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Lesson 073&74 The way to King Street

到国王街的走法 副词 组织句子

与课文关联的 20个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



week * /wi:k/ n. 周

London /'lʌndən/ n. 伦敦

suddenly * /'sʌd(ə)nli/

adv. 突然地

bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/

n. 公共汽车车站

bus /bʌs/ n. 公共汽车

stop * /stɒp/ v. 停

smile * /smaɪl/ v. 微笑

pleasantly /'plezntli/ adv. 愉快地

understand * /,ʌndə'stænd/

v. 懂，明白

speak * /spi:k/ v. 讲，说

hand * /hænd/ n. 手

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ n. 衣袋

phrasebook /'freɪzbʊk/

n. 短语手册，常用语手册

phrase /freɪz/ n. 短语

slowly /'sləʊli/ adv. 缓慢地

hurriedly /'hʌrɪdli/ adv. 匆忙地

cut * /kʌt/ v. 割，切

thirstily /'θɜːstɪli/ adv. 口渴地

go * /gəʊ/ v. 走

greet /gri:t/ v. 问候，打招呼

课文理解 不会讲英语 难度：4 级

※ * She **know** London very well. 她对...不是很了解。

- He **know** Beijing very well. 他对北京不是很了解。
- I **know** Shanghai very well. 我对上海非常了解。

动词原型	过去式
go to	went to
lose her way	lost her way
see	saw
say	said
smile	smiled
do not	did not
speak	spoke
is	was
put	put
take	took
open	opened
find	found
read	read

※ She **lose** one's way 迷路

『 **one's** 某人的, 如: my, his, her, our, their... 』

- They **know** New York , so they **said** to **put** his hand into ...**and**

『 **put ... into** 放入 (put → put) take out 拿出 (take → took) 』

- She **put** the book into the bag. 她把书放进了包。
- Sam **do not** / **cannot speak** English. 我没有这个能力讲英语

『 课文仿写 』

上个月我去了上海。

I went to Shanghai last month.

我对上海不是很熟悉，所以迷路了。

I don't know Shanghai very well, So I lost my way.

突然，我在地铁站附近看见一位老太太。

Suddenly, I saw an elderly lady near the subway station.

“我可以向她问路”，我想。

"I can ask her the way," I said to myself.

“打扰一下，您能告诉我到南京路怎么走么？”

"Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to Nanjing Road?"

老太太友好地笑了笑。

The old lady smiled friendly/pleasantly.

她不懂普通话。她讲的是上海话。

She didn't understand Mandarin. She spoke Shanghainese/dialect.

然后她把手伸进了衣袋，掏出了一张地图。

Then she put her hand into her pocket and took out a map.

她翻开地图找到了南京路。

She opened the map and found Nanjing Road.

语法知识 句子组织的 5 步骤 难度：9 级

※ **副词** (形容词修饰名词，其它都归副词修饰)

A.功能: 修饰形容词、动词、其它副词

B.位置: 形容词前面、动词的后面 (形前动后)

『 C.种类 』

地点副词	here,there,home...
频率副词	always,often,sometimes...
时间副词	today,yesterday...
方式副词	slowly, suddenly, quickly...

『 D.方式副词的演变 』

adj. → adv. (...的变...地) 形容词变副词的规则

一般直接+ly	quick → quickly
辅+y 结尾,变 y 为 i +ly	lazy → lazily, happy → happily
以 ll-结尾,直接+y	full → fully
辅音+le ,e 变 y	able → ably, single → singly
元音+e 结尾,去 e+ly	true → truly

