <b>No matter what</b> project he works on, <b>it</b> is always successful. 强制替换成让步</li> </ul>

※ **Despite** the new tunnel, there **are** still a few people who **rashly attempt to cross** the Pass on foot.

<b>attempt to do sth.</b> 试图做某事	But the historian <b>attempting to</b> reconstruct the distant past is always faced with a difficult task. NCE3-38
<b>try to do sth.</b> 尝试做某事	A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would <b>try to steal</b> the diamonds.
<b>make an attempt to do sth.</b> 试或努力去做某事, 但不一定成功	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>made an attempt to</b> apologize, but Brian wouldn't even talk to me.</li> <li>• Over a year passed before the first <b>attempt was made</b>. NCE3-20</li> </ul>
<b>make an effort to do sth.</b> 艰难的尝试做某事	It seems that man was <b>making a real effort to</b> understand the seasons 20,000 years earlier than has been supposed. NCE3-38
<b>seek to do sth. (fml.)</b> 企图\试图\设法干某事	...if, in a word, beauty means something, yet we must not <b>seek to</b> interpret the meaning. NCE4-24

说明 难度: 6 级

※ During the summer months, the monastery is very busy, for it is visited by thousands of people who cross the Pass in cars.

『 in cars = by car 』

表示“使用某种交通工具”的介词短语，“by”后要直接加单数名词；“in”后的名词要有人称和数的变化。

- You can go to the airport **in my car**. by car不能强调谁的车
- We crossed the river **in a boat**. by boat不能强调几艘船

※ As there are so many people about, the dogs have to be kept in a special enclosure.

『 (With) so many people (being) about, the dogs have to be... 独立主格 』

※ **keep** v. confine 把....关起来

- He was **kept / confined in** prison.
- You shouldn't **keep / confine** the bird **in** a cage.

※ In winter, however, life at the monastery is quite different.

『 **Life** 所有格 』

- life **on** a desert island 荒岛生活
- life **in** the army 军旅生活
- life on campus 校园生活

『 **quite** adv. completely 完全，截然 』

- The other side of the picture is quite the opposite.<sup>NCE3-30</sup>
- He used to sleep during the day and work at night, quite unaware of the fact that he had become the ghost of Endley.<sup>NCE3-30</sup>

※ The temperature **drops** to -30° and very few people attempt to cross the Pass.

-30°C 摄氏度

-30°F 华氏度

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minus 30 degrees <b>Centigrade / Celsius</b></li> <li>30 degrees <b>Centigrade / Celsius</b> below zero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit</li> <li>30 degrees <b>Fahrenheit</b> below zero</li> </ul>
<b>drop / fall</b> 下降; 掉落	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temperature <b>falls to</b> -30° ... 写作替换</li> <li>Little by little the eleven minutes <b>fell to</b> zero. NCE3-50</li> </ul>
<b>plunge</b> v. (使) 突然向前倒下 (跌落)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people <b>plunged into</b> the icy water. NCE3-10</li> <li>The temperature <b>plunges to</b> -30°... 写作替换</li> </ul>
<b>dive to ...</b> 跳入水中、突然下降	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dive into the study 钻研(跳入到学习里)</li> <li>dive to ten below zero 突然降到零下10度 ...</li> </ul>

『 to 下降到; by 下降了 』

- The temperature drops **by** 10° 下降了10度
- The temperature drops **to** 10° 下降到10度

<b>increase to ...</b> 上升(稳定增加)	So it'll <b>increase to</b> like four million per day. 这会每天增加40万双筷子的产量。
<b>rise to ...</b> 上升(不及物; 像太阳一样自己上升)	Sea water will <b>rise to</b> a much higher level around the Antarctic. 南极周围的海水将上升到更高的水平。
<b>rocket to ...</b> 暴涨(像火箭一样上升)	to <b>rocket to</b> the stratosphere 为走红; 声名大噪
<b>soar to ...</b> 上升(像鸟儿飞像天空)	I <b>soar to</b> victory. 我以我翔向胜利。

结论 难度: 6 级

※ The monks **prefer** winter to summer **for** they **have** more privacy.

