

### 《夸克英语笔记》使用声明：

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## Lesson 25 Do the English speak English?

英国人讲的是英语吗？ 并列句

与课文关联的 6 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

railway /'reɪlweɪ/ n. 铁路

porter /'pɔ:tə(r)/ n. 搬运工

foreigner /'fɔ:rənə(r)/ n. 外国人

wonder\* /'wʌndə(r)/ v. 感到奇怪

several\* /'sevrəl/ pron. 几个

quantifier /'kwɒntɪfaɪə/ n. 数量词

### 课文理解 不标准的英语 难度：6 级

#### ※ Do the English speak English? §

The English / ði 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ / 在元音前(热唉)

The Sun /ðə sʌn/ 在辅音前(热哦)

- The English often **talk about** the weather. §
- Do the Chinese **speak** Chinese?
- The Japanese **speak** Japanese. (废话文学) 😏

English 还可以作形容词，表示“英格兰的，英国的，英国人的”等。与 English 相似的单词有 French, Chinese, Japanese 等。

#### ※ I arrived in London at last.

home/there 都是副词，副词跟动词连用的时候不需要加介词，arrive 也一样 get/arrive home 到家；get/arrive there 到那

**arrive** vi. 到达

**reach** vt. 到达... (后面一定要加宾语)

**get to + 宾语** 到达...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arrive <b>at</b> 小地点(强调整体)</li> <li>• arrive <b>in</b> 大地点(在xx里面)</li> <li>• When will you arrive?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When will you <b>reach</b> (arrive in) BeiJing?</li> <li>• <b>reach home/there</b> 如一定要这样写则把“home”看作名词, “there”当代词看, 不作副词看。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When will you <b>get to</b> BeiJing?</li> <li>• How can I <b>get there</b>?</li> </ul>
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※ The railway station **was big, black and dark.** 并列的表达方式可以用逗号隔开,"

『 **black and dark** 又黑又暗 最后两个用and 连接black 颜色(建筑物) 』

- long **and** thick 又长又粗
- good **and** fast 又好又快
- clean **and** fresh 干干净净

※ I **did not know the way to** my hotel, **so** I **asked** a porter.

『 **know sth. well** 对...很熟悉 』

- I **know** the boy **well**.
- I **know** the way.
- She does not **know** London **very well**, and she lost her way.

the way to ... 通往...路	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you tell me the way to...</li> <li>• Can you tell me how to get there?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I don't know the way to....</li> <li>• I don't know the way to the school and where is it?</li> </ul>

※ \* I **not only** spoke English very carefully, **but** very clearly **as well**.

『 **not only ... but ... as well** 不但...而且也... 』

not only 喜欢放在动词的前面, 一般遇到实义动词和非实义动词的时候, 习惯放在两者之间。

- I can **not only** speak Chinese **but** English **as well**. (更习惯的说法)
- I **not only** like my mother **but** my father **as well**. 我不仅喜欢我的妈妈, 也喜欢我的爸爸。

『 **as well** 本身的含义是“也、又、还” 』

- If you go home tomorrow, I'll go **as well**.
- He lent me his pen, and his dictionary **as well**.

<b>not only...but...as well</b> 不仅...而且...也/还	<b>not only...but also...</b> 不但...而且...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can speak <b>not only</b> Chinese <b>but</b> English <b>as well</b>.</li> <li>• Mary <b>not only</b> found her aunt, <b>but</b> stayed with her for two weeks <b>as well</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not only you but also I will go there.</b> 主语并列(一般不这么用)</p>

※ The porter, **however**, **could not understand** me.

※ He **answered** me, **but** he **spoke neither** slowly **nor** clearly. (省略相同 **neither spoke** slowly **nor spoke** clearly.)

『 **neither...nor...** 既不..., 也不... 』

- **Neither** the boss **nor** his secretary is flying to New York. 老板和他的秘书都不飞往纽约。
- She seemed **neither** surprised **nor** worried. 她似乎既不惊讶也不担心。

※ My teacher never **spoke** English like that!

『 **like** 这里是介词 表示“像, 像...一样” 』

- There's no one **like** you. 没有人像你一样。
- He speaks **like** a foreigner.

