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Lesson 31 A lovable eccentric

可爱的怪人 动名词 逻辑主语

与课文关联的 18 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



lovable /'lʌvəbl/ adj. 可爱的

eccentric /ɪk'sentɪk/

disregard /,dɪsrɪ'gɑ:d/

n. (行为)古怪人

v. 不顾，漠视

convention /kən'venʃ(ə)n/

conscious /'kɒnʃəs/

invariably /ɪn'veəriəbli/

n. 习俗，风俗

adj. 感觉到的，意识到的

adv. 总是，经常地

routine /ru:'ti:n/ n. 常规；惯例

shrewd /ʃru:d/ adj. 精明的

eccentricity /,ɛksen'trɪsəti/

n. 怪僻

legendary /'ledʒəndri/

snob /snɒb/

intensely /ɪn'tensli/ adv. 强烈地

adj. 传奇般的

n. 势利小人，谄上欺下的人

bedraggled /brɪ'dræg(ə)ld/

dump /dʌmp/ v. 把...砰的一声抛下

apologetic /ə,pɒlə'dʒetɪk/

adj. 拖泥带水的

adj. 道歉的

reprimand /'reprɪmɑ:nd/ v. 训斥

stage * /steɪdʒ/ v. 暗中策划

elaborate /ɪ'læbəreɪt/

adj. 精心构思的

定义“怪人” 难度：3 级

※ True eccentrics never deliberately set out to draw attention to themselves.

『 **deliberately** adv.故意地；从容不迫地，小心翼翼地 』

- on purpose 故意地：有意地、刻意地做某事。

- intentionally adv.故意地, 有意地

『 **set out to do** begin a job, task, etc with a particular aim or goal 带着目的去做某事 』

- The journalist immediately **set out to obtain** these important facts, but he took a long time to send them.
- Dimitri at once **set out to find** the thief.

'We never **set out to hurt** you, Victor. And I'm sorry we did.' 'Are you done?' 'Yeah.'

<p>set out / off (不限方式)动身出发</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, ... • After making a short test flight at 4.15-a.m., Bleriot set off half an hour later. • ... he set off down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant called Jumbo. • Captain Alison will set out at eight o'clock, so we'll have plenty of time. • One afternoon she set out from the coast in a small boat and was caught in a storm. • She is going to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning.
<p>start out / off 出发、开始、着手去做</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At midnight we'll start out again, for at dawn tomorrow we must be at the Field of Wonders. 午夜我们再出发, 这样明天黎明我们肯定到达那块神奇的土地了。 • Where to start off? 从哪里开始?

『 **draw (one's) attention** 引起(某人)的注意 』

- attract / capture / catch / arrest / command / get (one's) attention 吸引了/捕捉了/逮捕/掌握了/引起了(某人)的注意
- This **attracted the attention of** Richard Humphries who was then the most eminent boxer in England.

『 **receive (one's) attention** 得到了、受到了关注 』

- This exhibition **received a great deal of attention** in the press, ...

※ They **disregard** social conventions without being conscious that they are doing anything extraordinary.

后接从句	后接名词、动名词
without being conscious (of the fact) that ... 完全没有意识到...	without being conscious of ...
without being aware (of the fact) that ...	without being aware of ...
(being) unaware (of the fact) that ...	(being) unaware of ...
(being) unconscious (of the fact) that ...	(being) unconscious of ...

- People tend to amass possessions, sometimes **without being aware of doing** so. NCE3-59
- He used to sleep during the day and work at night, **quite unaware of the fact that he had become the ghost of Endley.**
- They disregard social conventions, **quite unconscious / unaware of the fact that they are doing anything extraordinary.** 替换

造句：They disregard safety problems, without being conscious that they are doing anything dangerous. 他们无视安全问题，意识不到自己的所作所为有什么危险之处。

※ This invariably **wins** them the love and respect of others, for they add colour to the dull routine of everyday life.

