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夸克英语笔记

Lesson 62 After the fire

大火之后 过去完成时 过去完成进行时

获取最新笔记：https://www.ncego.com/lessons/137 (本文档生成于:2026-11-08)

control * / kənˈtrəʊl / n. 控制
desolate / ˈdesələt / adj. 荒凉的
surrounding / səˈraʊndɪŋ / adj. 周围的
flood / flʌd / n. 洪水，水灾
grass-seed / ˈgrɑːsˈsiːd / n. 草籽
quantity / ˈkwɒntəti / n. 量
century * / ˈsentʃəri / n. 世纪
blacken / ˈblækən / v. 变黑，发暗
smoke * / sməʊk / n. 烟
threaten * / ˈθret(ə)n / v. 威胁
destruction / dɪˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n / n. 破坏，毁灭
authority * / ɔːˈθɒrəti / n. （常用复数）当局
spray / spreɪ / v. 喷撒
root * / ruːt / n. 根
patch * / pætʃ / n. 小片

课文理解 **野火烧不尽、春风吹又生！** (笔记最后修改于:2026-11-08 08:21:00) 4

※ Firemen had been fighting the forest fire for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control.

『 **fight sth.** 和...作搏斗 』

- More units to **fight** forest fires are planned. 已经计划增派部队来扑灭森林大火。
- He broke his nose in **the fight**.他打架时打断了鼻梁。

fight with 和...并肩作战；与...打斗	We will **fight with** our teammates to win the game. 我们会和队友并肩作战赢得比赛。(a fight with sb. 和某人的打斗)
fight against 对抗，与...作斗争	People **fight against** pollution every day. 人们每天都在和污染作斗争。(a fight against sth. 对抗... 的斗争)
fight for 为...而战斗/争取	They **fight for** their freedom. 他们为自由而战。(a fight for sth. 为争取... 的斗争)

fight about / over 为...而争吵	Don't **fight over** such small things. 不要为这种小事争吵。(a fight over/about sth. 因某事的争吵)

『 **get sth. under control** 表示"使...得到控制"，get 有"使...处于某种状态"的含义 』

- It took three weeks to **bring** the fire **under control**.花了 3周才控制住火势。
- Get the room **in order**. "get + 宾语 + 介词短语 " 作宾补
- The Government can no longer keep prices **under control**. 政府已控制不住物价。

get sth. in order 把某物整理妥当；使某事有条不紊	Please **get your papers in order** before the meeting. 开会前请把你的文件整理妥当。

※ A short time before, great trees had covered the countryside for miles around.

『 **a short time before** 不久以前（从**过去某一点时间算**） 』

- We arrived at the party **a short time before** it started.(从晚会开始前算)不久我们就到了

a short time ago 不久以前（从现在算）	He left the house **a short time ago**. (从现在算)他刚走不久

『 **for miles around** 方圆几英里（around 表示"在周围，向四周"） 』

- This is the only modern building **for miles around**.
- Mary is the most beautiful girl **for miles around**.

great (程度)重要性、杰出性	**big** (体积)尺寸、规模
great man 伟人(强调重要性)	big man 大个子 (强调面积、体积、规模上的大)

※ Now, smoke still rose up from the warm ground over the desolate hills.

『 **rise up (from)** 升上来 』

- Elevators don't just **rise up**. 电梯不只是上升。
- Seven massive columns **rise up from** a marble floor.七根巨大的圆柱从大理石地面拔地而起。

『 **smoke rise up** (烟、雾)弥漫 』

- We see **smoke rise** straight **up** in the air. 我们看到烟雾直升到空中。
- The **smoke rise from** his cigarette 烟从他的香烟中升起

※ * Winter was coming on and the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction, for heavy rain would not only wash away the soil but would cause serious floods as well.

Winter is coming 临冬(Winterfell 《权游》临冬城)	Winter was coming (on) 冬季即将来临 (季节的来临的通用表达式)
Spring is coming. 春天(即将)到来	Spring was coming on (过去某个时刻) 春天(即将)到来

『 **come on** “到来，来临” 的过去进行时形式表示的是过去将来时，它在这里表示季节的 』

- Winter was **coming on**... = Winter would **come on**...
- Night is **coming on**.
- The rain **came on** towards midnight.
- When spring **comes on**, there will be flowers everywhere.
- I was still in the forest when night **came on**.
- **Come on**, we're late. 快点!
- **Come on**, you can do it. 加油!
- **Come on**, you're lying. 得了吧～

『 **wash away** 冲掉，冲走，洗掉 』

- A wooden bridge was **washed away** by the flood.
- I can't **wash** the spot **away**.

threatened B with A A威胁到B(B被A威胁)	**threatened ... with destruction** 对...具有destruction的威胁(使用destruction威胁...)
The attacker threatened them **with** a gun. 袭击者用枪威胁他们。	Then whole village is threatened with destruction. 整个村子面临着毁灭的威胁。

『 **not only ... but ... as well** 不但... 而且 not only (实义前、情系后) 』

- I **not only** spoke English very carefully, **but** very clearly **as well**
- It is **not only** of immense size, **but** is extremely accurate **as well**.
- Shakespeare was **not only** a writer, **but also** an actor.
- He is **not only** happy, **but also** excited.
- People came here **not only** by car, **but also** by train.
- **Not only** the teacher **but also** the students were invited. 注意谓语的就近原则
- **Not only** the students **but also** the teacher was invited.

