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Lesson 4 An exciting trip

激动人心的旅行 现在完成时 同位语

与课文关联的 6 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
adj. 令人兴奋的

receive * /rɪ'si:v/ v. 接收，收到

firm * /fɜ:m/ n. 商行，公司

different * /'dɪfrənt/ adj. 不同的

centre * /'sentə(r)/ n. 中心

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ adv. 在国外

课文理解 在旅途 难度：6 级

※ I **have** just **received a letter from my brother, Tim.** § have/has + just + done 进一步强调 just “刚刚”发生

同位语：一个名词（或短语等）与另一个名词（或短语）并列而作为其说明或限定成分时称为同位语。同位语与它所补充说明的成分之间用逗号隔开。在译成汉语时，同位语或者插入主句中，或者另译为一句，很少像英语中那样用逗号隔开。

- This is **John**, one of my best friends. 这位是约翰，他是我最好的朋友之一。
- **Mrs. Smith**, my neighbore, has never been abroad. 我的邻居史密斯夫人从来没有出过国。

| already 强调“已经”发生 | ever 强调“曾经”发生 | never 强调“从未”发生 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| I've already had lunch. | Have you ever been there, Ken? | You always say that, but we never win anything! |

※ He has been there for six months. months 注意读音

『 has/have + been + in 地点 (一直待在某地) 』

- He has been in Beijing for one year.
- I have been in America for tow years.
- I have arrived in Beijing. (arrive 是瞬间动词不能和段时间连用)

there 是一个副词，可以直接修饰动词，所以前面不能加介词。而 Beijing \ America 为名词，前面需要一个介词连接。

| for + 时间 = 持续... | for + 名词 = 为了...(目的) | for + 句子 = 原因 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| for six months 持续、长达6个月 | work for a firm 为一家公司工作 | He had had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to ... |

※ He is working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia.

| | |
|---|---|
| work for 在...上班/任职, 强调 work | work in 强调地点 (在哪个地方上班) |
| I am working for a school. | I am working in the New Oriental school. |
| work at 上班 | work as 担任、从事 |
| She works at a department store. | He started work as a security guard. |

『 a number of 后面一定要加可数名词复数 』

通常 number 前有 great, large, good, small, certain 等形容词，数量大小也随之改变。

| a great number of (与 a lot of 基本相同) | a lot of 可数名词复数/不可数名词 | a great deal of 可数名词复数/不可数名词 |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large / great number of our students are Danish. 许多、大量 • There are a small number of spelling mistakes in your homework. 少许、不多 • I have a great number of friends. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great deal of work to be done. (有很多工作要做。) • She has a great deal of experience in marketing. (她在市场营销方面有丰富的经验。) |

- I have **a lot of** friends 我有很多朋友

- We have received **a great deal of** support from the community. (我们从社区得到了大量的支持。)

修饰可数名词时，要使用复数形式，而当修饰不可数名词时，则直接使用不可数名词本身。

※ He **has just bought** an Australian car and **has gone to** Alice springs, a small town in the centre of Australia.

| gone to 去了 | been to 去过 |
|--|--|
| has gone to 去了某地没回来 | has been to 曾经去过某地, 现在不在那个地方 |
| I have gone to Paris. 我去了巴黎 (我在巴黎的) | Have you been to Paris? 你去过巴黎没? |

『 **spring** 春天、喷泉、弹簧 』

- Alice Spring 爱丽丝泉 (澳大利亚)
- Alice springs 艾丽斯斯普林斯

※ From there, he **will fly to** Perth. from A to B 从A点到B点

『 **fly to Perth = go to Perth by air** 』

| from + 时间 | from + 地点 S |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from 11 o'clock 从11点开始 • from half past 8 to half past 11 时间 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from there 从那地方起 • from Beijing to Tianjing |

※ My brother **has** **been abroad** before, so he **is finding** this trip very exciting.

『 **find** 作“发现”、“发觉”讲时宾语往往带补足语 (一般为形容词) 说明宾语的状况、性质等。 』

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| find + 宾语 + adj. (主谓宾+宾补) | be finding 在口语中经常使用 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|

- find the room **clean**.
- find her **happy**.
- He **is finding** this trip very **exciting** (补充说明this trip)

- I'm **finding**... 我发现
- We're **finding**... 我们发现
- She/He **is finding** ... 她/他发现

『下面表示状态、感觉、情绪、精神活动的动词不可用于进行时』

| 单词 | 中文 | 不可用于进行时的原因 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| believe [bɪ'li:v] | 相信 | 表示信仰、信任或认为某事是真实的状态，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| doubt [daʊt] | 怀疑 | 表示对某事有怀疑或不确定的感觉，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| see [si:] | 看见 | 表示视觉上察觉到某物，动作瞬间完成，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| hear [hɪr] | 听见 | 表示听觉上察觉到某声音，动作瞬间完成，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| know [nəʊ] | 知道 | 表示对信息或知识有认知，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| understand [ˌʌndər'stænd] | 理解 | 表示对某事有理解或领悟，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| belong [bɪ'lɒŋ] | 属于 | 表示所属关系，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| think [θɪŋk] | 思考、认为 | 表示思维活动或某种看法、观点，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| consider [kən'sɪdər] | 考虑 | 表示对某事进行思考和权衡，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| feel [fi:l] | 感觉、觉得 | 表示情感、感官或心理上的体验或感受，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| look [lʊk] | 看、看起来 | 表示视觉上的动作或外貌特征，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| seem [si:m] | 似乎 | 表示根据表面现象判断某事的状态或性质，无法以进行时形式描述 |

