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Lesson 21 Daniel Mendoza

丹尼尔·门多萨 强调句 人物传记

与课文关联的 18 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ n. 拳击

boxer /'bɒksə(r)/ n. 拳击手

bare /beə(r)/ adj. 赤裸的

prizefighter /'praɪzfaɪtə(r)/

crude /kruːd/ adj. 粗野的

marquis /'mɑːkwɪs/ n. 侯爵

n. 职业拳击手(尤指 古时赤手拳击手)

technically /'teknɪkli/

science * /'saɪəns/ n. 科学

popularity /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærəti/ n. 名望

adv. 严格根据法律意义地

adore * /ə'dɔː(r)/ v. 崇拜, 爱戴

alike /ə'laɪk/ adv. 一样地

fame /feɪm/ n. 名声

eminent /'emɪnənt/

bitterly /'bɪtəli/ adv. 厉害地

bet * /bet/ v. 打赌

adj. 著名的, 杰出的

academy /ə'kædəmi/ n. 专业学校

extravagant /ɪk'strævəgənt/

poverty /'pɒvəti/ n. 贫困

adj. 浪费的, 奢侈的

介绍历史背景 难度：3 级

※ Boxing matches were very popular in England two hundred years ago.

『 **matche** n. 比赛 (双方对垒的比赛) 』

- a boxing / basketball / football / volleyball **match**. 两个人、两个队伍比个高下
- It looked as if there would be an exciting **race** across the Channel.
- a car / boat / horse / swimming **race** 与速度有关的比赛
- The Nicest Garden **Competition** 集体比赛

- He quickly won his party's nomination to **contest** the elections. 他迅速赢得了其党派的提名来参加竞选。

※ **In those days**, boxers **fought** with bare fists for prize money.

In those days 当初、当年	In those days wandering minstrels were welcome everywhere. NCE4-9
these days / nowadays / today 当今、现在 (没有in)	These days , people who do manual work often receive far more money than people who work in offices.

『 **with bare fists** 赤手空拳 (没有戴手套) 』

- with naked fists 手无寸铁
- with one's bare hands 赤手空拳 (没有拿武器)

※ **Because of this**, they **were known as** 'prizefighters'.

『 **表“因为”的连词** 引导原因状语从句 』

- because ...
- since ...
- as...
- for ... 不用于句首
- in that... 不用于句首 (庄严的书面语)
- **now (that)** ... 同时强调时间与原因 (要用现在时)

『 **表“因为”的介词** 后接名词、代词、动名词 』

- because of ...
- due to ...
- by reason of... 书面语常用
- owing to ...
- thanks to ... (也可以表幸亏但后面是可以跟倒霉的事)
- on account of ... 口语常用

『 **know A as B** 被认为是, 被称为; 以...而著称 』

- He soon made a name for himself and came to **be known** to the Italians **as** Giovanni Acuto.

『 **refer to A as B** 把...称作... 』

- People who work in offices **are** frequently **referred to as** 'white-collar workers' for the simple reason that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.

『 **call A B** 称A为B 』

- From now on, he will wear a suit all day and others will **call him** 'Mr. Bloggs', not 'Alf'.

『 **address A as B** 把A当作B 』

- He wanted to **be addressed as** 'Mr. Bloggs', not 'Alf'.

※ However, boxing **was** very crude, **for** there **were** no rules and a prizefighter **could be** seriously injured or even **killed** during a match.

<p>seriously injured 严重 受伤</p>	<p>Some unfortunate person passing below could all too easily be seriously injured. 某个正好从下面路过的倒霉的人会太容易严重受伤。</p>
<p>suffer v.受苦, 受折磨; 经受, 遭受(坏事)</p>	<p>... a prizefighter could suffer a serious injury or even be killed during a match. 替换</p>

大致情况 难度: 3 级

※ One of the most colourful figures in boxing history **was** Daniel Mendoza, who was born in 1764.

『 **colorful** 本句中表 interesting, exciting, vivid 』

- Besides, they make the school lively and **colorful**. 此外, 他们使学校生动多彩。
- Some present the lives of **colorful** mathematicians. 其中一些展示了丰富多彩的数学家的生活。
- The traditional wedding is a long and **colorful** affair. 传统的婚礼是一件持续时间长而华美的喜事。

『 **figure** 本句中的意思 character, personality 』

- Someone who is referred to as a **figure** of a particular kind is a person who is well-known and important in some way. 重要人物
- The movement is supported by **key figures** in the three main political parties. 这场运动由3个主要政党的重要人物支持。
- I just wanna be a person, not a **personality**.

※ The use of gloves **was not introduced** until 1860, when the Marquis of Queensberry **drew up** the first set of rules.

『 **The use of gloves** 手套的使用 (use 做名词更庄严) 』

- You can **use** my laptop freely. v. 使用
- **The use of my laptop** is welcome. n. (欢迎)使用(无灵主语)
- The bar is for **the use of members** only. 酒吧仅供会员使用。
- **The use of the correct materials** was crucial. 使用合适材料是重要的。
- He said **the use of force** would be inadmissible. 他说使用武力是万万不可的。
- I'd like **the use of your living room**, if I may. 如果可以，我想用用你的起居室。

『 **introduce** v. 开始推行；开始采用 』

- New safety measures will **be introduced** next month. 被采用
-

『 **draw up** 起草 』

- I've **drawn up** a list of candidates that I'd like to interview.

