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夸克英语笔记

Lesson 5 No wrong numbers

无错号之虞 现在完成时 一般过去时

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pigeon /'pi:dʒɪn/

cover* /'kʌvə(r)/

request* /rɪ'kwest/

service* /'sɜ:vɪs/

message* /'mesɪdʒ/

distance* /'dɪstəns/

spare part /,speə 'pɑ:t/

课文理解

No numbers 没有号码 (笔记最后修改于:2026-05-13 08:52:58)

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※ Mr. James Scott **has** a garage in Silbury **and** now he **has** just **bought** another garage in Pinhurst.

『garage n. 车库, 车行 (英美读音不同)』

another + 单数名词	Can you show me another ?
other + 名词 adj. 其它的(可加单/复数名词)	They were just like any other young couple. 他们那时就和其他任何年轻夫妇一样。
others pron. 其他人	Others have met similar problems. 其他人遇到过同样的问题。
the other 两个之中的另外一个	Two large baskets at the other side of the square.

※ Pinhurst **is** only five miles **from** Silbury, **but** Mr. Scott **cannot** **get** a telephone **for** his new garage, **so** he **has** just **bought** twelve pigeons.

The bus stop is only one mile (介词 from 在这里表示距离上相隔) (作“距...”、“离...”讲，常与 away 连用)	from school.
	from here.
	away .
It is far (away) from here.	She has been away from home for 5 days now.

『 **get a telephone** 得到电话(安装电话) 』

1. This company **installs** phones for businesses.
2. We need to **set up** the phone in the new office.
3. The technician will **connect** the phone lines tomorrow.
4. I **activated** the new phone line yesterday.
5. The IT team will **deploy** the phones throughout the building.
6. The electrician **hooked up** the phones to the main system.
7. He **configured** the phone system to work with our network.
8. They **mounted** the phone on the wall in the conference room.

How far...? 多远 (对距离提问)	How long ...? 多远 (时间\长度的提问)
• How far (away) is the bus stop? • How far is your home(from here)? • My home is ten miles away from here.	• How long until you finish the report? • How much time before the meeting starts? • How much time do you need to complete the project? • How long until the event concludes?

※ Yesterday, a pigeon **carried** the first message **from** Pinhurst **to** Silbury.

carry v. 带着, 携带 (其强调所携带的东西不会着地)	take v. 带着(走)
• I carried my son. (背或抱着) • I carry the bag.	I take my sister to the cinema.

『 **from...to...** 表示从一个地方到另一个地方 』

- He looked at the girl **from** head **to** foot.
- The news spread **from** house **to** house. 家家户户都得知了这条消息。

※ The bird **covered** the distance in three minutes.

『 **cover the distance** 飞过那段距离 』

- The searchers spread out to **cover** the area faster. 搜索人员分散开来，好更快地搜索这一地区。
- It took three applications of paint to **cover** the graffiti. 刷了三道油漆才盖住了涂鸦。
- Leftover food and unwashed dishes **cover** the dirty counters. 剩饭和没洗的盘子铺满了肮脏的台面。

in + 时间 (耗时)	in three minutes. 三分钟后(配合表将来的词)
under + 时间	under three minutes. 不到三分钟。
within + 时间 (时间内)	I am positive she'll be crying within three minutes. 我肯定她三分钟内就会哭了。

※ **Up to now**, Mr.Scott **has sent** a great many requests for spare parts and other urgent messages from one garage to the other.

『 **up to now** 直到现在为止 』

- **Up to now** he's been very quiet. 到目前为止，他一直很安静。
- **Up to now**, he **has** not **been** very hard-working. 到目前为止，他一直不是很用功。
- **Up to now**, the bank has revised its estimate very little. 至今为止，世行对此估计修改甚少。

up till now 到目前为止	so far 到目前为止
I've lived at home up till now . 我一直住家里。	What have you found so far ? 迄今为止，你发现了什么？

到目前为止，到现在为止(作时间状语，时态多用**现在完成时**，相当于 until / till now), 现在的之前，持续到现在，所以要用现在完成时。

『 **request for** 对...的需求 』

- They made a **request for** further aid. 他们要求再给一些帮助。
- I also put in a **request for** some overtime. 我也提交了加班申请。
- As for the organization itself, it declined a **request for** an interview. 至于该组织本身，它拒绝了采访的要求。

a great many (可数名词复数) 许多...大量...	many (可数名词复数) 许多...大量...
A great many trees were destroyed in the storm. 做形容词短语	He has read a great many of the books in this room. 做代词短语

『 **urgent** adj. 紧急的 』

- something **urgent** 紧急的事情

『 上一课: Lesson 4 An exciting trip 』

- a (great / large) number of ... + 可数名词复数
- a great deal of ... + 不可数名词

one...the other... 一个...另一个...	One is watering the flowers, and the other is reading.
others (不用再加名词) = other + 名词复数	Some boys are playing football, and others are rowing / (going boating).
some ... others ... 一些...另一些...	some guide the blind, and others are babysitters. 有的给盲人当向导, 有的做保姆。

※ **In this way**, he **has begun** his **own** private 'telephone' service.