Winter was coming on	and	the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction	, for	heavy rain would **not only** wash away the soil	**but** would cause serious floods **as well**.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">并列句A</td><td rowspan="3">并列</td><td rowspan="2">原因状语主句</td><td>因为</td><td>并列 I</td><td>并列 II</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">原因状语从句</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">并列句B</td></tr>
</table>

※ When the fire had at last been put out, the forest authorities ordered several tons of a special type of grass-seed which would grow quickly.

『 **put out** 扑灭 』

- The boys felt tired, so they **put out** the fire and crept into their tent.
- At last, firemen have **put out** a big forest fire in California.

put out / extinguish the fire 灭火	Firefighters tried to **put out / extinguish the fire**. 消防员努力扑灭大火。
light sth. 点燃某物	He **lit** the candle to light the room. 他点燃蜡烛照亮房间。
set fire to sth. 放火烧某物	The man tried to **set fire to** the old house. 这名男子试图放火烧那栋老房子。
catch fire 着火（表动作，无被动）	Dry wood may **catch fire** easily. 干木头很容易着火。
be burning 正在燃烧（强调动作持续）	The building **is burning** fiercely. 大楼正在猛烈燃烧。
be on fire 着火（强调状态）	The kitchen **was on fire** when we arrived. 我们赶到时厨房已经着火了。

※ The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes.

『 **quantity 复数时** 表示“大量” 』

- He bought books in (large) **quantities**.

quantity 单数时 表示“数量”，多或少由前面的修饰词决定	They drank a **large / great / small quantity** of beer last night.	

※ By then, however, in many places the grass had already taken root.

take root 表示“生根”，这个短语也可以表示某处思想/想法等“扎根”

- This type of grass **takes root** easily.

- The idea has **taken root** in his mind. 抽象“萌芽”

※ In place of the great trees which had been growing there for centuries patches of green had begun to appear in the blackened soil.

> In place of the great trees which had grown there for centuries, ...

『 **in place of** 替代，取代 (只能指代位置、空间，原来放的东西现在不在了) 』

- **In place of a cup** , I put a vase there. 以前放的是茶杯，现在放的是花瓶。
- Jane answered the phone **in place of Mary**. ...替玛丽接电话
- The Chinese use chopsticks **in place of** knives and forks.
- Will you go **in my place**? 你愿意替我去吗?
- I will go **in place of** Tom. 我将代替汤姆前去。
- I chose tea **instead of** coffee. 我选了茶而不是咖啡。

instead of 替代 + 没做的事	**Instead of** staying home, I went to school. （此句就不能用“in place of”，而指地点空间时，既可以用“in place of”也可以用“instead of”。）
in sb.’s/sth.’s place 代替...	She attended the meeting **in his place**. 她代替他出席了会议。

『 **soil** 泥土(能让植物生长的)，土，土地，土壤 』

- We have the most fertile **soil** in the Midwest. 我们在中西部有最肥沃的土壤。

dirt n.尘土	I started to scrub off **the dirt**. 我开始擦除灰尘。
ground 地表，地面(与土壤无关)，场地，土地	The ground was soft and spongy.土地松软，像海绵似的。

语法知识 **过去完成进行时** (笔记最后修改于:2026-05-27 01:30:37) 5

过去完成时(had done)	过去完成进行时(had been doing)
都表示“过去的之前”	
Firemen had put out the fire.强调事情完成的**结果**（全部、部分完成）	Firemen had been fighting the fire **for** three weeks. 强调事情进行的**过程**

过去完成进行时用于强调某动作在过去更早的某一段时间内一直在进行，并对过去某一时刻产生结果， 过去完成进行时也可用来表示过去经常重复的动作，还可以表示根据直接或间接的证据而得出结论。与它 经常连用的表示时间的词有before，for，since，all day 等。

- She was very tired. She had been typing letters **all day**.
- Jill was angry. Jim had been phoning her every night **for a whole week**.
- Her eyes were red. It was obvious she had been crying.

在包含间接引语的句子中，如果引述词是过去时态，则现在完成进行时要改为过去完成进行时。过去完成时与过去完成进行时有时可以互换。

- When I arrived, they'd already put the fire out. 但需要表示某个工作已经完成时，只能用过去完成时。

单词句型 **表示过去的时态** (笔记最后修改于:2024-03-06 11:35:41) 4

都表“过去”，有时间先后之分也有强调的不同点		
过去完成时(过去的过去 + 强调**结果**)	had + done	A short time before, great trees had covered the countryside..
过去完成进行时(过去的过去 + 强调**过程**)	had been + doing	Firemen had been fighting the forest for nearly three weeks..
一般过去时(无强调)	did	Now, smoke still rose up from the warm..
过去进行时 (过去正在进行)	was/were + doing	Winter was coming on and the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction...
过去将来时(过去的之后)	would + do	for heavy rain would not only wash away the soil but would cause serious floods as well.

原型 (do)	**过去式** (did)	**过去分词** (done)
fight	fought	fought

small world

世界真小

Idioms

课后练习题 (解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. The planes _____ nearly a month to plant the seed.(单选题)

A、 did　　B、 made　　C、 took　　D、 had

2. Large _____ of seed were used.(单选题)

A、 weights　　B、 measures　　C、 tons　　D、 amounts

3. Patches of green had begun to appear. There was green grass _____ .(单选题)

A、 every where　　B、 only in one or two places　　C、 in one place
D、 here and there

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