『 **invariably** always 始终如一地，一贯地 』

- They almost **invariably** get it wrong. 他们几乎总是将它弄错。

win sb. sth. 为某人赢得某物	My sincerity won me her heart. 我的真诚赢得了她的芳心。
win sth. for sb. 为某人赢得某物	My sincerity won her heart for me.

『 **add color to sth.** 给...增添色彩 』

- Intelligent use of metaphors can **add color to** your writing.

『 **add luster / lustre to sth.** 使...增光添彩 』

- Using appropriate quotations from classics will **add lustre to** your essay. 恰当地称引名篇会使你的文章增色不少。

『 **add flavor / spice to sth.** 给...增添趣味/增添情趣 』

- Their campus visits will **add spice to college life.** 他们的校园之行将会为大学生活增添趣味。

『 **add variety to sth.** 使...多样化、增加多样性 』

- Many of my lucky participants tried hard to **add variety to their lives.** 我的许多幸运参加者努力给自己的生活中添加乐趣。

every day adv. 每天都 (时间状语)	everyday adj. 日常的
You need to practise every day. 你需要每天练习。	The Internet has become (a) part of everyday life. 互联网已成为日常生活的一部分。

『 **the dull routine of everyday life** 单调乏味的日常生活 』

dull	枯燥无聊的 (boring)	I felt she found me boring and dull. 我觉得她认为我令人厌烦而又乏味 (monotonous)。
	无精打采的; 无生气的	The body's natural rhythms mean we all feel dull and sleepy between 1 and 3 pm. 身体的自然节律造成我们在下午1点至3点间都会感到无精打采、昏昏欲睡。
	黯淡的(颜色)	The stamp was a dark, dull blue colour with a heavy black postmark. 这枚邮票是模糊的暗蓝色的, 上面盖着一个粗黑色的邮戳。
	(天气) 阴沉的	It's always dull and raining. 天老是阴沉沉的, 下着雨。
	钝的; 迟钝的	Her eyes were dull. 她目光呆滞。

造句: Surfing the Net invariably wins itself the fascination of the young, for it adds color to the dull routine of everyday life. 网上冲浪总是能赢得年轻人的痴迷, 因为它给平淡的日常生活增添了一丝亮色。

引出主人公 难度: 3 级

※ Up to the time of his death, Richard Colson **was** one of the most notable figures in our town.

up to ...	直到...	up until ...、until ... 、 up till ..	Up to now he's been very quiet. 到目前为止，他一直很安静。
	高达、多达...	less than ...	In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price.
	由...负责	up to you	It's up to you to decide. 这事由你来决定吧。

『 **notable** adj.显要的、著名的(famous) 』

- ... 'the most valiant soldier and most **notable** leader, Signor Giovanni Haukodue'!

『 **figure** n.数字、体型、(远处的)人影、(重要的)人物 』

- One of the most colorful **figures** in boxing history was Daniel Mendoza who was born in 1764.
- They also found something which the X-ray plates did not show: a small wax **figure** of the god Duamutef.
- The actual **figure** was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been especially constructed by Eiffel.
- In the torchlight, he caught sight of a **figure** whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.
- A farm worker, who stayed up all night, claimed to have seen a **figure** cutting corn in the moonlight.

※ He **was** a shrewd and wealthy businessman, **but** most people in the town hardly **knew** anything about this side of his life.

『 **this side of his life** (his shrewdness and wealthiness) 』

- Harry is very thrifty, but in the presence of his friends he never shows **this side of his life** (= his thriftiness).

※ He **was known** to us all as Dickie and his eccentricity **had become** legendary **long before** he **died**.

『 **be known (to sb.) as sth.** 被称为是 』

- The disease **is** commonly **known** as Mad Cow Disease.
- He soon made a name for himself and came to **be known to** the Italians **as** Giovanni Acuto.

