

## 《夸克英语笔记》使用声明：

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# Lesson 143&144 A walk through the woods

林中散步 被动语态

与课文关联的 26个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**surround** \* /sə'raʊnd/ v. 包围

**round** \* /raʊnd/ adj. 圆形的

**wood** \* /wʊd/ n. 树林

**forest** /'fɒrɪst/ n. 森林

**jungle** /'dʒʌŋɡ(ə)l/ n. 丛林

**beauty spot** /'bjʊ:ti spɒt/

n. 风景点

**spot** \* /spɒt/ n. 地点

**hundred** \* /'hʌndrəd/ num. 百

**city** \* /'sɪti/ n. 城市

**through** \* /θru:/ prep. 穿过

**visitor** /'vɪzɪtə(r)/

**guest** \* /gest/ n. 来宾

n. 参观者，游客，来访者

**tidy** \* /'taɪdi/ adj. 整齐的

**litter** /'lɪtə(r)/ n. 杂乱的东西

**litter basket** /'lɪtə(r) 'bɑ:skɪt/

n. 废物筐

**place** \* /pleɪs/ v. 放

**throw** \* /θrəʊ/ v. 扔，抛

**rubbish** /'rʌbɪʃ/ n. 垃圾

**garbage** /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ n. 垃圾箱

**count** \* /kaʊnt/ v. 数，点

**cover** \* /'kʌvə(r)/ v. 覆盖

**piece** \* /pi:s/ n. 碎片

**tyre** /'taɪə(r)/ n. 轮胎

**rusty** /'rʌsti/ adj. 生锈的

**among** \* /ə'mʌŋ/ prep. 在...之间

**prosecute** /'prɒsɪkjʊt/

v. 依法处置

课文理解 **讲述经历** 难度：7 级

※ a walk through the woods 林中漫步

- a walk on the road 压马路 (在道路上散步)

※ I **live in** an old town. 我住在一个古老的镇上。

※ The town **is surrounded** by beautiful woods. 这个镇被一个美丽的小树林围绕。

主句	关系词	定语从句
I live in an old town	which\that	is surrounded by beautiful woods.

※ On Sunday 在周日

On Sundays 每逢周日

- It was Sunday. I never **get up** early on Sundays.

※ **Hundreds of** people **come** from the city to see our town and to walk through the woods.

Hundreds of people	come from the city	<b>to</b> see our town and <b>to</b> walk	through the woods
主语	谓语 + (前)宾语	不定式(目的状语)	动词短语(后宾语)

to do 这里不可以做谓语了(已经非动词了), To do 是目的 (即目的状语)

※ Visitors **have been asked to keep** the woods clean and tidy.

『 **have been done** 已经被 (现在完成时被动语) 』

- keep sth. + adj. 保持...
- keep the classroom clean and tidy. 保持教室干净整洁

※ Litter baskets **have been placed** under the trees, but people still **throw** their rubbish everywhere.

※ What I **saw** made me very sad. = I **saw what** made me very sad.

What I saw	made	me	very sad.
主语	谓语	宾语	宾语补足语

特殊疑问句	陈述句
What did you hear?	What I heard <b>made me very angry.</b> 我所听到的一切，使我很愤怒。
What did he?	What he did <b>made me very happy.</b> 他所做的一切，使我很开心。
What did he study?	What he studied <b>made him very intelligent.</b> 他所学到的一切，使他很智慧。
What did you see?	What you saw made me very sad. 你所看到的让我非常难过。

## ※ 名言名句

- Histories **make man wise.** 读史使人明智
- Poems **make man witty.** 诗歌使人机智。
- The maths **makes man subtle.** 数学使人严谨。
- Natural philosophy **makes man deep.** 自然哲学使人深刻。
- Moral **makes man grave.** 道德使人庄重。
- English **makes me sad.** -> English **made me sad.**

※ The litter basket **was empty** and the ground **was covered** with pieces of paper, cigarette ends,...

The litter basket <b>was empty</b>	the ground <b>was covered</b> with pieces of paper,	cigarette ends,...
主系表	被覆盖(被动语态)	烟头

※ I **found** a sign which **said, "... "** 我发现一个牌子，上面写着...

