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# Lesson 43 Over the South Pole

飞越南极 主语从句 can Be able to

与课文关联的 13 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**pole** /pəʊl/ n. (地球的) 极

**flight** \* /flaɪt/ n. 飞行

**explorer** /ɪk'splɔːrə/ n. 探险家

**lie** \* /laɪ/ v. 处于

**serious** \* /'sɪəriəs/ adj. 严重的

**point** \* /pɔɪnt/ n. 地点

**seem** \* /si:m/ v. 似乎

**crash** \* /kræʃ/ v. 坠毁

**sack** /sæk/ n. 袋子

**clear** \* /klɪə(r)/ v. 越过

**aircraft** \* /'eəkrɑːft/ n. 飞机

**endless** /'endləs/ adj. 无尽的

**plain** /pleɪn/ n. 平原

## 课文理解 冒险之旅 难度：6 级

※ In 1929, three years after his flight over the North Pole, the American explorer, R.E. Byrd, **successfully flew** over the South Pole for the first time.

<b>First-time</b> adj. 初次的, 第一次的	<b>First-time</b> can also <b>function</b> as an adjective, to mean a person who is <b>doing something</b> for <b>the first time</b> .
<b>the first time</b> 第一次	<b>The first time</b> is a specific time, <b>hence</b> the <b>definite</b> article. " <del>*A first time</del> " would <b>imply</b> that there are many first times.
<b>first time</b> 第一次	It is also <b>possible</b> to say <b>my first time</b> , although that is <b>mostly</b> done when there is no verb.

(time 表示“次，回”，还可以说 this time, last time, next time, another time, each time, for the last time 等)

- I remind you for the **last time** that if you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
- Give him these photos **next time** you see him.

the North Pole 北极	the South Pole 南极
The North Pole has no land, only thick ice. 北极没有陆地，只有厚厚的冰层。	Five members of Scott's expedition made it to <b>the South Pole</b> . 斯科特率领的探险队的五名成员一直来到了南极。

※ \* **Though, at first, Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble.**

『 **though conj.**虽然..., 尽管... (引导让步状语从句) 』

- **Although/Though/Even though** I felt sorry for him, I was secretly pleased that he was having difficulties.  
虽然我为他感到惋惜，但对他的困难我却暗自高兴。

take a photograph of... 拍...的照片	take a video 拍摄视频	make a film 拍电影
He <u>took a photograph</u> of his house before he left home. 他离家前给他的房子拍了一张照片。	Take out your camcorder and make a video. Share it with your friends. 拿出你的录像机，拍一段录像，与你的朋友一起分享。	Edward starts to make a film. 爱德华开始拍一部电影。

『 **run into trouble = get into trouble** 遇到麻烦，陷入困境 』

- Each time he **ran into trouble**, he asked his parents for help.

can/could 只有2个时态	be able to 可变换多时态
能力，“能够”（做某事）	
could 只能表达过去有能力做	was/were able to 有能力做并成功做到了
can 可以表推测，允许	be able to 主要配合多时态的使用

※ \* At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash.

『 at one point 在某一地方，在某一时刻 (point 也指时间上的某一点) 』

- At one point, he made up his mind to become a painter. 他曾一度下决心要当个画家。

先行主语	谓	关系词	主语从句
it 与 seem, appear, look 等连用	seemed certain	that 不可省略	their plane would crash.
	now looks certain		the meeting <u>is going to be put</u> off. 现在似乎可以肯定会议将被推迟。

『 主语从句 it 作为形式主语只是用于占位置，真正的主语是由 that 引出的主语从句。 』

含义：一个句子做主语。

位置：句首、句尾(加分、防止头重脚轻)。

写法：同宾语从句 that 不做成分也不能省略，只用 whether 不使用 if 来表达是否。

常规表达 (不推荐)	主语从句 §
Their plane would crash <b>seemed</b> certain.	<b>It seemed</b> certain <b>that</b> their plane would crash.
You can't go with us <b>is</b> a pity. (主语长导致头重)	<b>It is</b> a pity <b>that</b> you can't go with us. (it 作为形式主语让头变轻)
They will arrive here on time <b>is</b> uncertain.	<b>It is</b> uncertain <b>Whether</b> they will arrive here on time. 不能使用 if 来表示是否

※ It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10,000 feet. could get over 能够越过(克服)

※ The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet.