造句：Earvin Johnson **is known** to the Americans as 'Magic Johnson'. 美国人把 Earvin Johnson 称为魔术师约翰逊。

造句：Li Bai is known to the Chinese as 'poet-immortal'. 中国人把李白称为诗仙

『 **legendary** adj.非常有名的 (famous / well-known)、传奇的 』

- Robin Hood is a **legendary** hero. 传奇的英雄
- the **legendary** Hollywood director Steven Spielberg 著名的
- The Chinese **are legendary for** their hospitality. 著称

『 **Long before** 很久 』

Wu Song's strength and courage had become legendary **long before** he joined the Liangshan rebels. 在上梁山前很久，武松的力量和勇敢就已经很有名了。

详细介绍 难度：3 级

※ Dickie **disliked** snobs intensely.

『 **dislike** v.不喜欢，厌恶 』

- Dickie **hated / abhorred / detested / loathed / abominated** snobs intensely.
- Dickie found snobs **repellent / repulsive / revolting / disgusting**.
- Snobs **repelled / repulsed / revolted / disgusted** Dickie intensely.

※ Though he **owned** a large car, he **hardly ever used** it, preferring always to go on foot.

『 **hardly ever** 几乎、很少 』

- seldom
- almost never
- rarely

『 **prefer to do rather than do** 宁愿做而不愿做 』

- ..., **preferring** always to go on foot **rather than go in his car**. 替换

造句：Though he owned several bodyguards, he hardly ever asked them to accompany him, preferring always to take a stroll on his own. 尽管他有几个保镖，但他很少让他们陪着他，总是更喜欢独自一个人去散步。

※ Even when it was raining heavily, he **refused** to carry an umbrella.

『raining heavily 大雨倾盆』

- It's raining **hard** / **heavily**.
- It's **pouring**.
- It's raining cats and dogs. 来自于雨下很大的时候，飘出来很多死猫和死狗

※ One day, he walked into an expensive shop after having been caught in a particularly heavy shower.

动名词的时态和语态		
时态/语态	主动	被动
一般时	doing	being done
完成时	having done	having been done

... after he **had been caught** in a particularly heavy shower. 当连词使用时

『be caught in ... 遇到，陷入；淋雨』

- He **was caught in** a storm / traffic jam.

『be struck by ... 遭遇到（强调有惨重的损失）』

- In August, she **was struck by** a very heavy storm during which her rudder was torn away.
- One of the thieves **was struck by** a heavy statue, but he was too busy helping himself to diamonds to notice any pain.

※ He **wanted** to buy a £300 watch for his wife, **but he was in such a bedraggled condition that** an assistant **refused** to serve him.

『金钱+ worth of + 物品』

- a £300 watch = a £ 300 worth of watch

...but he was **so bedraggled** that ... 形容词没有名词正式

- His family was **so** impoverished **that** he could hardly afford his tuition. → His family was **in such an impoverished condition that** he could hardly afford his tuition.

serve sb. with sth. 把东西拿给某人	serve sth. to sb. 把某物给某人
... refused to serve him with the watch.	... refused to serve the watch to him.

※ Dickie **left** the shop without a word and **returned carrying** a large cloth bag.

『 **Dumb dogs are dangerous.** 不叫的狗咬人 』

- dog does not eat dog. 同类不相残,同室不操戈

※ **As** it **was extremely heavy**, he **dumped** it on the counter.

『 **be extremely heavy** 非常重 』

- I have a very large barrel that is extremely heavy. 我有一个非常大、非常沉的桶。
- The chair **is extremely heavy**.

『 **weigh a ton** 形容某物非常重 』

- 'Jumbo must **weigh a few tons**,' said a policeman afterwards,...
- The chair **weighs** a ton.

『 **dump** 拟声词 』

drum 鼓	bomb 炸弹	balloon 气球
jump 跳	slam "砰"地关上	clap 拍手, 鼓掌
click 咔哒声 (点鼠标)	clatter 卡搭卡搭的响	smack 咂嘴、掌掴

※ The assistant **asked** him to leave, but Dickie **paid no attention to** him and **requested** to see the manager.

『 **Dickie paid no attention to him** 迪基没有理睬他 』

Dickie **ignored** him.
 Dickie **took no notice of** him.
 Dickie **turned a deaf ear to** him.
 Dickie **turned a blind eye to** him.

request v.请求	require v.要求
You're requested not to smoke here. 请勿吸烟	You're required not to smoke here. 禁止吸烟

※ Recognizing who the customer was, the manager **was most apologetic** and **reprimanded** the assistant severely.