- Each year, hundreds of animals are killed **in this way**. 每年, 数百只动物就是这样被杀死的。
- He performed **in this way** for many years. 他就这样表演了很多年。
- **In this way** the stories were passed along. 故事就这样流传下去。

语法知识

一般过去时VS现在完成时 (笔记最后修改于:2026-02-04 20:27:41)

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现在完成时		一般过去时	
主语 + have/has + done (v.过去分词)	He has finished the homework. 现在的之前全部完成	主语 + did (v.过去式)	He finished the homework.
	We have learned English for ten years. 现在的之前部分完成		I learned English ten years ago .

现在之前做的全部、部分完成的事。现在的之前**全部完成** 可以换成**一般过去时**。更换后强调的动作是不一样的。

站在现在的角度看过去, 如果对现在有影响就是现在完成时, 没影响就是过去时。

在表示过去某个特定时间发生的事情或动作时, 要用一般过去时。在表示刚刚或者已经完成一个动作 并且对现在有影响时, 则要用现在完成时, 时间状语可以是不特指的 now, just 或者 for 引导的一段时间, 或者不加任何时间状语。

现在完成时 (强调过去的事情对现在产生的影响)

一般过去时 (现在没有任何关系)

I have eaten a piece of bread this morning. I'm not hungry. 我早上已吃过面包了，现在不饿	I ate a piece of bread. 我吃了一 了一块面包
The clock has stopped . 过去的事实对现在造成影响	The clock stopped . 陈述事实
It has snowed since yesterday. 自昨天以来一直在下雪	It snowed yesterday. 昨天下 雪了

单词句型

way 短语

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in the way 按照，以...方式	- Do your work in the way I have shown you. 按我给你示范的方法来做你的工作。 - I do the work in the way you showed me. - I fly the kite in the way you showed me.
in the/one's way 挡路；妨碍（某人）	- Sorry, you are in the way. (在口语中很少用，一般直接用 Excuse me.就可以了) - Don't stand in the way. I can't see the blackboard.
in this way 这样,以这种方式	He saves old envelopes. In this way , he has collected a great many stamps.
in a way 从某种意义上来说，在某种程度上	In a way , you are kind.
in a friendly way 用友好的方式	She smiled in a friendly way . 她友好地笑了笑。
in the family way 怀孕了 快有小孩了 (have a baby)	The woman is in the family way .
by the way 随便说一声(问一下) (插入语，改变话题时用)	By the way , have you seen Harry recently?
on the/one's way(to) 在去...的途中(陈述句)	on the way to school/the office; on the way home
out of the way 让路	Get out of the way ! 你给我滚出去!
get one's own way 随心所欲 (at one's pleasure)	Children get their own way during the holidays.

『关于系动词』

一般来说, 如 be become 一定不单独使用, 往往要在后面加上表语, 我们称它为系动词, 但另外还有一些系动词同时又是不及物的实义动词。
常见的有 : seem, look, appear, sound, taste, feel, smell, stay, remain, keep, grow, turn, go, run, get, prove, stand 等, 这些词有的语法书上称为半联系动词。

扩展知识 现在完成时 (笔记最后修改于:2026-05-04 12:28:27) 7

现在完成时	一般过去时
- just / already / ever / never - yet - so far / up to now / before / lately - for + 一段时间	- last year / month... - ten days ago - yesterday / this morning

『通过时间标志判断』

- you ■ (listen) to the concert last night?
- Up till now, he ■ never ■ (lend) me anything.
- When ■ you ■ (lose) your umbrella.

现在完成时	一般现在时	一般过去时
表过去+现在,即从过去到现在	只能表现在	只能表过去
He has been there for six months. 他在这待了六个月了。从6个月前持续到现在。	He is there. 他在这里。不能代表过去。	He was there. 他曾在这里。站在现在的角度看, 他以前在这里。现在已不在这里了。

- He **has finished** the homework. 事做完了, 但影响到现在
- We **have learned** English for ten years. 事没有做完, 从过去持续到现在。

一般现在时	现在完成时	一般将来时
I love you.	Always have = I always have loved you.	always will = I always will love you.
I love you. Always have ,always will . = I always have loved you and I always will love you. 我过去到现在一直爱你, 我将来也会一直爱你。		

I believe you.	Always have,always will.
I think <u>highly</u> of you.	
I trust you.	
I hate you.	
I'm your good friend.	



a lazy-bones

懒骨头 (懒汉)

课后练习题 (解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. I have been to Shanghai. I —— there last month.(单选题)

A、 go B、 went C、 have gone D、 will go

2. They —— all their money, so they have to walk home.(单选题)

A、 spend B、 spent C、 have spent D、 will spend

3. Mr. Scott cannot get a telephone for his garage. —— he has just bought twelve pigeons.(单选题)

A、 That's so B、 That's why C、 Because D、 For

4. Mr. Scott has a garage in Silbury and —— one is in Pinhurst.(单选题)

A、 another B、 other C、 else D、 different

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