

## 《夸克英语笔记》使用声明：

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# Lesson 3 Please Send Me a Card

请给我寄一张明信片 一般过去时 主谓双宾

与课文关联的 12 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**send** \* /send/ v. 寄, 送寄

**postcard** /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n. 明信片

**spoil** \* /spɔɪl/ v. 使索然无味, 损坏

**museum** \* /mju:'zi:əm/ n. 博物馆

**public** \* /'pʌblɪk/ adj. 公共的

**friendly** /'frendli/ adj. 友好的

**waiter** /'weɪtə(r)/

**lend** \* /lend/ v. 借、给

**decision** \* /dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/ n. 决定

n. 服务员, 招待员

**whole** \* /həʊl/ adj. 整个的

**single** \* /'sɪŋ(ə)l/

**decide** \* /dɪ'saɪd/ v. 决定

adj. 唯一的, 单一的

## 课文理解 **纠结** 难度: 5 级

※ Postcards **always spoil** my holidays. 一般现在

『 **always** 可搭配各种时态 』

- She's **always** ready with advice. 她总是乐于提出建议。
- I'm **always** being criticized. 我总是受到批评。
- I **have always** loved reading. 我一直很喜欢读书。
- He **always** travels business class. 他总是坐公务舱旅行。

※ Last summer, I **went** to Italy. 一般过去

**last** adj. 上一个

**the last** adj. 最后一个

**least** adj. 最少的 (little 的最高级)

<b>last</b> summer 去年夏天 last 表示“上一个”	the <b>last</b> day 最后一天 (具体到一天及一天的早中晚都要用 on)	She must be at <b>least</b> thirty-five years old.
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※ I visited museums **and** sat in public gardens. 访问了(多个)博物馆然后坐在公共的花园里休息

『Italian 与 Italy 重读音的位置不同』

teach sb sth. = teach sth. to sb 教某人做某事	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He teaches <del>our</del> <b>us</b> English.</li> <li><b>taught</b> me a few words of Italian.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He teaches English <b>to us</b>.</li> <li><b>taught</b> a few words of Italian <b>to me</b>.</li> </ul>

『某个国家的语言不可数』

<b>a little</b> 一点儿, 少量(接不可数名词)	<b>a few</b> 几个(接可数名词复数)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can speak <b>a little</b> English.</li> <li>Letters will cost <b>a little</b> more, but...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a few</b> words of Italian.</li> <li>I can speak <b>a few words</b> of English.</li> </ul>

**a few** 与可数名词的复数连用, 表示肯定, 含有 **some**, **a small number of** (一些, 少数几个) 的意思。

- The police would like to ask him **a few** questions. 警察要问他一些问题。
- The letter came **a few** days ago. 这封信是几天前寄来的。
- It's only **a few** steps further. 再走几步就到了。

※ I visited museums **and** sat in public gardens. 访问了(多个)博物馆然后坐在公共的花园里休息

『Public gardens 【固定搭配】公共花园通常由多个部分组成的, 习惯用复数。』

- I always sit in **public gardens** on Sundays. 我经常在周末坐在公共公园里。
- We have -fied Dalian City by improving **the public gardens** and parks. 我们改建园林和公园以美化大连市。
- Kew Royal **gardens** in the Uk is **one** of the largest **public gardens** in the world. 英国基尤皇家植物园是世界上最大的公共花园之一。

※ Then he **lent** me a book.

『 **lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb.** 借出 』

- Then he **lent** me a book.
- I **asked** him to **lend** me twenty pounds.
- Then he **lent** a book **to** me.
- He **lent** the money **to** me immediately.

**borrow sth. from sb. / borrow sth.**  
(borrow 不能用 borrow sb sth.)

- I don't **like** to **borrow** (money) from friends. 我不喜欢向朋友借钱。
- **he** always **borrow**s money from his friends and never **pays** it back.

※ I **read** a few lines, **but** I **did** not **understand** a word.

read 的原型是 /ri:d/, 过去式/分词是 /rɛd/. 单词不变读音变!

原型	过去式	过去分词
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
read /ri:d/	read /rɛd/	read /rɛd/

※ Every day I **thought** about postcards. 过去的每天

『 **every day** 与句子搭配做时间状语 』

- I study every day. 每天学习
- She's late for work **every day**. 她每天上班都迟到。
- **Every day** was exciting and adventuresome. 过去的每一天都令人兴奋充满惊险和刺激。

**everyday** adj. 每天, 修饰名词。

The Internet has become part of **everyday** life. 每天的生活

『 **think about/of** 考虑, 思考(指某一段时间一直在想/考虑某事) 』

- What do you **think of**?
- What do you **think of** TV program last night?

