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Lesson 117&118 Tommy's breakfast

汤米的早餐 过去进行时 时间状语从句 同位语 一语双关

与课文关联的 14个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/

n. 饭厅

coin /kɔɪn/ n. 硬币

mouth* /maʊθ/ n. 嘴

swallow /'swɒləʊ/ v. 吞下

later* /'leɪtə(r)/ adv. 后来

toilet /'tɔɪlət/ n. 厕所，盥洗室

bathroom /bɑ:θru:m/ n. 盥洗室

restroom /'restrɒm/ n. 洗手间

washroom /'wɒʃru:m/ n. 洗手间

loo /lu:/ n. 厕所

men's room /menz ru:m/

n. 男厕所

ladies' room /'leɪdɪz ru:m/

n. 女厕所

ring* /rɪŋ/ v. 响 rang, rung

note* /nəʊt/ n. 便条

课文理解 同位语写自我介绍 难度：7级

※ We **looked** for them, but we **could** not **find** them all.

look for(寻找)	find(找到)	Look for it! Can you find it?
look(看)	see(看到)	Look! Can you see it?
listen(听)	hear(听到)	Listen! Can you hear it?

※ While we **were having** breakfast, our little boy, Tommy **found** two small coins on the floor.

同位语功能：解释名词 **our little boy, Tommy** (我们的小男孩，托米)

同位语结构：名词/名字 (待解释)，带有名字、名词的短语(解释内容)即：**名词 + 名字** or **名字 + 名词**

- 中国, an ancient country in Asia.
- 林书豪, a popular basketball player from Taiwan.
- 海淀, a well-known district in Beijing.
- Yangmi, a pretty film star.
- I am from **China**, an ancient country in Asia. 我来自中国，一个亚洲古老的国家。
- I live in **Haidian**, a well-known district in Beijing. 我居住在海淀，北京的一个知名的区。

同位语提供关于一个名词或代词的额外信息，进一步说明或解释该名词或代词。同位语通常紧跟在被说明的名词或代词后面，用逗号或破折号与之隔开。

同位语结构可以是一个名词、代词、名词短语、或完整的从句。它们的作用是进一步描述前面的名词或代词，并提供额外的补充信息。

- My friend John, a talented musician, performed at the concert. (我的朋友约翰，一位有才华的音乐家，在音乐会上演出。) "a talented musician" 进一步描述了名词 "John"，提供了他的特点。
- The city of Paris, known as 'the City of Lights,' is famous for its beauty. (巴黎这座被称为“光之城”的城市以其美丽而闻名。) "known as 'the City of Lights'" 提供了关于"the city of Paris" 的进一步解释和别名。
- My sister, an avid reader, has a large collection of books. (我的妹妹，一位热衷阅读的人，拥有很多书籍。) "an avid reader" 进一步描述了名词 "my sister"，指出她的兴趣爱好。

需要注意的是，同位语结构并不是必需的，它只是**提供额外的信息**，使句子更具描述力和丰富性。

『 自我介绍： 』

- Hello. I'm Venus. I'm a teacher.
- I'm from Shan'xi province(省). I live in Beijing now.

『 使用同位语提升后让句子变得多样(凑字数) 』

- Hello. I'm Venus, **an English teacher**.
- I'm from Shan'xi province, **a nice place in the west of China**.
- I live in Beijing, **the capital city of China**.

※ He put **both** into his mouth. 这里的 both 指的是2枚硬币

※ We **both** tried to get the coins, but it was too late.

『 both 代词(两个都...) 』

- Both are good (both = the two books)

『 **both** 副词 (动词前、情 be后) 』

- We both **like** English (动前) 这里去掉 both 句子依然成立, 只是缺少了数量。所以这里的both与we是同位语。
- They **can** both sing (情be后) 同上, both表数量2, 与they是同等地位关系, 用于补充说明(They 代表了2个人)。

※ ...but I haven't had any change yet. (一语双关)

- change 改变、找零的钱

Normal English 常用英语	Advanced English 高阶英语
Let's meet today. 今天见面吧。	Let's catch up today. 今天聚聚吧。
I'm very hungry. 我很饿。	I'm starving. 我饿死了。
I'm very happy. 我很开心。	I'm over the moon. 我欣喜若狂。
I'm very busy. 我很忙。	I'm swamped. 我忙得不可开交。
I'm very tired. 我很累。	I'm exhausted. 我精疲力竭。
Sorry, I fell asleep. 抱歉, 我睡着了。	Sorry, I nodded off. 抱歉, 我打盹了。
It's very cold outside. 外面很冷。	It's freezing outside. 外面滴水成冰。
You are so lucky. 你真幸运。	You are so jammy. 你运气真好。
Keep it a secret. 保守秘密。	Keep it under wraps. 别说出去。
It's not so difficult. 没那么难。	It's not rocket science. 这又不是什么高深学问。
I'm fit and healthy. 我很健康。	I'm fit as a fiddle. 我身体非常健康。
I like you a lot. 我很喜欢你。	I'm so into you. 我为你着迷。

语法知识 过去进行时态 (Past Continuous Tense) 难度: 9 级

英语中的一种时态, 用于描述过去某个时间点或某段时间内正在进行的动作或事件。它由助动词 "was" 或 "were" 加上动词的现在分词形式构成, 下面是一些例句来解释过去进行时态的使用:

