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Lesson 069&70 The car race

汽车比赛 一般过去时

与课文关联的 16 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



year * /jiə(r) / n. 年

race * /reɪs / n. 比赛

town * /taʊn / n. 城镇

down town /daʊn taʊn /

crowd * /kraʊd / n. 人群

stand * /stænd / v. 站立

n. 市中心

exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ /

exit * /'eksɪt / n. 出口

just * /dʒʌst / adv. 正好，恰好

adj. 使人激动的

finish * /'fɪnɪʃ / n. 结尾，结束

done /dʌn / v. 完成

winner * /'wɪnə(r) / n. 获胜者

behind * /bɪ'haɪnd / prep. 在...之后

way * /weɪ / n. 路途

stationer /'steɪʃənə(r) / n. 文具店

Denmark /'denmɑ:k / n. 丹麦

课文理解

汽车比赛

难度：6 级

※ * **There were hundreds of people there.**

hundred 百 (无复数)	hundreds of... 成百上千的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one hundred • two hundred... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thousands of... 成千上万的 • millions of... 不计其数的
a great number of... 大量/许多的+可数名词(复数)	a large crowd of... 一大群的 + 人(复数)

a large sum of... 大量的 + 可数名词(复数) / 不可数名词

a lot of... 很多, 大量的 + 不可数名词 / 可数名词(复数)

※ My wife and I **were** at the race.

人称顺序: 第2人称 > 第3人称 > 第1人称 (认错则反之)

- You and I...
- She \ he and I...
- You, Lucy and I
- 单数人称: You (2nd) -> He/She/Lucy (3rd) -> I (1st)
- 复数人称: We (1st) -> You (2nd) -> They (3rd)

『 **at the race** 在比赛现场(看比赛) 』

- **in the race** 参加比赛

※ You **can see** us in the crowd. 一般现在时

介绍图片、描述图片时通常使用一般现在时。拿着某一张图片给某人看的同时并介绍时, 使用一般现在时没有任何问题。

can 现在时	could 过去时
You can see us in the crowd. 使用 "can" 则更加强调实际的能力或现实性。	You could see us in the crowd. 使用 "could" 表示的是一种条件或可能性(较委婉)

※ There **were** twenty cars in the race.

- **in the race** 参加比赛 (在比赛里)
- **at the race** 观看比赛 (在比赛旁)

※ He **was in** car number 15. 他在 15 号车里 (名词在前, 数词在后。)

- car number 15 15号车(car 15)
- Line 10 10号线 (地铁、公交)
- **Number five**. 5号 (比赛号码、排序、学号...)
- **Size five**. 5号(尺码)
- Room 601 601室
- **Platform 19...** 19站台
- apartment two 2号公寓

※ ~~other five cars~~ **five other cars** 其它5辆车

other pron. 另外\另一个 (两个中)	another pron. 又一个, 再一个; 另一个
He yelled at the other driver. 他冲着另一位司机大叫。	He took another bite of apple. 他又咬了一口苹果。

『 **other + 名词** (other 后面通常要接名词) 』

- two **other** teachers 其他两位老师
- Are there any **other** questions? 还有其他问题没有?

Nineteen comes before twenty. 十九 (号) 在二十 (号) 之前。	Nineteen comes after twenty. 十九 (号) 在二十 (号) 之后。
17 comes before 18. 17 (号) 在18 (号) 之前。	17 comes after 18. 18 (号) 在17 (号) 之前。

※ **On the way home...** (与副词搭配时没有“To”)

On the way (在路上)	to school. 在上学路上
	to success. 在成功的路上
	to learning. 在学习的路上
	back 在回程途中

※ My wife **said to me, "...".** (过去) 对我说

一般现在时 变 一般过去时	
She/He/It is	is ⇒ was
I am	
You/They are	are ⇒ were
It say	say ⇒ said

一般过去式的 Be

There be (was, were) + 地点	There was ...+ 单数名词	就近原则
There be 表存在“有”，与 have ^(拥有) 有明显的区别。	There were ...+ 复数名词	

陈述句	否定句 (was/were + not)	疑问句 (was/were 提前)
<p>There were hundreds of guests in the hotel yesterday.</p> <p>酒店昨天有很多客人。</p>	<p>There were not hundreds of guests in the hotel yesterday.</p> <p>酒店昨天没有很多客人。</p>	<p>Were there hundreds of guests in the hotel yesterday?</p> <p>酒店昨天有很多客人吗?</p>
<p>There were many foreigners in Beijing during the Olympic Games.</p> <p>奥运会时北京的老外特别的多。</p>	<p>There were not many foreigners in Beijing during the Olympic Games.</p> <p>奥运会时北京的老外特别的不多。</p>	<p>Were there many foreigners in Beijing during the Olympic Games?</p> <p>奥运会时北京的老外特别的多吗?</p>

『 There **was** a river here before. 从前这里有一条河。 』

- **Was** there **a** river here before? 从前这里有一条河吗?
- **Were** there so **many** subway lines in Beijing? 以往北京也有这么多地铁线吗?
- **Was** there litter^(表杂物、垃圾时不可数) on the pavement yesterday? 人行道上昨天有垃圾吗?

单词句型 When were they there? 难度: 3 级

※ 介词 + 时间点

at + 点 ^(具体时间点)	on + 天 ^(某一天)	in + 月、季、年 ^(较宽泛的时间范围)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a meeting at 9 o'clock. (我九点有个会议。) • The concert starts at 7:30 PM. (音乐会于晚上七点半开始。) • She will arrive at midnight. (她将在午夜抵达。) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a doctor's appointment on Monday. (我星期一有个医生的约会。) • We typically go grocery shopping on Saturdays. (我们通常在星期六购物日购买食品。) • The party is on New Year's Eve. (派对在除夕夜举行。) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My birthday is in August. (我的生日在八月。) • We usually take vacations in the summer. (我们通常在夏季度假。) • The company's fiscal year ends in December. (公司的财政年度在十二月结束。)
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※ 完成以下句子，用适当的介词填空。

1. We were ■ the stationer's ■ Monday.
2. We were there ■ four o'clock .
3. They were ■ Australia ■ September.
4. They were there ■ spring.
5. ■ November 25th, they were ■ Canada.
6. They were there ■ 1990.

扩展知识 There be 名句 难度：3 级

- Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者，事竟成。
- Where there is great love, there are always miracles. 哪里有真爱存在，哪里就有奇迹。
- Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life. 没有理想，就没有坚定的方向; 没有方向，就没有生活。

※ 其它名句赏析

1. When one door closes, another opens. 当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门会打开。
2. No pain, no gain. 不经历风雨，怎么见彩虹。
3. The harder you work, the luckier you get. 越努力，越幸运。
4. Believe you can and you're halfway there. 相信你能行，你已经成功了一半。
5. Every cloud has a silver lining. 乌云背后必有阳光。
6. Success is not final, failure is not fatal: It is the courage to continue that counts. 成功不是终点，失败不是致命的：坚持下去的勇气才最重要。
7. In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity. 困境中蕴藏机遇。
8. Dream big and dare to fail. 梦想大胆追求，敢于失败。



Old habits die hard

江山易改本性难移

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