『句子组织的 5 步骤』

中文	谁?	干了什么?	如何干的?	在哪儿干的?	何时干的?	完整的句子
他上周匆忙地离开了。	He	left	hurriedly	-	last week	He left hurriedly last week.
他每天开心地在家等她。	He	waits for her	happily	at home	every day	He waits for her happily at home every day.
我昨天忙碌地在商场买了很多鞋。	I	bought many shoes (a lot of 强调数量多)	busily	at the mall	yesterday	I bought many shoes busily at the mall yesterday. (陈述句: 强调整体繁忙) I bought many shoes at the mall yesterday, being busy. (复合句: 强调购物时繁忙)
我今天上午突然在教室里	I	found a stranger	suddenly	in the classroom	this morning	I suddenly found a stranger in

发现一个不认识的人。						the classroom this morning. (强调突然发现) I found a stranger suddenly in the classroom this morning. (强调突然出现的陌生人)
她今天不想去上学。	She	doesn't want to go to school	-	-	today	She doesn't want to go to school today.
结构顺序	主语	谓语+宾语	方式状语	地点状语	时间状语	
特殊疑问词	Who	What	How	Where	When	

上表中，时间状语可以调换到主语的前面。如果有定语出现在句子，那么它只能在2个位置。主语的前面/宾语的前面，因为只有主语或者宾语才能被定语修饰。

英文中的陈述句 (declarative sentence) 是用于陈述或描述某个事实、情况、感受或想法的句子。它通常以陈述语气出现，并且以句点作为结束符号。陈述句的基本结构包括主语、谓语和宾语，其中主语是执行动作的主体，谓语表示该主语正在进行的动作或状态，宾语则是该动作的对象。陈述句可以使用肯定形式表示肯定的事实或情况，也可以使用否定形式表示否定的事实或情况。

- "I **am** a student." (我是一个学生。)
- "I **am** not a teacher." (我不是一名老师。)

同时，陈述句可以使用各种不同的时态来表示事件的发生时间或状态的持续时间。

- 过去时 "I **went** to the beach yesterday." (我昨天去了海滩。)
- 现在时 "She **is typing** on her computer." (她正在电脑上打字。)
- 将来时 "They **will arrive** tomorrow." (他们明天会到达。)

SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) 是一种陈述句中最基本的语法结构，也是英文中最常用的语序。在SVO结构中，主语 (Subject) 通常出现在句子的开头，动词 (Verb) 在主语后面，而宾语 (Object) 位于动词之后。

英文中大部分的陈述句都采用了SVO结构，因此可以说"形前动后"和陈述句紧密相关。

- "I ate an apple." (我吃了一个苹果。) S主语是"I"，V谓语是"ate"，O宾语是"an apple"。

- He **took** a cake **and** **ate** it **quickly**.
- I **gave** him a glass of water **and** he **drank** it **thirstily**.
- I **met** her in the street the day before yesterday **and** she **greeted** me **warmly**

- He **read** the phrase **slowly** .
- He **worked** **lazily**.
- He **cut** himself **badly**.
- He **worked** **carefully**.
- The door **opened** **suddenly**.

扩展知识 问路与指路 难度：3 级

『问路』

Excuse me.	Can you tell me the way to...?	你能告诉我怎么去...?
	Do you know the way to...?	你知道到...的路怎么走吗?
	How can I get to...?	怎样才能到...?
	Where is...please?	请问...在哪儿?

『指路』

- 左转 ← turn left
- 右转 → turn right
- 直行 ↑ go straight, go down
- 交叉路口 ➕ crossing, intersection



if you're not at the table in the international system, you're going to be on the me...

如果你不在国际体系的餐桌上，你将会在菜单上。

共有4道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. It's very cloudy now. But the radio _____ it's going to be sunny this afternoon. (单选)

- A、speaks B、tells C、talks D、says

2. He is super. He can _____ English, French and Chinese. (单选)

- A、say B、speak C、talk D、tell

3. He is not the winner, but he runs very _____. (单选)

- A、quick B、quickly C、slow D、slowly

4. She is a very _____ girl. (单选)

- A、lovely B、love C、loves D、cutes

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。

同时可通过网址(ncego.com)页面底部“举报”错误 (更新于:2026-03-01)。

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