1. I was (not) **studying** when the phone rang. 当电话响起时, 我(没有)正在学习。

2. They **were** (not) **playing** soccer all afternoon yesterday. 昨天整个下午他们(没有)一直在踢足球。
3. She **was** (not) **cooking** dinner while he **was** (not) **watching** TV. 她(没有)正在做晚饭, 他(没有)在看电视。

过去进行时态通常用于强调过去某个特定时间点或时间段内正在进行的动作, 与其他过去时态形式 (如过去简单时态) 一起使用, 以提供更详细和准确的描述。

※ 过去进行时态

- 功能: 过去某一时刻、时段正发生的动作
- 结构: 主语 + was\were + doing

现在进行	过去进行
主语 + is/am/are + doing	主语 + was\were + doing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is doing her homework now. • They are having a date from 7:00-9:00 today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was doing her homework at 10:00 last night. • They were having a date from 7:00-9:00 yesterday.

陈述句	否定句 was\were+ not	疑问句 was\ were 提前
She was doing her homework at 10:00...	She was not doing her homework at 10:00...	Was she doing her ...?
They were having a date from 7:00-9:00...	They were not having a date ...	Were they having a date from 7:00-9:00...

※ 时间状语从句

『概念: 句子作时间状语。』

状语	状语从句
He was calling his girlfriend <u>at 10:00</u> .	He was calling his girlfriend <u>when he was driving</u> .

『引导词: when \ while \ as \ before \ after...』

when 不限	当...时候	She answered the phone when she was studying.
while 接延续性动词(多为进行时态)		While I was cooking dinner, the doorbell rang.
as 两个动作紧接着发生		As the sun set, the sky turned a beautiful shade of orange.
before	之前	He finished his work before he went to bed.
after	之后	She went shopping after she had lunch.

※ After与Before的区别

After	Before
He turned off the television after he had seen the programme.	Before he turned off the television, he had see the programme.
He went to bed after he had done his homework.	Before he went to bed, he had done his homework.

When you think you know nothing, (引导词后面的是从句) you begin to know something. (这是重点要表达的中心思想是主句)

当你认为自己一无所知的时候，你开始懂事了。

单词句型 练习过去进行时 难度：4级

Someone **knocked** at the door **when**(while) I **was having** breakfast. 正在doing 的时候另一件事发生了。

When(while) I **was leaving** the house, the postman **arrived**. 从句在前(一个动作在进行时，另一也发生了)

Just **as**(while) I **was opening** the front door, the telephone **rang**. 恰好在我打开前门的时候，电话响了。

She **slipped** and hurt herself **while**(when) she **was getting** off the bus. while接进行时态，但这里也可以替换成when.

He **cut** himself **while**(when) he **was shaving**. 过去式+过去进行时

My wife **was cooking** the dinner **while**(as) I **was working** in the garden. 双进行时态(对应不同主语My wife and I)

单词	含义	区别
bathroom	淋浴/浴室	可能包括淋浴设施
restroom	公共厕所	通常指公共场所的洗手间
toilet	厕所	通用术语，指泛指的厕所
washroom	洗手间	通用术语，可用于洗手和上厕所
loo	马桶/厕所	英国俚语，等同于 toilet
men's room	男厕所	专门供男性使用的洗手间
ladies' room	女厕所	专门供女性使用的洗手间

BATHROOM VOCABULARY



- **bathmat:** I stepped out of the bath and onto the bathmat.
- **bathtub:** The bathtub was full of warm water and bubbles.
- **electric toothbrush:** I use my electric toothbrush to brush my teeth every evening.
- **hairbrush:** I picked up my hairbrush and started brushing my hair.
- **hand towel:** After washing my hands, I dried them on the hand towel.

- **liquid soap:** *I squeezed some liquid soap onto my hands and proceeded to wash them.*
- **mirror:** *I looked in the mirror and saw my tired reflection.*
- **plunger:** *Our toilet wasn't working properly, so I used a plunger to fix it.*
- **razor:** *I picked up the razor and started to shave.*
- **rubber slippers:** *After stepping out of the shower, I put on my rubber slippers.*
- **shaving foam:** *His face was covered in shaving foam, and it looked like he had a white beard.*
- **shower curtain:** *If you don't close the shower curtain, the bathroom floor will get wet.*
- **soap:** *There was a white bar of soap next to the bathtub.*
- **toilet:** *The toilet is in the corner of the bathroom, next to the sink.*
- **toilet brush:** *I used the new toilet brush to clean the toilet.*
- **toilet paper:** *There was a roll of white toilet paper next to the toilet.*
- **toothpaste:** *I put some toothpaste on my toothbrush and started to brush my teeth.*
- **towel:** *After washing my hands, I dried them on the towel.*
- **washbasin:** *I washed my hands in the washbasin.*
- **water heater:** *There was no hot water as I'd forgotten to turn on the water heater.*



soaked to the bone

湿透了；淋得透心凉

共有5道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. I'm _____ him, but I can hear nothing, because there is something wrong with my _____. (单选)
A、seeing, eyes B、listening to, ears C、finding, eyes
D、hearing, ears
2. Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive). (填空)
3. My brother came into the living room while I _____ (dance). (填空)
4. What _____ Jim _____ (write) when the teacher came in? (填空)
5. When I arrived at his office, he _____ (speak) on the phone. (填空)

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。

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