



Lesson 69

But not murder!

并非谋杀！

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2010. 10. 17

New words

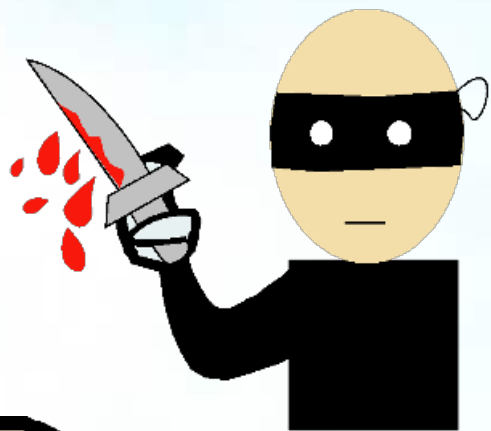
Lesson 69, Book 2





suppose

v. 假设



murder

n. 谋杀



mournful

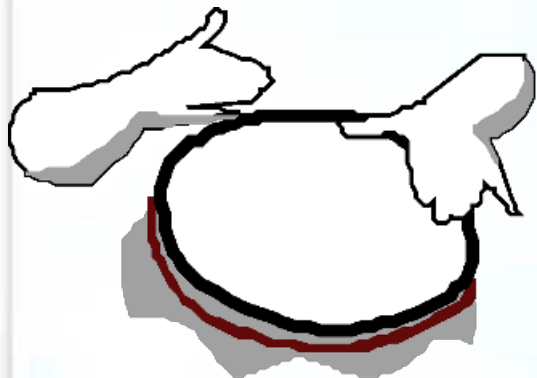
adj. 悲哀的





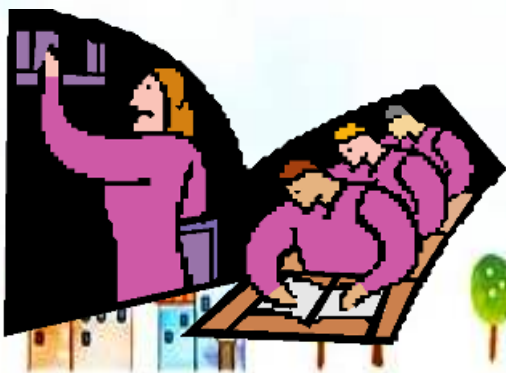
examiner

n. 主考人



tap

v. 轻敲



instruct



v. 命令, 指示



brake

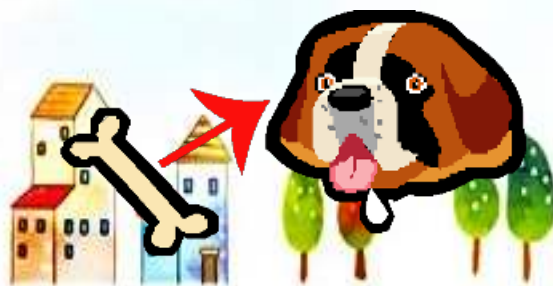
n. 刹车



pedal

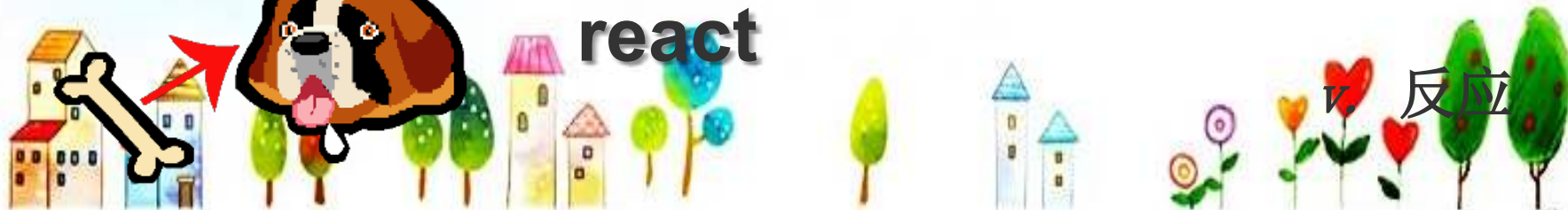


n. 踏板



react

v. 反应





acquire

v. 取得, 获得

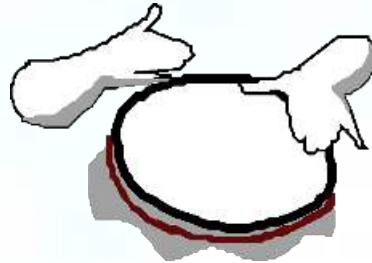
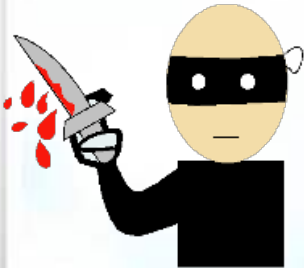


confidence

n. 信心



Let's review the words!



根据所给的汉语意思写出单词，并用其正确形式填空。

1. The teacher often _____ (指导; 指示) us how to work out maths problems.
2. She has great _____ (自信) in her success.
3. _____ (谋杀) is a terrible crime.
4. That girl _____ (轻敲) her fingers on the desk impatiently.
5. _____ (考官): Tell me about your family?
6. The _____ (刹车) doesn't work well.
7. A _____ (悲哀的) voice sings, "Are we still married?"
8. Let me see your driving _____ (执照) .



http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzY2NjMzMzMDA=.html



重点整理

I **was being tested** **for** a driving license **for** the third time.

for表目的

for+次数

动名词与现在分词做定语的区别：

动名词做定语说明所修饰名词的用途；现在分词做定语，表示所修饰名词进行的动作。

a walking stick 拐杖（动名词， a stick for walking）

a sleeping car 卧铺车厢（动名词， a car for sleeping）

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳（现在分词）

the changing world 变化中的世界（现在分词）

I **had been asked** to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.

light



重点整理

After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.

现在分词完成时的被动形式；Having been+过去分词
After I had been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.