主句	关系词	定语从句（嵌套一个宾语从句）
I <b>found</b> a sign	which	<b>said, "... "</b>
I <b>got</b> a postcard		<b>said, " I miss you".</b>

※ Anyone **who leaves litter in these woods** **will be prosecuted.** 定语从句(主主谓谓)

主语	定语从句	主句
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Anyone	who leaves litter in these woods	will be prosecuted.
任何人	在树林扔垃圾的	将会被依法处置

## 语法知识 被动语态巩固 难度：6级

be 用于掌管“时态”，done 描述“被动”，所以be变done不变。

时间	一般状态	进行状态	完成状态
现在	am/is/are + done	am/is/are + being done	has/have + been done
过去	was/were + done	was/were + being done	had + been done
将来	shall/will + be done		

- He has been invited twice. 他已经被邀请了两次了。
- The housework will be finished by him soon. 家务很快就被他做完了。
- The ground has been covered with heavy snow. 地面已经被大雪覆盖了。
- The building will be built soon. 这座大楼马上就要建成了。

## 单词句型 被动语态练习 难度：7级

He hasn't been served yet. 还没有人来侍候他(现在完成被动)	He will be served soon. 很快会有人来侍候他的(一般将来被动)
Hasn't anyone repaired this car yet?(现在完成)	It has already been repaired! (现在完成被动)
Hasn't anyone corrected these exercise books yet?(现在完成)	They have already been corrected!(现在完成被动)
Hasn't anyone opened the door yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has already been opened.</li> <li>• It hasn't been opened yet.</li> <li>• It will be opened tomorrow.</li> </ul>

Hasn't anyone <b>emptied</b> this bottle yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>has</b> already <b>been emptied</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>hasn't been emptied</b> yet.</li> <li>• It <b>will be emptied</b> soon.</li> </ul>
Hasn't anyone <b>bought</b> these books yet?	They <b>have</b> already <b>been bought</b> .
Hasn't anyone <b>turned on</b> the TV yet?	It <b>has</b> already <b>been turned on</b> .
Hasn't anyone <b>cleaned</b> the bedroom yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>has</b> already <b>been cleaned</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>hasn't been cleaned</b> yet.</li> <li>• It <b>will be cleaned</b> tomorrow.</li> </ul>
Hasn't anyone <b>sharpened</b> this pencil yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>has</b> already <b>been sharpened</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>hasn't been sharpened</b> yet.</li> <li>• It <b>will be sharpened</b> soon.</li> </ul>
Hasn't anyone <b>repaired</b> this bike yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>hasn't been repaired</b> yet.</li> <li>• It <b>will be repaired</b> tomorrow.</li> </ul>
Hasn't anyone <b>dusted</b> the table yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>hasn't been dusted</b> yet.</li> <li>• It <b>will be dusted</b> soon.</li> </ul>

**扩展知识** 新概念一册学习总结 难度：6级

<b>Lesson 1-30</b>	语音(自然拼音)、一般现在时、词性。
<b>Lesson 31-98</b>	时态、过去时、将来时、进行时。
<b>Lesson 99-144</b>	复合句、宾语从句、时间状语从句、定语从句...

※ 代词 §

『人称代词』

单数		复数	
主格	宾格	主格	宾格

I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
she	her	they	them
he	him		
it	it		

『 名词性物主代词 = 形容词性物主代词 + 名词 』

单数		复数	
形物	名物	形物	名物
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
her	hers	their	theirs
his	his		
its	its		

『 反身代词 』

单数	复数
<b>myself</b>	<b>ourselves</b>
<b>yourself</b>	<b>yourselves</b>
<b>himself</b>	<b>themselves</b>

『 指示代词 』

单数	复数
----	----

this	these
that	those

### 『不定代词 §』

Every <sup>(每)</sup>	No <sup>(没)</sup>	Some <sup>(某)</sup>	Any <sup>(任)</sup>
everyone	no one	someone	anyone
everybody	nobody	somebody	anybody
everything	nothing	something	anything
everywhere	nowhere	somewhere	anywhere
one	each	both	many
much	another	(a) little	(a) few

### ※ 名词

可数名词、不可数名词，可数名词单数变复数规则。

### 『不可数名词数量的表达』

a piece of	一片、一块的
a loaf of	一个、一条的
a bar of	一条、一块的
a bottle of	一瓶的
a pound of	一磅的
half a pound of...	半磅的...
a quarter of a pound of...	四分之一磅的...

## 用于可数名词的量词

a pair of	一对的
hundreds of	成百上千的

### 『有生命名词所有格：名词's + 名词』

- Mary's room
- James'(s) bike
- dogs' food
- at the butcher's
- at the greengrocer's
- in five hours' time (无生命+'s)5小时以后

### 『无生命名词所有格：名词 + of + 名词』

- a photograph of our village

名词、代词作主语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>village</b> is on a river.</li> <li>• <b>It</b> is running after a cat.</li> </ul>
名词、代词作宾语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am making a <b>bookcase</b></li> <li>• He telephoned <b>me</b> four times.</li> </ul>
名词、代词作表语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am an <b>engineer</b>.</li> <li>• That is <b>all</b>.</li> </ul>
代词限定名词	I left <b>my</b> suitcase on the train to London the other day.