『 by 表示“相差，以...之差”的意思 』

- I missed the train **by** ten minutes. 我晚了 10 分钟，没赶上火车。

- He is younger than me **by** two years. 他比我小两岁。
- She is sitting **by** the table. 表示位置
- He sent the message **by** email. 表示手段或方式
- I will finish my work **by** 5pm. 表示时间
- She is a teacher **by** profession. 表示身份或职业
- I swear **by** my honor. 表示借助、依靠
- The soup is sold **by** the liter. 表示数量或比例

※ Byrd now **knew that** he would be able to reach the South Pole **which was 300 miles away,** **for there were no more mountains in sight.** 通过3个连接句讲了4件事。

第一件事	引导词	第二件事	关系词	第三件事	并列连词	第四件事
Byrd now <b>knew</b>	that	he <b>would be able to reach</b> the South Pole	which	<b>was</b> 300 miles away,	for	there <b>were</b> no more mountains in sight.

## 语法知识 Can & Be able to 难度：4级

<b>can/could</b> 情态动词	<b>Can/Could I borrow</b> you pen? 表示请求别人允许或答复时的情况
<b>can/could</b> 表推测	I <b>can have</b> lunch with your tomorrow if you like. 可以表示可能性
<b>can/could</b> 天生的或学到的能力	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>could drive</b> a car by the time I was sixteen. 过去时</li> <li>• I <b>tried</b> again and <b>found I could/was able to swim.</b> 过去时</li> <li>• <b>Can</b> Jane <b>swim</b> yet? 现在时</li> <li>• No, but she'll <b>be able to swim</b> in a few months' time. 表示将来的“能力”时，则用 will be able to</li> </ul>
正在发生的事时	Look! I <b>can stand</b> on my head.
表示成功地完成某一具体动作时	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's pity he <b>couldn't visit</b> Mary. 如果表示某一动作没有取得成功，则可用 couldn't</li> <li>• Oh, didn't you know? He <b>was able to visit</b> her after all. 通常不用 could, 而用 be able to</li> <li>• He <b>was able to leave</b> Europe before the war began. 他在战争开始之前得以离开欧洲。</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>was able to go</b> to London yesterday and he enjoyed himself very much.</li> </ul>
过去某一具体活动时	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Could</b> he <b>borrow</b> a car? 可用 could</li> <li>• Yes, he <b>was able to borrow</b> a car after all./No, he <b>couldn't</b>. 但回答是肯定的时候则不能</li> </ul>

**单词句型** 含有介词 at 的词组 难度：7 级

表示时间	<b>at first</b> (开始时, 最初)	<b>At first</b> Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs.
	<b>at once</b> (马上, 立刻)	Byrd <b>at once</b> ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sack.
	<b>at present</b> (目前, 现在)	<b>At any rate</b> , I'm determined to stay here <b>at present</b> .
	<b>at last</b> (最后, 终于)	After walking for <b>several</b> hours, we arrived at the village <b>at last</b> .
	<b>at times</b> (有时、偶尔)	He behaves very strange <b>at times</b> .
	<b>at the moment</b> (现在)	<b>At the moment</b> , he's in Madrid.
表示地点	<b>at home</b> (在家)	Billy is not <b>at home</b> at present.
	<b>at school</b> (在学校)	He's <b>at school</b> .
表示程度	<b>at least</b> (至少)	<b>At least</b> , I'm not mad yet.
	<b>at any rate</b> (不管怎样)	It's a pity you can't come to the concert. <b>At any rate</b> you'll be able to hear it on the radio.
其它	<b>at heart</b> (内心里, 实际上)	Though he tried to made conversation with the lady, he wasn't interested in her <b>at heart</b> .
	<b>at a loss</b> (困惑不解, 不知怎么办)	Why? I'm at a loss.I don't know what I can do about it. I'm completely <b>at a loss</b> .



fall in love with sb.

爱上某人：指对某人产生强烈的爱慕和喜欢的情感。

共有3道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10,000 feet. This means it \_\_\_\_\_ over the mountains. (单选)  
A、 would succeed in getting      B、 got      C、 was able to get  
D、 had got
2. The plane was then able to rise. This means it \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 could rise      B、 might rise      C、 might succeed in rising  
D、 rose
3. Byrd knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole. It would be \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 impossible      B、 necessary      C、 able      D、 possible

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