『 **most apologetic** 深深的歉意 (没有定冠词the) 』

- "She" was **extremely apologetic** but would be coming that evening instead. "她"对此非常抱歉, 不过她会在第二天晚上再过来。

※ When Dickie was given the watch, he **presented** the assistant with the cloth bag. 被动(避免频繁的变换主语)

When the assistant **gave** Dickie the watch, Dickie presented the assistant with the cloth bag. 主动比较啰嗦(不断的切换主语)

- She gave a lecture on modern American poetry and **was** attentively **listened to**. 前主后被
- The old professor wheeled himself to the platform and **was** warmly **applauded** by the students.

present sb. with sth. 恭敬的呈上某物给某人	present sth. to sb. 恭敬的把某物呈给某人
The mayor presented him with a gold medal at an official city reception. 市长在一次正式的市招待会上给他颁发了一枚金质奖章。	He entered the cell and presented the letter to the aristocrat.

※ **It contained £300 in pennies.**

『 **in pennies** 以便士(复数)的形式 』

- He paid me **in cash / dollars**. 以现金\美金的形式付款

- Write it **in ink / pencil / English**. 用钢笔、铅笔、英文的方式来写
- I said good morning to him **in French** and he replied **in the same language**.

※ He insisted on the assistant's **counting** the money before he left —
30,000 pennies in all!

『动名词的逻辑主语』

- the assistant's **counting** the money

一般来说，动名词的逻辑主语在正式文体中用属格（所有格），在非正式文体中用普通格。在《新概念英语》和考试中，均以正式文体为准。

正式文体	非正式（普通）
Do you mind my smoking here?	Do you mind me smoking here?
'Would you mind my coming with you?' he asked	'Would you mind me coming with you?' he asked
Your falling into the river was <u>the climax of the whole trip</u> .	You falling into the river was the climax of the whole trip.

『出现下列情况时，即使在正式文体中，动名词的逻辑主语也习惯使用普通格。』

逻辑主语为名词指物	The children are looking forward to spring coming .
逻辑主语为多个名词	Do you remember Mary and her mother coming to see us last June?
逻辑主语为以“s”结尾的名词	It's a disaster the bosses shutting all those factories.
逻辑主语与动名词分离	I remember mother once telling us a story about the fox.

逻辑主语为不定代词 (someone, everything, something ...)、指示代词 (this, that ...)

- They complained about **everything going** wrong.
- He disapproved of **that being** said about Mary.

insist on ... 坚持

insist that ... 引导从句

No matter how busy you are, he always **insists on** coming with you.

- He **insisted that** the assistant **(should) count** the money before he left, ...
- Even though the noble was expected to read the letter at each performance, he always **insisted that it should be** written out in full.

※ On another occasion, he invited a number of important critics to see his private collection of modern paintings.

※ This exhibition **received a great deal of** attention in the press, for though the pictures were supposed to be the work of famous artists, they had in fact been painted by Dickie.

『 **received a great deal of attention** 受到了极大的关注 』

- No creature has **received** more **praise** and **abuse** than the common garden snail.
- These young people, who love the peace of the mountains, always **receive a warm welcome** at St. Bernard's monastery.

『 **the press** 新闻界 』

- the freedom of **the press** 新闻自由
- In democratic countries any efforts to restrict **the freedom of the press** are rightly condemned. NCE3-45

※ It took him four years to stage this elaborate joke simply to prove that critics do not always know what they are talking about.

- ... critics do not always **talk sense**. 说得有理, 说得对
- ... critics sometimes **talk nonsense**. 胡说八道

stray sheep



迷途的羊：指走失或离群的羊。在文学作品中也可以指迷失方向或迷茫的人。

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. When I saw Jane; I stopped and smiled, but she _____ denied me and walked on.
(单选)

A、refused B、denied C、ignored D、missed

2. The joys of travel, having long _____ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means. (单选)

A、omitted B、missed C、neglected D、discarded

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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。