造句：The liberation of the Chinese people was not achieved until 1949, when Chairman Mao proclaimed the foundation of the People's Republic of China. 直到毛主席1949年宣布中华人民共和国成立，中国人民才获得了解放。

※ Though he **was** technically a prizefighter, Mendoza **did** much to **change** crude prizefighting into a sport, for he **brought** science to the game. 重要信息

放主句 (名字)、从句用代词(he)

<p>do much / a lot / a great deal to ... 在某方面作用非凡、有很大贡献</p>	<p>I didn't do much, just a bit of running around. 我没干多少，就是跑跑腿儿。</p>
<p>do little to ... 在某方面没有什么贡献 (基本没用)</p>	<p>In general, employers do little to help the single working mother. 总的来说，雇主很少帮助那些工作的单身妈妈们。</p>
<p>do nothing to ... 一无是处、啥用也没有</p>	<p>He could do nothing to disturb them. 他做什么都打搅不了她们。</p>

『 **change ... into ...** 改变...成... 』

- She could **change into** a different outfit in two minutes. 她能在两分钟内换上一套不同的衣服。

『 **exchange ... for ...** 交换...为... 』

- For example, farmers brought a bag of grain in **exchange for** a ticket. 例如，农民带了一袋粮食来换取一张票。

造句：Though it is technically a book, the Bible does much to change the crude world into a civilized one, for it brings **faith** to humanity. 尽管严格地说只是一本书，但圣经在把这个粗鄙的世界变成一个文明世界方面却做出了很大贡献，因为它给人类带来了信仰。

※ **In his day**, Mendoza **enjoyed tremendous popularity**.

『 **somebody's day** 某人走运之日、得意之时 』

- Every dog has **his day**. 凡人皆有得意日、瓦片也有翻身时、狗也有走运的一天
- Don't be disappointed: **your day** will come.

『 **enjoy tremendous popularity** 享有极高的声望、盛誉 』

- Jay Chou **enjoys tremendous popularity** among the young.

※ He **was adored** by **rich and poor alike**.

『 **rich and poor = the rich + and poor** 并称时去掉"the" 』

- young and old 年轻人和老年人
- **the rich and powerful** 权贵（有钱有势的一种人）

『 **alike** 一样的、同样的 in the same way 』

- The climate here is always hot, summer and winter **alike**. (东亚、中东地区的气候)

细枝末节（详细且重要的信息） 难度：3 级

※ Mendoza **rose to fame** swiftly after a boxing match when he **was only fourteen years old**.

『 **rise to fame** 声名鹊起(固定搭配，当单词记) 』

- She first **rose to fame** as a singer at the age of 16.
- The **rise to fame** was **swift**.

『 **make a name for oneself** 成名 』

- He soon **made a name for himself** and came to be known to the Italians as Giovanni Acuto.

『 become famous overnight 一夜成名 』

- With the success of their first record, they **became famous overnight**.

※ This **attracted** the attention of Richard Humphries who **was** then the most eminent boxer in England.

attract / draw / catch / capture / arrest	one's attention. 名词短 (代词)	To draw his attention , she got all duded up for the ball and finally achieved what she wished. 为引起他的注意，她盛装参加舞会，最终她如愿以偿。
	the attention of sb. 名词长 (名词)	I jumped on the wall to grab the attention of the crowd. 我跳上墙头以引起众人的注意。

※ He **offered** to train Mendoza and his young pupil **was** quick to learn.

『 offer to do 主动提出做某事 』

- In times of peace, when business was bad, Hawkwood and his men would march into a city-state and, after burning down a few farms, would **offer to go away** if protection money was paid to them.
- They raised their offer to \$500. 他们将出价抬高到500元。

『 pupil 小学生、门徒(apprentice 徒弟) 』

- Amy was a **pupil** in Grade Three. 艾米是一名三年级的学生。
- The painting is by a **pupil** of Rembrandt. 这幅画为伦勃朗的一位弟子所作。

※ In fact, Mendoza soon **became** so successful that Humphries **turned** against him. §

『 turn (sb.) against ... 使(某人)反对...(反目成仇) 』

- The wicked woman is trying to **turn** the boy **against** his father. 儿子与他父亲反目

... soon became **so** successful that Humphries **became jealous** of him. 嫉妒

... soon became **so** successful as to arouse Humphries' jealousy. 激起了妒嫉

※ The two men **quarrelled** bitterly and it **was** clear that the **argument** could only **be settled** by a fight.

It is / was	clear	that ...	It was clear that the letter had deeply distressed her. 这封信显然使她极为悲伤。
	obvious		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rope had been cut, so it was obvious that the lamb had been stolen. It was obvious that he was very embarrassed.
	apparent		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was apparent that he was ill. 很明显他生病了。 It was apparent that they all understood. 显然他们都明白了。 It was apparent that she didn't hear what I said. 很明显, 她没听见我说的话。

※ A match **was held** at Stilton, **where both men fought** for an hour.