『 **To learn English well is to study hard.** 要学好英语就要努力学习。 』

- To learn English well is study hard. (口语中没 to)

## 语法知识 并列句 难度: 6 级

『 句子的分类 (按结构划分) 』

简单句 1-24课	并列句	复合句
一句话只描述一件事(一个谓 语动词)	一句话表达多件事(多件事一 样重要)	一句话表达多件事(主+从复合句,不一 样重要)

1<sup>n.</sup> + 1<sup>v.</sup> + **conj.** + 2<sup>n.</sup> + 2<sup>v.</sup> + **conj.** + 3<sup>n.</sup> + 3<sup>v.</sup> + **conj.** + .. 并列连词可以用来表示另加<sup>and</sup>、对比<sup>but, yet</sup>、选择<sup>or</sup>、连续<sup>and, then</sup>以及结局或结果<sup>so</sup>，通过并列连词可以把几个简单句连接起来构成一个并列句。在并列句中，各分句要根据上下文的要求按逻辑次序排列，但各分句都同等重要并独立存在。

『 **并列句用法** 写出多个简单句然后使用**并列连词**连接起来。 』

并列连词	分类	含义	示例	
<b>and</b>	顺接	和	He is tall <b>and</b> handsome.	
<b>both...and</b>		既...又	He is <b>both</b> intelligent <b>and</b> hardworking.	
<b>not only...but...as well</b>		不仅...而且		He is <b>not only</b> intelligent but <b>also</b> creative <b>as well</b> .
<b>not only...but also</b>				<b>Not only</b> is he funny, <b>but also</b> very talented.
<b>not only...but</b>				She is <b>not only</b> intelligent <b>but also</b> kind.
<b>not...but...</b>		不是...而是、但...	He is <b>not</b> rich, <b>but</b> he is happy.	
<b>but</b>	转折	但是	She is smart <b>but</b> humble.	
<b>yet</b>		然而	The weather is cloudy, <b>yet</b> it is not raining.	
<b>so</b>	因果	所以	It's raining, <b>so</b> we should bring umbrellas.	
<b>for</b>		因为	She was late <b>for</b> she missed the bus.	
<b>or</b>	选择	或者	Would you like tea <b>or</b> coffee?	
<b>either...or</b>		要么...要么	You can <b>either</b> stay <b>or</b> leave.	
<b>neither...nor</b>		既不...也不	<b>Neither</b> he <b>nor</b> she attended the meeting.	

『 **并列句独有特点**：相同的可以省略，余下的保持不变。 因为句子同样重要(平等)所以可以共享资源 』

主语相同	主谓宾相同	谓语、宾语相同
I ran to the station. I missed the bus.	I spoke English very carefully. I spoke English very clearly.	He did not speak English. I did not speak English.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I ran to the station <b>but</b> I missed the bus.</li> <li>I ran to the station <b>but</b> missed the bus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>not only</b> spoke English very carefully, <b>but</b> I spoke English very clearly <b>as well</b>.</li> <li>I <b>not only</b> spoke English very carefully, <b>but</b> very clearly <b>as well</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Neither</b> he did not speak English <b>nor</b> I speak English.</li> <li><b>Neither</b> he <b>nor</b> I speak English.</li> </ul>

**单词句型** 并列连词 (同样重要) 难度: 8 级

『1、顺接关系』

连词	例句
...and... 和、并且	The rabbit is smart <b>and</b> cute. 这兔子聪明且可爱
	The rabbit teaches English <b>and</b> makes videos. 兔子教英语并做视频
<b>Both...and...</b> 既...又...	<b>Both</b> the rabbit <b>and</b> the wolf like carrots. 兔子和狼都喜欢胡萝卜
<b>not only...but also...</b> 不但...而且...	She was <b>not only</b> intelligent <b>but also</b> very musical. 她不仅聪明, 而且极具音乐天分
	He <b>not only</b> read the book, <b>but also</b> remembered what he had read. 他不但读了这本书, 而且记得所读的内容
	<b>Not only</b> the rabbit <b>but also</b> his friends are going to the party this evening 不仅兔子, 还有他的朋友们也会去参加今晚的聚会
并列关系表否定	
<b>neither...nor...</b> 既不...也不...	The rabbit likes <b>neither</b> apples <b>nor</b> pears. 兔子既不喜欢苹果也不喜欢梨子
	<b>Neither</b> the rabbit <b>nor</b> the wolf likes apples. 兔子和狼都不喜欢苹果

