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Lesson 141&142 Sally's first train ride

萨莉第一次乘火车旅行 **被动语态**

与课文关联的 15个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ adj. 兴奋的

get on /get ɒn/ n. 登上

middle-aged /,mɪd(ə)l 'eɪdʒd/
adj. 中年的

opposite * /'ɒpəzɪt/
prep. 在...对面

curiously /'kjʊəriəsli/ adv. 好奇地

funny /'fʌni/ adj. 可笑的，滑稽的

powder /'paʊdə(r)/ n. 香粉

compact /kəm'pækt/
n. 带镜的化妆盒

kindly /'kaɪndli/ adv. 和蔼地

ugly /'ʌgli/ adj. 丑陋的

amused /ə'mju:zd/ adj. 有趣的

smile * /smaɪl/ v. 微笑

embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/
adj. 尴尬的，窘迫

worried /'wʌrɪd/ adj. 担心，担忧

regularly /'regjələli/
adv. 经常地，定期地

课文理解 讲述在火车上发生的事情 难度：5级

※ **my four-year-old daughter** 我四岁的女儿 + 同位语

- My daughter is **four years old**. 没有连接符需要复数形式

※ **a children's party** 儿童聚会

- **a workers' club** 工人俱乐部
- **a students' reading room**. 学生阅览室

※ **I decided to take her by train**. 我决定带她坐火车去。

decide to do ... 决定做...

- She **decided to rent** out a room to get **extra income**. 她为获得额外收入决定租出一个房间。
- When they **decide to have** a party they don't mess around. 他们决定搞聚会，便会迅速操办起来。
- We **decide to visit** Sansha in July. 我们决定七月去三沙。

※ Sally **was** very **excited**, because she **had never traveled** before. (过去完成时 + 一般过去, 区分先后顺序)

参加聚会前(先发生)	参加聚会时(后发生)	现在(讲述时)
had never traveled(过去完成)	was	is

时间发展顺序: 参加聚会前(完成) → 参加聚会时(过去) → 讲述(现在)

※ She **sat** near the window **and asked** questions about **everything** she **saw**.

『 **everything** (that) **she saw** 她所见到的一切 』

- everything he **did** 他所做的一切
- something he **said** 他所说的事情
- everything he **left** 他所留下的一切

※ Sally **did not answer**, **but looked at** her curiously.

- looked at her **curiously**. → looked at her **with curiosity**. 虽然《新一》接近尾声了，知道你与高手之间的距离吗？

※ The lady **was dressed in** a blue coat and a large funny hat.

『 **be dressed in...** 穿着... 』

- He **was dressed in** a pair of black jeans.
- He **was dressed in** khaki trousers. 他穿着一条卡其色的裤子。
- The children **were dressed in** rags. 孩子们穿着破衣烂衫。

※ **After** the train **had left** the station, the lady **opened** her handbag **and took** out her powder compact.

火车开出(先发生)	打开手提包、拿出...(后发生)	现在(讲述时)
had left(过去完成)	opened & took	is

时间发展顺序: 火车开出(完成) → 打开手提包、拿出...(过去) → 描述发生的事(现在)

※ She then **began to make up** her face.

『 **begin to do...** 开始去做... 』

- Most roses will **begin to bloom** from late May. 大多数玫瑰从五月末开始开花。
- Work will now **begin to test** the hypothesis in rats. 在老鼠身上验证这一假设的工作现在要开始了。
- He **began to perspire** heavily. 他开始大量出汗。

『 **make up one's face** 化妆 』

- Her face was bepainted **with excessive make-up**. 她的脸涂抹了过多化妆品。
- No need to tartiner your face **with make-up**. 没必要把你的脸上涂上化妆品。

※ **To make** myself beautiful. 为了把自己打扮的漂亮。

『 **to...** 表示目的 』

- I am coming **to see** you.
- I learn English **to go** abroad.
- He did that **to make** her happy.

语法知识 被动语态 难度: 7 级

『 **什么是被动语态** 』

被动语态是一种句子结构，用来强调**动作的接受者**或受事者，而不是动作的执行者。在被动语态中，动作的**接受者**成为句子的**主语**，而动作的执行者通常以介词 "by" 引出或省略不提。

主动语态(除了被动全是主动)	被动语态
She washes the car. (她洗车。)	The car is washed by her. (车被她洗了。)

『被动语态常用于』

强调	未知	隐藏	客观
当重要性在于动作的承受者而不是执行者时	当执行者未知或不重要时	当想避免指责或隐藏具体执行者时	当描述普遍规律或客观事实时
The cake was eaten by her.	The house was built.	The job was done.	Gravity was discovered by Newton. 万有引力被牛顿发现了。

『被动语态的构成: be + done』

被动语态与时态关系非常紧密，**be** 代表了时态，会随着时间变化而变化，**done** 表示被动的。

原型	现在时 ^(三单)	过去时	现在分词	过去分词
be	am/ is /are	was/were	being	been
do	does	did	doing	done
become	becom es	became	becoming	become
seem	seem s	seemed	seeming	seemed
appear	appear s	appeared	appearing	appeared
feel	feel s	felt	feeling	felt
look	look s	looked	looking	looked
sound	sound s	sounded	sounding	sounded
taste	tast e s	tasted	tasting	tasted
smell	smell s	smelled	smelling	smelled
remain	remain s	remained	remaining	remained
stay	stay s	stayed	staying	stayed

原型	现在时(三单)	过去时	现在分词	过去分词
turn	turns	turned	turning	turned
get	gets	got/gotten	getting	gotten

