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# Lesson 36 Across the Channel

横渡海峡 一般将来时 定语从句 非限定性定语从句

与课文关联的 8 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

record<sup>\*</sup> /'rekɔ:d/ n. 记录

strong<sup>\*</sup> /strɒŋ/ adj. 强壮的

swimmer /'swimə(r) /

n. 游泳运动员

succeed<sup>\*</sup> /sək'si:d/ v. 成功

train<sup>\*</sup> /treɪn/ v. 训练

anxiously /'æŋkʃəsli/ adv. 焦急地

intend<sup>\*</sup> /ɪn'tend/ v. 打算

solid /'sɒlɪd/ adj. 固体的，硬的

课文理解 **卷爸** 难度：6 级

## ※ Across the Channel 横渡 §

『 across the Atlantic 横渡大西洋 』

- I drew a line **across** the page. 我在这一页上画了一条横线。
- The boys swam **across** the lake. 男孩子们游到了湖对岸。
- There's a way **across** the fields. 有一条路穿过田地。

『 the Channel = the English Channel 英吉利海峡(当“C”大写时，一定是指 the English Channel) 』

- **swim across** the English Channel across 是一个介词，需要配合动词使用
- It's **running across** the grass.
- It **has sailed across** the Atlantic many times.
- **we were travelling across** the Channel.

**Cross** v. 穿越, 横渡; 交叉

I was waiting to **cross** the road. 我在等着过马路。

※ She **is going to set out from the French coast** at five o'clock **in the morning**.

『 **set out** 出发 』

- The troops are about to **set out**. 部队就要出发了。
- Relieved for the moment, Peter **set out**. 彼得暂时松了一口气, 就出发了。
- She put on a velvet veil, then **set out**. 她蒙上一块天鹅绒的面纱, 然后出发了。
- After resting a few minutes longer, they **set out** again. 休息了几分钟后, 他们又出发了。

**set off** 出发、启程

Carnac **set off** at a canter. 卡纳克以慢步小跑出发了。

※ Debbie **is only eleven years old** and she **hopes to set up** a new **world record**.

『 **set up** 为“创立, 建立”(可以指某个具体的事物) 』

- **set up** a school; 如某个机构、组织等。
- **set up** a new world record 创造新的世界纪录(也可以指抽象的)

『 **hope to do sth.** 希望自己做... 』

- We **hope to arrive** around two. 我们希望能在两点钟左右到达。
- He had one last **hope to** cling on to. 他还抱着最后的一线希望。
- I **hope to** God they are paying you well. 我真心希望他们给你好的报酬。

**hope that + 从句** 希望别人做...

I only **hope that** she never **finds** out. 我唯有希望她永远别发现真相。

※ She **is a strong swimmer** and many people **feel that** she **is sure to succeed**.

『 **feel (that) + 从句** 认为..., 相信... 』

- My parents **feel that** they **can believe in** you.
- I **feel that** I cannot go to the journey. 我感觉这次旅行我去不了。
- I'm **sure that** she will succeed.

**think** v.认为、觉得

Do you **think** she's been Botoxed? 你认为她曾用保妥适来除皱吗?

『 **be sure to do sth.** 一定能够, 必定会 (肯定语气比“must”强, 对某件事情动词有把握) 』

- I **am sure to** do sth.
- I **am sure to** succeed.
- My dog's barking **is sure to leave** a deep impression on you.

Chongqing's delicious food, stunning views, and charming beauties **are sure to leave** a deep impression on you. 重庆的美食、美景和美女一定会给你留下深刻印象。

**be sure of...** (对某件事情, 名词做宾语)

- I **am sure of** sth.
- I **am sure of** my success.

**be sure that...** (对某件事情, 某人做某事有把握)

- I **am sure that** I can do sth.
- I **am sure that** I can succeed/be successful.

※ Debbie's father **will set out with her in a small boat.**

『 **set out with** 与...一起出发 』

- We **set out with** enough provisions. 我们带上足够的食物出发了。
- He **set out with** excitement, singing till he made the forest full of songs. 他兴奋地出发了, 一直歌唱着直到森林里充满了歌声。
- The parlour is **set out with** pictures. 客厅用画装饰起来。

※ \* Tomorrow he **will be watching** her **anxiously as** she **swims** the long distance to England. 时间状语从句的主将从现

『 **swim + 距离** 游过多长距离 』

- All the world will be watching **anxiously as** the war broke out. (爆发战争)
- We will be watching **anxiously as** you went (go) out. (牵挂)