- What do you **think of** the weather today? 你觉得天气怎么样?

<b>think over</b> 仔细考虑, 反复思考	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We must <b>think over</b> what he said. 我们必须仔细思考他说的话。</li> <li>• I <b>thought over</b> her words. 我认真考虑过她的话。</li> <li>• Can I persuade you to <b>think over</b> our proposal. 我劝你仔细考虑我们的建议。</li> </ul>
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※ My holidays **passed** quickly, **but I did not send** cards to my friends.

『 **send sth. to sb.** 将某物寄送给某人: 通过邮寄、快递等方式将物品送到收件人手中。 』

- but I **did** not **send** cards **to** my friends.
- Sam, you forgot to **send** photos **to** my new friend, Lucy, last night. 礼让弱小, 谁小谁在前面
- I would gladly **send** photos **to** those that need to believe.

<b>send sb. sth.</b> 送某人某物	but I <b>did not send him</b> cards. 当sb.较短、或者为代词时放前面
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※ I **got up** **early** and bought...

<b>early</b> <small>adj. 早的</small>	<b>late</b> <small>adj. 晚的</small>
get up <b>early/late</b> <small>起床早/晚</small>	stay up <b>late</b> <small>熬夜</small>

※ I **spent** **the whole day** in my room, **but I did not write a single card!**

spend 与表示时间的词或短语连用时, 意思为“花(时间)”、“度过”, 必须是人做主语。  
注意: 人做主语是可以使用take + 时间的: **I'm taking too much of your time.** 《走遍美国》, 包括在《新概念第三册》里也会出现。

<b>spend + 时间</b>	spend time + on sth.	I <b>spent</b> a year <b>on</b> English.
	spend time + (in) doing sth.	I <b>spent</b> a year <b>in</b> studying English. <small>in可以省略</small>

	spend time + in/on/at + 地点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>spends</b> three hours <b>in</b> the sea.</li> <li>• He <b>spends</b> my weekend <b>at</b> my mother's.</li> <li>• You <b>spend</b> three hours <b>in</b> the classroom every day.</li> <li>• I <b>spent</b> a lot of time <b>in</b> traffic jam. (交通堵塞)</li> </ul>
spend + 钱	spend money	If we <b>spend</b> all the money, we'll be poor again.
	spend money + on + sth.	I <b>can't spend</b> any more <b>on</b> this car.

**语法知识** 一般过去时&双宾语 难度：5级

一般过去时通常表示完全发生在过去的而现在**已经结束**的事件与现在无关(以前是这样而现在不了)。它通常指动作**何时发生**，而不指动作**持续多久**(与现在完成时的差别：现在完成发生在过去而与现在**有关并持续**)。

主语 + v. 过去式 (did)	主语 + was/were + 非动词
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>went</b> to the park yesterday. 我昨天去的(言外：今天没去)</li> <li>• She <b>ate</b> an apple this morning. 早上吃的(言外：现在没吃)</li> <li>• We <b>played</b> basketball last night. 昨晚打球(言外：今天没打)</li> <li>• She <b>had</b> a boyfriend. 她以前有一个男朋友。(言外：现在没有)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tom <b>was</b> a student. 汤姆以前是学生。(言外：现在不是)</li> <li>• <b>It was</b> my aunt Lucy.</li> <li>• <b>The play was</b> very interesting.</li> </ul>

『句型对比』

句型	Be 动词(过去式)	动词过去式	三单
过去式	You <b>were</b> happy.	They <b>had</b> a meeting.	She <b>was</b> Chinese.
否定句	You <b>were</b> not happy.	They <b>did</b> not <b>have</b> a meeting.	She <b>was</b> <b>not</b> Chinese.
一般疑问句	<b>Were</b> you happy?	<b>Did</b> they <b>have</b> a meeting?	<b>Was</b> she a Chinese?

特殊疑问句	How <b>were</b> you?	What <b>did</b> they <b>do</b> ?	Who <b>was</b> she?
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## 『直接宾语和间接宾语』

主谓	间接宾语 (动作目标, 动作是谁做的或为谁做的, 通常是人)	直接宾语 (表示动作结果, 动作所涉及的事物)
I <b>gave</b>	<b>him</b>	a book.
I <b>bought</b>	<b>her</b>	a present.

**单词位置:**在英语里的处理方式为: 谁短谁靠前 (礼让弱小原则), 如果【直接宾语(物)】在【间接宾语(人)】的前面时须加“to sb. ⇒ I sent a gift **to him**.” (表示动作对...做) 或“for sb. ⇒ I made a cake **for him**.” (表示动作为...而做)

give sb. sth.	give sth. to sb
双宾语通常情况一个是人, 一个是物。物永远是 <b>直接宾语</b> , 人则为 <b>间接宾语</b> !	
Give her the key.	Give the key <b>to</b> her.