## 『 2. 选择关系 』

连词	例句
<b>Both...and...</b> 既...又...	<b>Both</b> the rabbit <b>and</b> the wolf like carrots. 兔子和狼都喜欢胡萝卜
<b>...or...</b> ...或...	Would you prefer red <b>or</b> white? 你喜欢喝红葡萄酒还是白葡萄酒?
<b>...otherwise...</b> ...否则...	Hurry up, <b>or/or else/otherwise</b> you'll be late. 快点, 否则你要迟到了
<b>either...or...</b> 无论是A还是B	<b>Either</b> the rabbit <b>or</b> the wolf <b>is</b> going to the party this evening. 不是兔子就是狼会去要参加今晚的聚会
选择关系表否定	
<b>neither...nor...</b> 既不...也不...	The rabbit <b>neither</b> ate <b>nor</b> slept yesterday. 兔子昨天既没吃也没睡。

## 『 3. 转折关系 』

连词	例句
<b>...but...</b> ...但是...	The rabbit cooked some carrots, <b>but</b> he didn't eat any. 兔子煮了些胡萝卜, 但他没吃。
<b>...yet...</b> 然而、但是	The rabbit cooked some carrots, <b>yet</b> he didn't eat any. 兔子煮了胡萝卜, 但他没吃。
	I haven't eaten <b>yet, yet</b> I'm not hungry. 我还没吃, 但我还不饿。
<b>However</b> 然而, 可是	The carrots were ready. <b>However</b> , the rabbit was still making videos. 胡萝卜做好了, 但是, 兔子还在做视频
<b>Nevertheless</b> adv. 然而, 不过	He was in a fine rage, <b>nevertheless</b> . 不过他还是很生气。

## 『 4. 因果关系 』

连词	例句
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...so... ...所以; 因此...	The rabbit is busy, <b>so</b> he won't go to the party tonight. (前因后果) 兔子很忙, 所以今天晚上他不能参加聚会了.
<b>therefore</b> adv. 因此, 所以	He's only 17 and <b>therefore</b> not eligible to vote. 他只有17岁, 因此没有投票选举的资格.
...for... 因为, 由于	The rabbit will skip lunch, <b>for</b> he is busy making a video. (前果后因) 兔子不吃午餐了, 因为他在忙着做视频.

※ 从属连词 连接“主句+从句” (主句>从句)

## 『 1. 引导时间状语从句 』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>when</b>	当...时候	<b>When</b> I was a child, I liked reading books.
<b>while</b>		David rang up <b>while</b> you were out. 你不在的时候戴维打电话来了。
<b>as</b>		Another policeman has been injured <b>as</b> fighting continued this morning. 又一名警察在今天上午打斗继续过程中受了伤。
<b>until</b>	直到...为止	She lay sleepless <b>until</b> dawn. 她躺在那儿, 直到天亮才睡着。
<b>since</b>	自...以来	We've lived here <b>since</b> 1994. 自1994年以来我们一直住在这里。
<b>after</b>	在...之后	Not long <b>after</b> that he resigned. 那以后不久他就辞职了。
<b>before</b>	在..之前	The rain began <b>before</b> sunrise. 雨是在日出前开始下的。

## 『 2. 引导地点状语从句 』

引导词	例句
<b>where</b> 在...的地方	Can you guess <b>where</b> I've been? 你能猜出我去什么地方了吗?
<b>wherever</b> 无论在...的地方	We have sworn to fight cruelty <b>wherever</b> we find it. 我们已郑重许诺, 无论在哪儿发现暴行我们都要与其斗争。

### 『 3. 引导比较状语从句 』

引导词	例句
<b>than</b> 比	She's smarter <b>than</b> her brother. 她比她哥哥聪明。
<b>as</b> 像...一样	Her skin was <b>as</b> smooth <b>as</b> silk. (同级比较) 她的皮肤像丝绸一样光滑。

### 『 4. 引导条件状语从句 』

引导词	例句
<b>if</b> 如果	<b>If</b> anyone's to blame, it's me. 如果有人该承担责任，那就是我。
<b>unless</b> 除非	<b>Unless</b> she loses some weight, she's had it. 除非她减掉一些体重，否则她就完蛋了。