**注意:** 条件状语从句(真实假设)与时间状语从句在表示将来时要替换成一般现在时(主将从现)。

※ Debbie **intends to take** short rests **every two hours.**

have a break 休息	take rest(s) 休息
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a good rest 好好休息一下</li> <li>• I'd love to <b>have a break</b>, but I can't spare the time just now. 我是想休息一下，可眼下找不出时间。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• take short rests 休息短时间</li> <li>• We have done quite enough work for the morning; now let's <b>take a break</b>. 今天上午我们做的工作够多的了，现在让我们休息一下吧。</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coffee/Tea break 短暂的休息和茶点时间</li> <li>• Lunch break 午餐休息（午休）</li> <li>• Snack/Smoke Break 吃零食/吸烟的休息时间</li> <li>• Stretch/Nature Break 伸展运动/户外呼吸新鲜空气时间。</li> <li>• Screen Break 为了保护眼睛免受屏幕疲劳，中断使用电子屏幕的休息时间。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today is my day of <b>rest</b>. 今天是我的休息日。</li> <li>• After a long <b>rest</b>, he went on with his work. rest 作“休息”时 可以是可数名词，也可以是不可数名词</li> </ul>

every 每(表示时间的名词前)	per 比率或单位
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>every</b> two hours 每两个小时</li> <li>• I will plant another tree <b>every three trees</b>. 每隔三棵树我会再种一棵</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The speed limit is 60 miles <b>per</b> hour.</li> <li>• You must have been driving at seventy miles <b>an hour</b>.</li> </ul>

※ She **will have** something to drink but she **will not eat** any solid food.

『 something to drink 可以喝的东西（不定式作定语） 』

- have something to eat / read / do

※ Most of Debbie's school friends **will be waiting** for her on the English coast.

『 most + n. = most of the + n. 大多数的... 』

- **most** young people / **most** of the young people **will be waiting** 将来进行时
- I **will be** right here **wating** for you. 确定将要做某事时

<b>almost</b> adv. 几乎、差不多	They'll eat <b>almost</b> anything. 他们几乎什么都吃。
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※ \* Among them will be Debbie's mother, who swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.

Among them will be Debbie's mother. 倒装句	Debbie's mother will be among them. 原句(课文之所有倒装, 是为了给定语从句让路)
地点 + will be + 名词 将来时倒装句	倒装句型中如果主语是名词, 放在动词后面, 如果是代词, 放在动词前面, 如 Here you are. Here is my ticket.
地点(介词短语或副词)+动词 +名词 全部倒装	

### 『运动场口语』

- Well to go. 干得好
- Well done. 干得好
- Yea! / Yeah! 耶~
- bingo int. (因出乎意料的成功而表示兴奋的叫声) 瞧!
- Go! 加油

## 语法知识 表示将来的方式 难度: 5 级

### 『一般将来时』

will/shall + do (正式的书面用语)	am/is/are going to + do (常用于口语中)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will enjoy yourself if you travel by sea. 如果你乘船旅游, 你会玩得很开心的。</li> <li>• 'Will you be spending your holidays abroad this year?' I asked.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you intend to do at home? I'm going to watch TV.</li> <li>• They're going to be married soon.</li> </ul>

在陈述句和疑问句中, 常常可用 be going to 来替代 shall 或 will。但有时不能用 be going to 代替 shall 或 will。在非正式语体下, 要表示意图、打算, 强调计划和安排, 表示说话人也许对即将发生的事预先有所了解时, 一般用 be going to 而不用 will。如果表示说话时决定去做某事, 或者表示建议、请求、肯定或不肯定等含义时, 要用 will 而不用 be going to:

- You won't forget to bring something to sleep in, will you? (表示建议)
- Don't worry! I'll bring a sleeping bag. (表示决定)
- I shan't be able to look after the baby and cook lunch. (表示肯定)
- I'll look after the baby while you cook lunch. (表示决定) 口语中while可以用在非延续性动词中
- Tomorrow will be Tuesday.

