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Catherine: Hello, I'm Catherine and welcome to Question and Answer of the Week.

Jean: And I'm Jean.

Catherine: And our question today comes from Kristy in Hong Kong, who is confused about something she read in the news.

Jean: Let's see if we can help. 让我们先听一下 Kristy 说到的这段新闻, 然后我们再看看 Kristy 究竟有什么问题给我们。

Question

Newsreader: Mr Jones saw lorry drivers fall asleep in their cabs, having given up hope of getting out of the queue during the night.

Questioner: When I was reading the news I found that I don't understand the sentence of "having given up hope of ..." Does it mean that Mr Jones has to give up hope of...? Could you please elaborate the structure of this sentence?

*Many thanks,
Kristy (from Hong Kong)*

Jean: 看来 Kristy 是读到了这段新闻, 有关卡车司机在公路上堵车排长队, 后来干脆放弃了等待的希望, 就在车上抱头大睡了。How is this expressed in the news story, Catherine?

Catherine: The story says that Mr Jones saw lorry drivers fall asleep in their cabs, having given up hope of getting out of the queue during the night.

Jean: 那么今天 Kristy 的问题就是有关这里用到的这个短语 'having given up hope of', 对吗?

Catherine: Yes. Phrases with 'having' plus a verb can be used to show the order of events in the past, and the connection between the events.

Jean: 就是说, 这是一种描述曾经发生的事情前后顺序和之间关系的表述方式? 你能在给我们细讲讲吗?

Catherine: OK. First, the lorry drivers gave up hope. Then they fell asleep in their cabs. And we can describe these two events quite simply. We could say "After the lorry drivers gave up hope, they fell asleep in their cabs".

Jean: 对呀, 这样听上去简单易懂。

- Catherine:** Yes it is. Simple cause and effect.
- Jean:** 对，原因和结果非常清楚 – 头一件发生的事情导致了后一件事情的发生。不过说一直排长队到后来放弃了希望的人应该更像是 Mr Jones, 你说呢？
- Catherine:** That's possible, yes. It could be about him.
- Jean:** 不过这段新闻里的重点还是放在了排队等的不耐烦而在车里睡觉的卡车司机们。所以这样推理来看，应该是卡车司机们放弃了等候的希望，这也是他们转而在车里睡觉的原因吧。
- Catherine:** Exactly. And if you want to use more advanced English to express this simple cause and effect relationship...
- Jean:** ...就可以用动词短语 'give up hope'.
- Catherine:** Right, and you make it into a phrase, starting with 'having'. Having given up hope, the lorry drivers fell asleep in their cabs. It means: first they gave up hope and then they fell asleep.
- Jean:** Having given up hope, the lorry drivers fell asleep in their cabs. 你在说这句话的时候，用的是 given 过去分词的形式，而不是用的 give 或者 gave.
- Catherine:** Yes. It's 'having' plus a past participle. Having given, having taken, having seen. You're making participle clauses.
- Jean:** 'Having' 后面跟动词的过去分词形式。知道了！而且这样一来，前因后果这两句话也可以前后替换着说，意思也是不变的。
- Catherine:** Yes. Having given up hope, the lorry drivers fell asleep. Or: the lorry drivers fell asleep, having given up hope.
- Jean:** 不过在这段新闻原文里，另一个动词 fall 为什么是以原形出现而不是过去时呢？
- Catherine:** That's because Mr Jones saw them. Mr Jones saw them fall asleep.
- Jean:** 就是说当时是 'Mr Jones saw' 琼斯先生看到他们正在做什么，已经表述出了过去时了。懂了！
- Catherine:** I'm glad you've got it Jean, because now we're going to do some practice.
- Jean:** 哦惨了，还要练习。我们怎么练呢？
- Catherine:** I'm going to give you two sentences, and you have to join them together using a participle clause – having with a past participle.
- Jean:** 要我把两个句子连在一起，运用今天学到的这样的表述架构。没问题，Let's go!
- Catherine:** OK. Here's the first one. I took the wrong train. I was late for work.

Jean: 我搭错了车。我上班迟到。 I took the wrong train. I was late for work. 那应该说... Having taken the wrong train, I was late for work. Is that right?

Catherine: It's perfect! Having taken the wrong train, I was late for work.

Jean: 我搭错了车, 所以上班迟到了。 Another one please?

Catherine: OK another one. David ate a huge meal. Then he slept for three hours.

Jean: David ate a huge meal. Then he slept for three hours. Having eaten a huge meal, David slept for three hours.

Catherine: Excellent! Having eaten a huge meal, David slept for three hours.

Jean: 大卫饱餐一顿, 结果大睡三小时。看来肯定是撑着了!

Catherine: And we can swap the parts of the sentence round to say:

Jean: David slept for three hours, having eaten a huge meal.

Catherine: Excellent. One more, Jean?

Jean: 没问题呀, 再来!

Catherine: OK. William finished university, and he decided to go travelling.

Jean: Having finished university, William decided to go travelling. 或者也可以这样说 William decided to go travelling, having finished university.

Catherine: Both perfect. Absolutely perfect!

Jean: 谢谢 Catherine. 看来, 我们可以用加 having 的分词从句来表述发生在过去的两件事。

Catherine: Yes, especially when there is a cause and effect relationship between the two events.

Jean: 尤其是这两件事在有因果关系的时候。

Catherine: So, having answered Kristy's question, we've come to the end of the programme.

Jean: 又用了一次 Catherine. Kristy, 也希望我们今天的节目内容为你的问题提供了答案。各位朋友如果有英语学习方面的问题, 也可以给我们邮件提出, 我们的邮箱地址是 questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk. 各位朋友再见!

Catherine: Goodbye!