<b>prefer A to B</b> 偏爱名词	I <b>prefer</b> mutton <b>to</b> beef. 名词
<b>prefer doing to doing</b> 偏爱动作	I <b>prefer</b> standing <b>to</b> sitting down. 动名词

prefer A rather than B 偏 爱名词	I <b>prefer</b> mutton <b>rather than</b> beef. 同上
prefer to do rather than do 偏爱动作	I <b>prefer to</b> stand <b>rather than</b> sit down. prefer后要接to do 而rather than接 do
would rather do than do 宁愿而不宁愿(无奈选择)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'd <b>rather</b> stand <b>than</b> sit down. 我宁愿站着也不坐着</li> <li>• ... people <b>would rather</b> pay large sums of money <b>than</b> have their life work destroyed by gangsters. NCE3-14</li> </ul>

※ The dogs **have** greater freedom, too, **for they are allowed to wander** outside their enclosure.

『wander to walk aimlessly = roam 闲逛』

- During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly **wandered** into the middle of the ring.

permit sb. to do 允许某人做 某事 (授权、准许)	I <b>permit</b> him <b>to</b> do it his own way. 我允许他按自己的方式做事。
allow sb. to do 允许某人做某 事(给予做某事的权力)	I asked her if she would <b>allow</b> me <b>to</b> interview her, and she readily agreed. 我问她是否允许我采访她, 她欣然同意了。
give sb. permission to do 允许某人做某事	Green does not <b>give</b> him <b>permission to</b> make the call. 格林不允许他打这个电话。

※ The only **regular** visitors to the monastery in winter **are** parties of skiers who **go** there at Christmas and Easter.

『regular adj.规律的、定期的; n.常客、老主顾』

- He is one of our restaurant's **regulars**.
- What'll it be? 你要点什么菜?
- The **usual**, please. 和平时一样

『party n.派对、政党、有同目的人(同志)』

- a party of tourists 旅行团
- a search party 搜索队
- a rescue party 营救队
- group / bunch / crowd / band 替换词

- Six hundred years ago, Sir John Hawkwood arrived in Italy with a **band of** soldiers and settled near Florence. NCE3-14

at + 节日 期间	On + 节日 当天
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at Christmas</li> <li>• at Easter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on Christmas Day</li> <li>• on Easter Day</li> </ul>
on / at weekends	

※ These young people, who **love** the peace of the mountains, always receive a warm welcome at St. Bernard's monastery.

<b>be welcomed</b> 被欢迎	..., are always warmly welcomed ... 写作替换
<b>receive a warm welcome</b> 被欢迎(收到一个欢迎)	Let's all extend a warm <b>welcome to</b> our visitors. 让我们全体向来宾表示热烈的欢迎。
<b>receive + n.</b> 受到; 得到; 遭到(书面里黄金搭配)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No creature has <b>received more praise and abuse</b> than the common garden snail. NCE3-23</li> <li>• receive insults 遭到侮辱</li> <li>• receive support 得到支持: 获得他人的帮助、支持或认可。</li> <li>• receive adequate treatment 接受适当的治疗</li> <li>• receive good education 接受好的教育: 指接受高质量、优良的教育。</li> <li>• This exhibition <b>received a great deal of attention</b> in the press, ... NCE3-31</li> </ul>



[back to square one](#)

回到原点, 从头再来

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. W: Didn't Marian go shopping with you yesterday? M: Even if she hadn't had a lot of studying, she would have preferred staying home to going shopping. (单选)
  - A、 She doesn't like to go shopping.
  - B、 She went shopping yesterday.
  - C、 She doesn't live near the shops.

D、 She prefers shopping to studying.

2. I know, but I don't know whether I can make that one. I'd rather call you from the station than have you waiting around for an hour. (单选)

A、 She wants the man to be at the station when she arrives.

B、 She isn't sure which train she'll be on.

C、 The train will be an hour late.            D、 She'll leave home at 6:30.

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