将来进行时 确定的将来 will/shall be + doing	Tomorrow evening, they will be singing at the Workers' Club.
一般现在时 表将来 (do/does + 时间状语从句)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>If</b> she comes early, we will have time for a coffee.</li> <li>• <b>When</b> he arrives, we can start the meeting.</li> <li>• <b>As soon as</b> I finish work, I will call you.</li> <li>• <b>Before</b> he goes to the party, he will finish his homework.</li> </ul>
现在进行时	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm <u>meeting</u> my friend tomorrow. 我明天要见我的朋友。</li> <li>• They're <u>flying</u> to Paris next week. 他们下周要飞往巴黎。</li> <li>• She's <u>starting</u> her new job next month. 她下个月要开始新工作。</li> </ul>

### 『表示将来的词组 8』

plan to do / mean to do / aim to do / hope to do / want to do 这类词本身没有将来时态, 本身就表示将来, 用一般现在时表示将来时。

intend to + do 计划或目的	I <u>intend to</u> have a company. = I <u>am going to</u> have a company.
mean to + do 打算做某事	What <b>do</b> you <b>mean to do</b> (intend to do)?
plan to + do 计划做某事	I <b>plan to get</b> a few lessons in. 我计划挤出时间上几节课。
be about to 即将要做某事	She <b>was about to plunge</b> into her story when the phone <b>rang</b> . 她刚要开始大谈她的经历, 电话响了。
aim to do sth. 旨在做某事	We <b>aim to be</b> there around six. 我们力争六点钟左右到那里。
hope to do	I <b>hope to hell</b> you're right. 我打心底里希望你是对的。
want to do	<b>Do you want to bookmark</b> this site? 你想给这个站点做书签吗?

### 『 I will do sth. = I intend to do sth. 』

## 『限定性的定语从句』

名词范围 <b>不确定</b>	使用定语去修饰、限定		可省略
I met your friend	who	was staying in Paris	last week.
朋友较多	限定性的定语从句		非限定

<sup>n</sup>.范围**不确定** → 限定 → 不能使用逗号隔开

## 『非限定性的定语从句』

名词范围 <b>确定</b>	标志	可省略	
I met your mother	,	who	was staying in Paris last week.
你有几个妈?	无需限定标志	额外的补充说明	非限定

<sup>n</sup>.范围**确定** → 不用限定 → 有**逗号**隔开

**限不**限定与**逗号**无关，逗号只是表象，其根本还是名词是否应该处于被限定的范围，这和零冠词的名字与不定冠词之间的区别一样。“重庆”全宇宙就只有一个，所以无需限定。“小李”、“小王”可能在你们班上会有很几个，所以需要限定以表达更准确的名词指向。

## 『非限定性名词类』

- 永远确定的：专有名词(太阳、月亮、地球...)、独一无二(父母、七大姑八大姨、国家、城市...)
- 相对确定：在范围内的名词(小李、班主任、数学老师、同桌)，在上下文中只提过一次的。

非限定性定语从句**不可以**用that，限定性定语从句少了后面的句子，这句话意思不完整，非限定性定语从句前面的句子完整，后面的句子起着补充说明的作用，非限定性定语从句一旦有逗号隔开，后面的句子和前面的句子关系不紧密，起补充作用。

## 『非限定性定语从句』

1. 关系词不可省略(限定性做宾语可省略)
2. 禁止使用"that"(无论指人指物)

3. 指人的时候做宾语, 只能使用"whom" §

4. 有逗号隔开。

### 『专有名词』

- This is the wall which they built last week. 限定性定语从句
- This is the Great Wall , which world-famous. 非限定性定语从句

He came from Beijing ██████ is the capital of China.

He came from a city ██████ is in the north of China.

This is the businessman ██████ we are cooperating with.

This is Bill Gates ██████ many people know as the richest man.

Among them will be Debbie's mother , who swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.



Don't put all your eggs in one basket

不要孤注一掷

共有11道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. I will tell him the news, when he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back tomorrow. (填空)

2. As soon as the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (land), I will let you know. (填空)

3. I came to a \_\_\_\_\_ decision and I will not change my mind. (单选)

A、stable      B、firm      C、solid      D、watch

4. I stood on the bridge and \_\_\_\_\_ the boats passing by. (单选)

A、firm      B、watched      C、look at      D、so solid

5. May I \_\_\_\_\_ your photograph album? (单选)

A、see      B、watch      C、look at      D、firm

6. The ice in the pond is so \_\_\_\_\_ that you can walk to it. (单选)
- A、firm      B、watched      C、look at      D、so solid
7. I tried to persuade him but he remained \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)
- A、firm      B、watched      C、look at      D、so solid
8. She is sure to succeed. Many people feel sure \_\_\_\_\_ it. (单选)
- A、to      B、for      C、in      D、of
9. He will be watching her anxiously \_\_\_\_\_ she swims the long distance to England. (单选)
- A、though meanwhile      B、meanwhile      C、while      D、during
10. Debbie hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ a new world record. (单选)
- A、do      B、make      C、build      D、fix
11. She is sure to succeed. She's sure to be \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)
- A、successful      B、success      C、succession      D、a succession

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