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Lesson 59 In or out?

进来还是出去？ 目的状语从句 状语从句 Used to do

与课文关联的 8 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

bark /bɑ:k/ v. 狗叫

press * /pres/ v. 按，压

paw /pɔ:/ n. 脚爪

latch /lætʃ/ n. 门闩

expert * /'ekspɜ:t/ n. 专家

develop * /dɪ'veləp/ v. 养成

habit * /'hæbɪt/ n. 习惯

remove * /rɪ'mu:v/ v. 拆掉，取下

课文理解 有个性的狗狗 难度：4 级

※ Our dog, **Rex**, **used to sit** outside our front gate and **bark**.

- **front gate** 前门
- **back door** 后门
- **bedroom door** 卧室门
- **next door** 隔壁(Nigel is our new **next-door** neighbour.)

『 **would = used to** 过去常常 § 』

- I'm **used to having** my sleep interrupted. 我习惯了睡觉时被吵醒 (have + done 使役动词)
- I **would have my sleep interrupted**. 我睡觉会被吵醒 (have + done 使役动词)
- I'm **used to getting** up early. 我习惯早起。
- I **would** get up early. 我过去早起
- My old man **used to / would** work there. 我老爸曾在那儿做事。

※ Every time he wanted to come into the garden he would bark until someone opened the gate.

Every time he wanted to come into the garden	he would bark	until someone opened the gate.
时间状语从句	主句	时间状语从句

The dog used to bark at the front gate to let ^(引起注意) / make ^(迫使) somebody open the door.

every time = when 每当，每次，无论何时（后面可以是点时间，也可以是段时间）	the moment = as soon as 一...就...(强调的是瞬间)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every time I turn to lesson 59, I will remember my teacher. • When I was doing the housework, My husband phoned me from the office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The moment you leave this tent, you will get a big surprise. • As soon as he had got into the car...

※ As the neighbours complained of the noise, my husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in.

complain of... 抱怨(引起了身体不适)	complain about 抱怨(对事物不满)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I complain of the twins. 我对双胞胎表示抗议。 • "I complain of Nibs," he cried promptly. "我对尼布斯表示抗议。"他立刻叫道。 • "I complain of Michael," said Curly instantly. "我对迈克尔表示抗议。"科里立刻说。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost immediately he began to complain about the weather... • He started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

sb. spend time (in) doing sth. / on sth. 花费某段时间去做某事（人作主语）	It takes sb. some times to do sth. 某事花了某人多少时间（事情做主语）
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why don't you spend more time on studies? • I spent two weeks (in) reading this book. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time. • It takes me 10 minutes to get to school by bike. 我骑自行车到校要花10分钟。
press his paw on the latch. 把他的爪子按在门闩上	press the latch. 按门闩
press the figure on the button. 按下按钮上的数字	press the button. 按按钮
Press the button on the left 按左边的按钮	press the left button 按左键
press the bell on the door. 按门上的铃	press the door bell. 按门铃

train sb. to do sth. 训练某人做某事	let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I train him to lose weight. • She wants to train me to make a train. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • let sb. in/out 让某人进来/出去 • let sb. down 让某人失望

※ Rex soon **became** an expert **at opening the gate**.

『 **become an expert at doing sth.** 成了...能手/专家/权威 』

- John **is** an expert **at** driving a car.
- She **is** an expert **in** flowers.
- Sam **is** an expert **on** that problem.

※ **However**, when I **was going out** shopping last week, I **noticed** him **in the garden near the gate**.

『 **going out shopping** 加了out 强调外出 』

- go shopping 购物
- go on shopping 继续购物

※ * **This time he was barking so that** someone **would let** him out!

『 **so that / so ... that** 容易混淆 』

so that (所以) 引出结果状语从句、目的状语从句	He ran to the station so that he might catch the train. 可替换为in order that	这事还没有结果(might catch) 目的状语从句
	He ran to the station so that he caught the train. so ... that 与 so that用法与意思都不一样, 请注意区别	这事已发生(caught) 所以这是 结果状语从句

※ **Since then, he has developed another bad habit.**

『 **Since then + 描述过去 = 搭配现在完成(进行)时** 』

- **Since then, they have been trying to find out how the fire began.**
- **Ever since then, the great monument has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people...**

※ **As soon as he opens the gate from the outside, he comes into the garden and waits until the gate shuts.**