A match was held at Stilton, **and** both men fought for an hour **there**. 使用并列句啰嗦

※ The public **bet a great deal of** money on Mendoza, but he **was defeated**.

He was	defeated. (被动) 击败	The public bet a great deal of money on Mendoza, but he was defeated .
	beaten. (被)打败	It was not until his third match in 1790 that he finally beat Humphries and became Champion of England.
he failed. (主动) 输了		Mendoza met Humphries in the ring on a later occasion and he lost for a second time.
he lost. (主动) 输了		

『 **win** 赢得了(奖金、奖牌), 宾语不能是对方的人、队伍 』

- We finally **won** ~~that team~~. 不能赢得了球队 (球队是我们的了~)
- We finally **beat** that team.
- We finally **defeated** that team.
- We finally **won** the game. 赢得比赛
- We finally **won** the prize. 赢得奖金

※ Mendoza **met** Humphries in **the ring** on a later occasion and he **lost** for a **second time**.

『 **ring** 术语 (有上下文) boxing ring 』

- By this time, however, three men had come **into the ring** and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety.

『 **on / upon the occasion of** 在...的场合上、中、下 (不能用in) 』

- **on / upon** the occasion of his daughter's wedding

『 **for a second time = for another time** 本文中 (又一次, 看前面有几次, 换second即可) 』

- 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.

※ **It was not until his third match in 1790 that** he finally **beat** Humphries and **became Champion of England**. 强调句

『 **it was not until ... that ... and ...** 强调时间 』

造句: **It was not until** the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949 **that** the Chinese people were finally liberated **and** became masters of the country. 直到1949年中华人民共和国成立 中国人民才最终获得了解放并且成了国家的主人。

Sir James Clark Ross had obtained a sounding of over 2,400 fathoms in 1839, but **it was not until** 1869, **when** H.M.S. Porcupine was put at the disposal of the Royal Society for several cruises, **that** a series of deep soundings was obtained in the Atlantic **and** the first samples were collected by dredging the bottom. NCE4-30 it was not until ..., when ..., that ... and ...

造句: **It was** not until 1949, when Chairman Mao proclaimed the foundation of the People's Republic of China, **that** the Chinese people were finally liberated **and** became masters of the country. 直到1949年毛主席宣布中华人民共和国成立, 中国人民才最终获得了解放并且成了国家的主人。

※ **Meanwhile**, he **founded** a highly successful Academy **and** even Lord Byron **became** one of his pupils.

『 highly successful 非常成功的 』

- A famous actor in a **highly successful** play was once cast in the role of an aristocrat who had been imprisoned in the Bastille for twenty years.

※ He **earned** enormous sums of money and **was paid** as much as £ 100 for a single appearance.

※ **Despite this**, he **was so** extravagant **that** he **was** always in debt.

..., he was so extravagant that he always **owed people money**. 替换

- I owe you (one). 谢谢你~ (用于朋友间, 这次算我欠你的)
- How much do I owe you? 我欠你多少钱 (我应该给你多少钱啊~)

"**How much do I owe you?**" "Well, that'll be 18 dollars and 70 cents. No charge for the cleanup. **It's on the house.**"

※ After he **was defeated** by a boxer called Gentleman Jackson, he **was** quickly **forgotten**.

※ He **was sent** to prison for failing to pay his debts and **died** in poverty in 1836.

主动	被动
send sb. to prison	be sent to prison
jail / gaol sb.	be jailed / gaoled
put sb. in prison	be put in prison
lock up sb.	be locked up
imprison sb.	be imprisoned
incarcerate sb. 书面语	be incarcerated

『 本文体裁: 传记 (biography) 』

A biography is defined as a written account of the series of events that make up a person's life.

- Date and place of birth and death (and Family information) 基本信息
- Lifetime accomplishments 取得成就
- Major events of life 重要事件
- Effects / impact on society, historical significance 后人评价、总结



money burns a hole in one's pocket

钱在口袋里烧个洞(存不住钱的人、花钱如流水)

共有3道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. M: I've just been over to my friend Tom's new apartment. It's much bigger than my place. W: But more expensive I bet. Q: What does the woman mean? (单选)
A、 Tom's apartment probably costs more than the man's.
B、 The man's place is becoming more expensive.
C、 Her apartment is better than the man's.
D、 She wants to see Tom's new apartment.
2. W: Are you still planning to go to the concert? M: You bet I am. Q: What does the man say about the concert? (单选)
A、 He'll go if the woman goes too. B、 He doubts he'll be able to go.
C、 He's too tired to go. D、 He's eager to go.
3. M: Do you think professor Smith will cancel class on account of the special conference? W: Not likely. Q: What does the woman mean? (单选)
A、 She doesn't like the professor very much.
B、 She doubts class will be canceled.
C、 She doesn't want to attend the conference.
D、 She wonders whether the professor is an accountant.

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