『被动语态的时态 8』

时态	结构	例句
一般现在时	is/am/are + done	He is killed . 他被杀了。
一般过去时	was/were + done	He was killed last night. 他昨晚被杀。
过去进行时	was/were + being + done	He was being killed last night. 他昨晚正在被杀。
现在完成时	has/have + been + done	He has been killed . 他已经被杀了。
过去完成时	had + been + done	He had been killed before. 他曾经被杀过。
将来时	will + be + done	He will be killed . 他将会被杀。
过去将来时	would + be + done	He would be killed . 他曾经会被杀。
现在进行时	is/am/are + being + done	He is being killed . 他正在被杀。
过去完成进行时	had + been + being + done	He had been being killed . 他过去一直被杀。

『一般现在 V.S. 一般过去』

时态	例句
一般现在时	The watch is broken. 手表坏了(主系表)
	It is visited by hundreds of people every day here . 这里每天迎接成百上千的游客。
	No man is born wise or learned. 没有人是生而知
一般过去时	Her wallet was lost yesterday. 她的钱包昨天丢了。

The cars **were repaired** last week. 这几辆车是上周修好的。

Her son **was taken** to school. 她儿子被送到学校

I **was invited** to his birthday party yesterday. 我昨天被邀请去参加了他的生日聚会。

『何使用被动语态』

1. 不知道**动作**的发出者 It **is broken**.
2. 强调**动作**的发出者 He breaks it. < **is broken** by him.
3. 没必要提出**动作**的发出者 A new building **was built**.
4. 惯用的被动语态 He **was born** in 1984.

be born ... (出生: bear-bore-born)	He was born in 1984.
be hurt ... (受伤: hurt-hurt-hurt)	I am hurt .
be dressed in... (打扮: dress-dressed-dressed)	The lady is dressed in a large funny hat.

单词句型 动词 +ed与+ing的不同意思 难度: 7 级

快速理解: 过去分词(ed)是自己的感受 (I'm **excited**. 我兴奋), 现在分词(ing) 是给别人的感受 (I'm **exciting**. 我让别人兴奋)。

interested 感兴趣的	She is very interested in learning new languages. 她对学习新语言非常 感兴趣	interesting 令人感兴趣的	The book I'm reading is very interesting . 我正在读的那本书 非常有趣
moved 感动的	Her speech at the conference was so powerful, it really moved me. 她在会议上的演讲非常有力, 真让我 感动	moving 令人感动的	The movie's ending was incredibly moving . 电影的结局 非常感人
surprised 惊讶的	I was surprised to see him at the party. 我在派对上见到他感到 很惊讶	surprising 令人惊讶的	The news of their engagement was quite surprising . 他们的订婚消息相当 令人惊讶

excited 兴奋的	He was excited about his upcoming vacation. 他对即将到来的假期感到 兴奋	exciting 令人兴奋的	The roller coaster ride was thrilling and exciting . 坐过山车的经历令人 兴奋刺激
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『更多类型的词汇』

单词	"-ed" 形容词	"-ing" 形容词
amuse	amused	amusing
annoy	annoyed	annoying
depress	depressed	depressing
embarrass	embarrassed	embarrassing
exhaust	exhausted	exhausting
frustrate	frustrated	frustrating
interest	interested	interesting

『worried ['wʌrɪd] adj. 担心, 担忧的』

- Don't be **worried** about the exam.

worry v. 担心, 担忧	Don't worry about the exam.
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『regularly ['regjələli] adv. 经常的、定期的』

- It's important to exercise **regularly**. 强调定期的

usually 通常	I usually get the bus to work. 我通常坐公共汽车上班。
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扩展知识 被动语态否定与疑问句 难度: 7 级

陈述句	否定句 be + not+ done	疑问句 be 提前
The letter was sent out.	The letter was not sent out.	Was the letter sent out?

The room **was** cleaned.

The room **was not** cleaned.

Was the room cleaned?

- This seat **is taken**. 这位置有人了
- The tea **is served**. 茶已经准备好了
- Your coffee **is served**. 你的咖啡已备好
- Lost time **is never found** again. 岁月流逝, 一去不返。
- A liar **is not believed** when he speaks the truth. 说谎者即使讲真话也没人相信。
- Rome **is not built** in a day. 冰冻三尺非一日之寒。



carry a torch for sb.

暗恋某人(单相思)

共有12道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. His report on the space exploration was really _____. (单选)

- A、exciting B、excited C、excitement D、excitedly

2. I can judge that he is very _____ from the _____ look on his face. (单选)

- A、excited; excited B、exciting; excited C、excited; exciting
D、exciting; exciting

3. Does anyone ever air this room? Someone airs it regularly. This room _____ by someone regularly. (填空)

4. Does anyone ever clean these rooms? Someone cleans these rooms regularly. These rooms _____ by someone regularly. (填空)

5. Does anyone ever empty this basket? Someone empties it regularly. It _____ by someone regularly. (填空)

6. Does anyone ever sharpen this pencil? Someone sharpens it regularly. It _____ by someone regularly. (填空)

7. Did anyone water these flowers? Someone watered these flowers regularly. They _____ by someone regularly. (填空)

8. Did anyone repair this car? Someone repaired this car regularly. It _____ by someone regularly. (填空)
9. Did anyone dust this cupboard? Someone dusted it regularly. It _____ by someone regularly. (填空)
10. Did anyone correct these exercise books? Someone corrected them regularly. They _____ by someone regularly. (填空)
11. _____ a new building _____ in our school last year? (单选)
A、Is, built B、Was, built C、Does, built D、Did, build
12. Did you go to Jack's birthday party? — No, I _____. (单选)
A、am not invited B、haven't invited C、wasn't invited
D、didn't invite

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一场孤独的修行，需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。