As soon as	he opens the gate from the outside,	he comes into the garden	and	waits	until	the gate shuts.
表示时间, 引出时间状语从句	从句	时间状语主句1	连接	主句	时状	时间状语从句
时间状语从句				时间状语主句2		
As soon as he opens the gate from the outside, (从句)		he comes into the garden. (主句1: 简单句)				
		he waits until the gate shuts . (主句2: 时间状语从句)				

※ * **Yesterday my husband removed the gate and Rex got so annoyed we have not seen him since.**

so...that... 如此...以至于(结果状语从句)	so that 以便于...;为了 (目的/结果状语从句)
Rex got so annoyed (that) we have not seen him since. 可以省略一个词(so 或 that 都可以)	This time he was barking so that someone would let him out!

想表示两件事，一件事的目的是去为了做另外一件事儿，这个时候呢，大家可以写出来两个普通的简单句，然后把它们进行合并。学习语言的过程当中的最好的一种方式就是从已知的推出未知的，这样可以帮助大家逐渐的打好这个基础，然后不断的进行提高，那怎么样从已知的变成未知的呢？就是我们不会直接写这个，但是呢，我们至少会写两个简单句，两个普通的简单句写好之后，把它一合并就变成下面的这2种样子。

『 五种方式 分成两大类(词组与从句) 』

词组 (主语必须相同)

to do (不定式表目的)

in order to do

so as to do

I went to live in France **to/in order to/so as to learn** French. 带 to 的不定式及 in order to 和 so as to 可以用来表示目的

- I went to France **not to study** French, but **to study** chemics. not to 可以用来表示取舍
- I shut the door quietly, **so as not to/in order not to wake** the bady. so as not to/in order not to 可以用于表示“以防”

这3组词完全没有区别，意思都一样可以任意替换。合并简单句时两件事的**主语必须要相同**，把相同的主语省掉，变成一个词组表示目的。

从句 (必须有情态动词)

so that + 句子

in order that + 句子

有时so/that可以省略

- I've **arrived** early **so that / in order that I may / can / will get** the tickets. 当主句用一般现在时、现在完成时或一般将来时的时候，后面可以跟 may, can 或 will
- I **arrivd** early **so that / in order that I might not miss** anything. 当主句用一般过去时、过去进行时或过去完成时的时候，后面可以跟 should, could, might 或 would
- He **was barking** for someone to **let** him out. = He **was barking so that** someone **would let** him out. 当前后主语不一致时，不定式前面加 for + 名词/代词比 that 结构更简洁，不定式的逻辑主语 for sb. to do sth.

后面可以加上一个句子，引出目的状语从句，有一个特点，句当中必须要有**情态动词**就可以了。

从句对于句子**主语**是没有任何要求的，也就是两件事主语相同啊，不相同啊，随便都可以合并成这个句子来表示目的。但这个从句当中必须要有情态动词。那情态动词加什么呢？取决于你要表达的意思，你可以加入不同的情态动词，你看我们之前学过对吧，应该可用should是吧，需要可以用need，再比如说还有什么的能够啊，Could等等等等，你可以用不同的情态动词，总而言之，加个情态动词就行了。

原句	目的状语从句
He ran to the station. He wanted to catch the last train.	He ran to the station to/in order to/so as to catch the last train. 主语相同(词组)
	He ran to the station so that/in order that he would catch the last train. 增加情态动词(从句)
I opened the door quietly. I didn't want to disturb him.	I opened the door quietly not to/in order not to/so as not to disturb him 主语相同(词组否定句)
	I opened the door quietly so that/in order that I would not disturb him. 增加情态动词(从句否定句)
The thief ran quickly. The policeman couldn't catch him.	不能使用词组合并 (主语不相同)
	The thief ran quickly so that/in order that the policeman couldn't catch him. 句子里带有情态动词(从句是完整的句子可有自己的主语)

在 bring, buy, need, take, use, want 等动词后经常用宾语加 to 不定式，用来表示宾语的目的

I	bring	a spoon to eat this ice cream with.
	buy	
	need	
	take	
	use	
	want	



共有2道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. He was barking _____ let him in. (单选)

- A、 for someone to B、 in case someone C、 so someone to
D、 so that someone

2. As soon as he _____ the gate from the outside he comes into the garden. (单选)

- A、 will open B、 opens C、 is opening D、 has been opening

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