### 『 5. 引导让步状语从句 』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>although</b>	虽然，尽管 (不与并列连词but连用)	Although it is tasty, crab is very filling. 螃蟹虽然好吃，但很容易让人饱。
<b>though</b>		He did reply, <b>though</b> not immediately. 他确实回复了，不过不是立马回复。
<b>even though</b>	尽管、虽然、即使	He's the best teacher, <b>even though</b> he has the least experience. 他虽然经验最少，却是最出色的老师。
<b>while</b>		<b>While</b> the news, so far, has been good, there may be days ahead when it is bad. 虽然到目前为止都是好消息，但是可能过几天就有坏消息了。
<b>even if</b>		<b>Even if</b> the amendment is passed it can be defeated judicially. 即使这项修正案获得了通过，它也有可能通过司法程序被否决。

### 『 6. 引导方式状语从句 』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>as if</b>	好像，仿佛	I can remember our wedding <b>as if</b> it were yesterday. 我们的婚礼我记忆犹新，就像昨天一样。
<b>as though</b>		He looked at me <b>as though</b> I were crazy. 他看着我好像我疯了一样。
<b>as</b>	像...一样	You danced <b>as</b> a frog. 你跳得像只青蛙一样。
<b>as though</b>	好像，仿佛	

## 『 7. 引导原因状语从句 』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>because</b>	因为（从属连词；连接主句和从句；不是并列连词；不与并列连词so连用）	They are here <b>because</b> of us. 他们是因为我们在这里的。
<b>since</b>	因为，由于，既然	I'm forever on a diet, <b>since</b> I put on weight easily. 我一直在节食，因为我的体重很容易增加。
<b>as</b>	因为（语气最弱）	Enjoy the first hour of the day. This is important <b>as</b> it sets the mood for the rest of the day. 享受一天中的第一个小时。这很重要，因为这第一个小时决定当天其余时间的情绪。

## 『 8. 引导目的状语从句 』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>in order that</b>	目的是...、为了...	He worked hard <b>in order that</b> he could achieve his goals. 他努力工作，以便能够实现自己的目标。
<b>so that</b>	以便，为了	He woke up early <b>so that</b> he wouldn't miss the train. 他早起是为了不错过火车。
<b>so</b>	为了（用以说明理由）	Come to my suite <b>so</b> I can tell you all about this wonderful play I saw in Boston. 到我的套房来吧，这样我就可以把我在波士顿看的这部好戏好好跟你说说。

## 『9. 引导结果状语从句』

引导词	意思	例句
<b>so...that...</b>	如此...以致... 太...以致...	She was <b>so</b> tired <b>that</b> she fell asleep during the movie. 她太累了, (以致于)看电影的时候睡着了。
<b>such...that...</b>		He is <b>such</b> an excellent student <b>that</b> every teacher likes him. 他是如此优秀的一个学生以至于每个老师都喜欢他。

### 扩展知识 合并成并列句 难度: 7 级

简单句	并列句 (逗号可选)
I knocked at the door. He did not open it.	I knocked at the door, ■ he did not open it.
He must be mad. He must be very wise.	He must be ■ mad ■ very wise.
My sister went shopping. I went shopping.	■ my sister ■ I went shopping.
We got very tired. We got very hungry.	We got ■ very tired ■ very hungry ■.
It was three o' clock. We could not get lunch. We had a cup of coffee.	It was three o' clock, ■ we could not get lunch, ■ we had a cup of coffee.
I wash my face. I brush my teeth. I comb my hair every morning.	I wash my face, brush my teeth, ■ comb my hair every morning. (严格语法中最后的, and的逗号不能省略~)

### 额外补充 不同风格的文章改写学习参考 难度: 8 级

#### ※ 更地道、更生动, 拓展词汇

着重提升词汇和句子结构, 使文章更加生动, 如 loomed large, adding to the overwhelming atmosphere, words tumbled out rapidly, 增强了描写性语言, 使其更接近文学化表达。

I finally arrived in London.

The railway station loomed large, its blackened walls and dim lighting adding to the overwhelming atmosphere.

Unsure of how to reach my hotel, I approached a porter for directions.

I made sure to articulate every word carefully and clearly.

Yet, to my dismay, the porter didn't understand a word I said.

I repeated my question multiple times, and after several attempts, he finally grasped what I meant.

He responded, but his words tumbled out rapidly and unclearly.

"I'm a foreigner," I explained.

At this, he slowed down his speech, but to my frustration, I still couldn't comprehend him.

My teacher had never spoken English like that!

The porter and I exchanged amused glances, both sharing a moment of mutual confusion.

Then he said something unexpected—something I actually understood.

"You'll pick up English in no time!" he reassured me.