## 『哪些及物动词 (vt.) 能接双宾语?』

- 通过意思去判断。上面提到双宾语直接宾语是物, 间接宾语为人。
- eat? 吃直接宾语(✓), 吃间接宾语??? (×)

常用可以接双宾语的动词: send, teach, lend, give, ask, tell, offer, cook, buy, get, make, write, bring, show ...

动词	直接宾语	例子
send	a letter	I sent a letter <b>to</b> my friend.
teach	how to write	My teacher taught <b>me</b> how to write.
lend	my book	I lent <b>my friend</b> my book.

give	a present	I gave my friend a present.
ask	for help	I asked my friend <b>for</b> help.
tell	a joke	I told my friend a joke.
offer	a ride	I offered my friend a ride.
cook	dinner	My mom cooked me dinner.
buy	a gift	I bought my friend a gift.
get	a cup of coffee	I got my friend a cup of coffee.
make	a cake	My mom made me a cake.
write	a letter	I wrote my friend a letter.
bring	a book	I brought my friend a book.
show	my new car	I showed my friend my new car.

『双宾语动词 + sb. + sth. = 双宾语动词 + sth. + to / for + sb.』

to 动词向对方给的方向	for 动词为了什么目的
He lent me a book. = He lent a book <b>to</b> me. 他借给了我一本书/他借了一本书给我。	I cooked him a meal. = I cooked a meal <b>for</b> him. 我为他做了一餐(目的是为了给他做饭)。

什么时候用For、To? For 关乎利益, To 关乎观点 §

给某人做某事	帮某人一个忙 do sb. a favor
当间接宾语在后时, 直接宾语前必须加 "to" (对...而言) 或 "for" (为...而做)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I did my homework. 主谓宾</li> <li>I did my homework <b>for</b> my teacher. 主谓双宾</li> <li>I did my homework <b>for</b> my parents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you do <b>me</b> a favor? = Can you do a favor <b>for me</b>?</li> <li>Can you help <b>me with</b> this?</li> <li>Do <b>me</b> a favor please. 帮我一个忙。</li> <li>Can I do something <b>for you</b>? 我可以帮你做点什么?</li> </ul>

- I did the dishes **for** my mom.
- I did the laundry **for** my dad.
- I did the yard work **for** my brother.

- Can I order something **for you**? 我可以帮你点什么吗?
- Can I buy **you** a bottle of beer? 我可以给你买瓶啤酒吗? (请你喝杯酒)

可以翻译为“给”、“替”、“为”的，就用“for”与“利益”有关；如果只能翻译为“给”的，就用“to”与“目的、观点”有关。

### 扩展知识 考试真题 难度：5级

中考真题	高考真题
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul and I <b>          </b> tennis <b>yesterday</b>. He did much better than I.</li> <li>• They <b>          </b> her to the party, so she <b>was</b> very happy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The three of us <b>          </b> around Europe for about a month <b>last summer</b>.</li> <li>• Did you ask Sophia for help? I <b>          </b> need to. I managed perfectly well on my own.</li> <li>• Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong? Well, I <b>          </b> a test and I'm waiting for the result.</li> </ul>

### 『不规则动词的变化 §』

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
send	sent	sent	
lend	lent	lent	
spend	spent	spent	
spoil	spoiled	spoiled	
	spoilt	spoilt	
catch	caught	caught	
teach	taught	taught	
think	thought	thought	

seek	sought	sought	
fight	fought	fought	
buy	bought	bought	
bring	brought	brought	
read	read	read	
understand	understood	understood	
make	made	made	making
write	wrote	written	writing
find	found	found	



Easy does it

慢慢来；小心点

共有7道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Mary and I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about your book hours ago. (填空)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting yesterday. (填空)
3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a student when he was ten years old. (填空)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ him a few words of Italian? The waiter. (单选)
  - A、Who taught      B、Who did teach      C、What did he teach
  - D、Whom did he teach
5. He spent the whole day in his room. He was in his room \_\_\_\_\_ day. (单选)

A、the hole      B、the all      C、all      D、all of all (the) day

6. On the last day he made a big decision. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ day of his holiday (单选)

A、final      B、end      C、latest      D、bottom

7. He made a big decision. He \_\_\_\_\_ . (单选)

A、thought about it      B、made up his mind      C、changed his mind  
D、made a wish think about

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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。