## ※ 冠词

不定冠词	a	辅音发音开始的单词 a boy, a man, a university	泛指或未特定的名词,只适用于可数单数名词	表示任意一个
	an	元音发音开始的单词 an hour, an old man		

定冠词 the	the	/ðə/ + 辅音开头发中文“ra” : in the morning	特指或已知的名词,可用于单数和复数名词	表示唯一性或特定性
		/ði/ + 元音开头发中文“热” : in the afternoon,in the evening		

## ※ 动词

时间	状态	时态
过去	一般	一般过去、一般现在、一般将来
将来	进行	现在进行、将来进行、过去进行
现在	完成	现在完成、将来完成、过去完成

## 『 语态 』

时态	结构
一般现在时	is/am/are + done
一般过去时	was/were + done
过去进行时	was/were + being + done
现在完成时	has/have + been + done
过去完成时	had + been + done
将来时	will + be + done
过去将来时	would + be + done
现在进行时	is/am/are + being + done
过去完成进行时	had + been + being + done

## 『 动词分类 』

实义动词	联系动词(am/is/are)、及物动词 (+ 宾语、双宾语、宾语从句)、不及物动词 (run\read...)
情态动词	must can may...
助动词	do does did ...

## ※ 形容词

原级	比较级	最高级	同级比较
pretty	prettier	the prettiest	as + quickly + as

### 『位置』

- 表语: They are lazy.
- 定语: I think the blue dress is prettier.
- 宾补: I am going to paint this bookcase pink.

## ※ 副词

### 『频度副词』

频率副词	中文
always	总是
usually	通常
often	经常、常常
sometimes	有时候(句首、尾表强调)
seldom	很少、罕见
never	从来没有

位置: 情be后, 实词前 once twice three times... again 置于句尾

地点副词	置于句尾	here there home abroad...
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时间副词	句首, 句尾	today yesterday tomorrow now...
方式副词	句尾, 强调放句首	suddenly quickly slowly carefully

### 『句子顺序』

主语	谓语	方式副词	地点副词	时间副词
谁	做什么	怎么做的	在哪儿做的	什么时间做的

### 『程度副词』

- very too so terribly enough... 放形容词前修饰, 但enough后置

### 『副词比较级』

- 副词的原级、比较级、最高级 as副词as

## ※ 数词

基数词: one、two、three...

序数词: first、second、third...

日期、年份、点钟

## ※ 介词

介词	中文解释
in	在...之内
on	在...之上
at	在...处, 于...时
under	在...之下
beside	在...旁边
between	在...之间

介词	中文解释
over	在...上方
across	横过, 穿过
till	直到...为止
with	与...一起
by	通过, 靠近
for	为了
into	进入...里
through	通过, 穿越
about	关于
during	在...期间
up	向上
down	向下
along	沿着
from	从...出发
behind	在...后面
before	在...之前
after	在...之后
of	属于
among	在...之中
near	在...附近

介词	中文解释
like	像...一样
to	向...
except	除了...之外
off	离开
since	自...以来

### ※ 简单句 (只描述一件事情)

- She **is** in her office.
- I **like** lamb.
- There **is** a table in the middle of the room.

### ※ 并列句 (多件事一样重要)

- There **are** some clouds in the sky, **but** the sun **is** shining.

### ※ 复合句 (主句+从句)

- I believe **that** this house is for sale. (宾语从句)
- **When** we were having breakfast, our little boy... (时间状语从句)
- The man I served was wearing a hat. (定语从句)
- What will you do **if** you win a lot of money? (条件状语从句)

## 『肯定句』

陈述句	否定句	一般疑问句	特殊疑问句
He <b>has</b> a book.	He <b>doesn't have</b> a book.	Does he have a book?	What does he have?

## 『附加疑问句』

倒装句	He doesn't say very much, <u>does he</u> ?
感叹句	<b>What</b> a beautiful ship!
祈使句	<b>Be</b> careful.

截止到《新一》笔记整理完成，已学过、出现的单词约1200个左右，通过单词量测试软件可测出约 2000+，《新一》仔细学完后可以平滑的进入《新二》的学习~

## ※ 接下来的学习

《新一》的学习基本上将我们带入了英语的太门，结合本笔记可掌握1000+的单词量，接下来尝试着去理解单词与课文，重点练习一些固定搭配和句型，然后做下面一些最重要的事情：

- **回译模式**：本站顶部专门提供了【回译模式】对照中文意思可以自己组织正确的英文句子（不能偏离原文的意思）。可替换相关的形容词、动词等。
- **课文替换表达**：尝试将课文中出现的一些高频句子，使用当前已掌握的名词、代词、动词、形容词等进行“同位替换”，水平更高的同学可以尝试换一句说法（替换表达），目的是更深刻的去掌握这门语言。
- **造句练习**：仔细查看笔记可以发现，有很多重要的结构都有课文以外的例句，大家可以学习这种模式，使用重点的单词、短语、结构等进行造句，或者描述当前的情况。
- **课文默写**：看着中文的译文，尝试将课文默写出来，这项只比背诵难一点，目的是能通过发音去“背单词”，为今后的学习打好基础。



Beat around the bush

拐弯抹角，旁敲侧击

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

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。