I wasn't so sure. In England, it seemed as though every person had their own version of the language.

The English could understand each other effortlessly, yet I found myself completely lost.

Was it really English they were speaking?

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## ✧ 突出自然表达，融入更多短语动词和固定搭配

更口语化、更自然，融入了地道的短语动词（dawned on him, get the hang of it, turned to a porter），让文章更像地道的英语表达，适合对话场景和非正式写作。

At long last, I arrived in London.

The railway station was massive, its dark and soot-covered structure giving it an almost intimidating feel.

Having no idea how to get to my hotel, I turned to a porter for help.

I made sure to enunciate every word with the utmost care and clarity.

But to my frustration, he just stared at me, looking utterly confused.

I tried again, repeating myself over and over. Eventually, the meaning dawned on him.

He replied—but much too fast and far from clearly.

"I'm a foreigner," I admitted.

That seemed to do the trick—he slowed down.

Yet, even then, his words were a jumble to me.

My teacher had never spoken English like this before!

We exchanged looks and chuckled.

Then, suddenly, he said something that, to my relief, I actually understood.

"You'll get the hang of it soon!" he assured me.

I wasn't so convinced. In England, it seemed like everyone had their own way of speaking.

The English understood one another just fine—but as for me, I was completely lost.

Were they really speaking English?

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## ✧ 适合英语学习者，提升词汇但保持清晰表达

保持了适合英语学习者的特性，虽然词汇略有提升（如 enormous 替代 big），但仍然保持了句子清晰，语法简单易懂，适合扩大词汇量而不过分增加阅读难度。

At last, I arrived in London.

The railway station was enormous, its dark appearance making it look even more unfamiliar to me.

Since I didn't know how to reach my hotel, I approached a porter and asked for directions.

I spoke as clearly and carefully as I could.

However, the porter didn't seem to understand me at all.

I repeated my question several times, and finally, he got my meaning.

He answered, but he spoke too quickly and not clearly enough for me to follow.

"I'm a foreigner," I explained.

This made him slow down his speech.

But even then, I couldn't understand what he was saying!

My teacher had never spoken English like that before.

The porter and I exchanged glances and smiled.

Then, to my surprise, he said something I actually understood.

"You'll learn English soon!" he said.

I wasn't so sure. In England, it felt like every person had their own version of the language.

The English seemed to understand one another perfectly, but I struggled to understand them.

Were they really speaking English?



caught in the crossfire

被卷入争端

共有16道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. She locked the door, \_\_\_\_\_ she was afraid of thieves. (填空)
2. I did not know the way to my hotel, \_\_\_\_\_ I asked a porter. (填空)
3. My brother bought her a gift \_\_\_\_\_ she accepted it. (填空)
4. Then he spoke slowly, \_\_\_\_\_ I could not understand him. (填空)
5. Either you hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late. (填空)
6. Would you like to go to the concert with me? I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm afraid I have no time. (单选)  
A、 so      B、 or      C、 and      D、 but
7. These story books for children are awfully written. They are \_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_ exciting. (单选)

A、 either; or      B、 neither; nor      C、 both; and  
D、 not only; but also

8. You have to move out of the way \_\_\_\_\_ the truck cannot get past you. (单选)

A、 so      B、 or      C、 and      D、 but

9. He didn't speak slowly and he didn't speak clearly \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、 neither      B、 either      C、 too      D、 nor

10. I repeated my question several times. I repeated it \_\_\_\_\_ times. (单选)

A、 much      B、 a number of      C、 only a few      D、 three

11. At last he understood. He understood \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、 in the end      B、 at least      C、 lastly      D、 at the finish

12. They \_\_\_\_\_ the trip until the rain stopped. (单选)

A、 continued      B、 didn't continue      C、 hadn't continued  
D、 would continue

13. The local peasants gave the solders clothes and food without which they \_\_\_\_\_ of hunger and cold. (单选)

A、 would die      B、 will die      C、 would be dead  
D、 would have died

14. It was not until then that I came to know that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. (单选)

A、 moved      B、 has moved      C、 will move      D、 moves

15. When all those present \_\_\_\_\_ he begin his lecture. (单选)

A、 sit      B、 set      C、 seated      D、 were seated

16. If I had had time, I would have written to you. But in fact I \_\_\_\_\_ not. (单选)

- A、have      B、would have      C、had      D、had had

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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。