介词短语作时间状语，主从句的主语一致时，可简化从句。

Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test.

在句首中省略了being,这个分词结构在句中是状语，表原因。

Worried about his child, he didn't sleep last night.

As he was most worried about his child, he didn't sleep last night.



重点整理

The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said. 'Just one more thing, Mr. Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, you must stop within five feet.'

must have been表示对过去事情的猜测

pleased是个形容词，常用词组是**be pleased with**

suppose (supposing):常用于一个句子或从句前，意思是**what would happen if**,用来假设一个条件或某种情况。动词要用一般现在时或一般过去时。如果用过去时，所假设的情况可能性会很小。Supposing we miss the train—what will we do then?

We'd love to attend the party, supposing (if) we don't have to work late that day.



“否定转移”的5个常用词：

我认为（think）猜想（suppose）与想象（imagine）都不可相信（believe），我期待（expect）着你的回答。

eg: I don't think he'll come tomorrow.



重点整理

I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly.

Though the sound could **be heard** clearly, it took me a long time to react.

I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we **were both thrown forward**.

The examiner looked at me sadly. 'Mr.Eames,' he said, in a mournful voice, 'you have just killed that child!'

in a...voice以..的声调
she told us the news in a low voice.

have just killed用的是现在完成时，是想强调结果。



每句赏析

- I was being tested for a driving license for the third time. 第三次接受测试。“was being tested”，过去进行时，正在接受测验，被动的动作正在进行。
- I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully. “heavy traffic”，交通非常忙碌；“so successfully”，作者对自己的表现很满意；即使在交通忙碌的路上驾车，“我”还是驾轻就熟，踌躇满志。
- After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. “begin to acquire confidence”，开始有了信心，信心的增长有一个渐进的过程。



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