| 单词 | 中文 | 不可用于进行时的原因 |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| show [ʃəʊ] | 展示、显示 | 表示展示或展示出某种特征或行为，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| mind [maɪnd] | 介意、在乎 | 表示对某事持有某种态度或注意力集中在某事上，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| have [hæv] | 拥有、经历 | 表示具有某种所有权或经历某种经历或状态，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| sound [saʊnd] | 听起来 | 表示听觉上的感受或声音的特征，动作瞬间完成，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| taste [teɪst] | 尝起来 | 表示味觉上的感受或口味的特征，动作瞬间完成，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| require [rɪ'kwaɪər] | 需要 | 表示必须要求或需要某物，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| possess [pə'zɛs] | 拥有 | 表示拥有某物，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| care [kɛr] | 关心、在乎 | 表示关心或在意某事，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| like [laɪk] | 喜欢 | 表示对某物持有好感或喜欢，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| hate [heɪt] | 讨厌 | 表示对某物或某事持有强烈的反感或厌恶，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| love [lʌv] | 爱、喜欢 | 表示对某人或某物具有深情或喜爱，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| detest [dɪ'test] | 憎恶 | 表示对某事或某人强烈的憎恶或厌恶，无法以进行时形式描述 |
| desire [dɪ'zaɪər] | 渴望、欲望 | 表示强烈的愿望或渴望，无法以进行时形式描述 |

语法知识 现在完成时 难度：8级

现在完成时表示动作现存的结果，或者过去发生的事对现在的影响。

『结构：have/has + done (v. 过去分词)』

| 全部完成(截止到现在) | 部分完成(截止到现在) |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| He has finished the homework. | We have learned English for ten years. |

『用法：完成?— 现在的之前』

做没做完并不重要，重要的是站在哪个角度去看。现在完成时是站在现在的这个角度往之前看。现在完成时表示动作现存的结果，或者过去发生的事对现在的影响。

| 句型 | 助动词 三单 | 助动词 非三单 |
|-------|--|---|
| 现在完成时 | He has finished the homework. | I have finished the work. |
| 否定句 | He has not finished the homework. (hasn't) | I have not finished the work. (haven't) |
| 一般疑问句 | Has he finished the homework? | Have you finished the work? |
| 特殊疑问句 | What has he done ? | What have you done ? |

『常与现在完成时连用的副词和副词短语』

| 词组 | 用法 |
|----------------------------|---|
| before (now) | I have never been to Paris before . (我以前从未去过巴黎。) |
| it's the first time | It's the first time I've tried sushi. (这是我第一次尝试寿司。) |
| so far | So far , I have finished three books this month. (到目前为止，我这个月已经读完了三本书。) |
| so far this morning | I have received three emails so far this morning . (到今天早上为止，我今天上午已经收到了三封邮件。) |

| 词组 | 用法 |
|--------------------------|--|
| up to now | Up to now , I haven't received any updates on the project. (直到现在, 我还没有收到关于项目的任何更新。) |
| up to the present | Up to the present , she has published ten research papers. (直到现在, 她已经发表了十篇研究论文。) |
| just | I have just finished my homework. (我刚做完作业。) |
| recently | Have you seen her recently ? (你最近见过她吗?) |
| already | He has already eaten dinner. (他已经吃过晚饭了。) |
| lately | Lately , I've been feeling tired all the time. (最近, 我一直感觉很累。) |
| now | I have had a meeting now . (我现在已有一个会议。) |
| for | I have been learning Spanish for two years . (我已经学习西班牙语两年了。) |
| since + 时间 | She has been working here since 2010 . (她自2010年以来一直在这里工作。) |
| till | The store is open till 9 PM. (商店一直开放到晚上9点。) |
| at last | I have found my keys at last . (我终于找到了我的钥匙。) |
| finally | He has finally finished his thesis. (他终于完成了他的论文。) |

『疑问句和否定句中』

| 词组 | 用法 |
|----------------------|---|
| ever | Have you ever been to Paris? (你曾经去过巴黎吗?) |
| yet | Have you finished your homework yet ? (你完成作业了吗?) |
| never | I have never seen a shooting star. (我从来没有见过流星。) |
| not...ever | He does not ever eat spicy food. (他从不吃辣食。) |
| have you ever | Have you ever been skydiving? (你曾经体验过跳伞吗?) |

| 词组 | 用法 |
|---------------------|---|
| yet to | He is yet to finish his project. (他尚未完成他的项目。) |
| never again | I will never again trust him. (我再也不会信任他。) |
| not yet | I have not yet received the package. (我还没有收到包裹。) |
| ever since | I have been happy ever since I met you. (自从遇见你之后, 我一直很幸福。) |
| never before | This has never happened before . (这从未发生过。) |
| not anymore | He doesn't work here anymore . (他不再在这里工作了。) |
| just yet | I can't leave just yet . (我还不能离开。) |
| evermore | I will love you evermore . (我将永远爱你。) |
| never mind | Never mind , it's not important. (没关系, 这不重要。) |
| not anymore | He doesn't live here anymore . (他不再住在这里了。) |
| have yet to | I have yet to meet my new neighbor. (我还没见过我的新邻居。) |

- I've planted fourteen rose bushes **so far** this morning. 到今天上午为止, 我已经种了十四丛玫瑰。
- I have lived here **for several years now** and I've made many new friends **since I have lived here**. 我已经在这里住了好几年了, 自从我住在这里以来, 我交了很多新朋友。

现在完成时还可和表示频度的副词连用, 表示反复和习惯性动作。

| 词组 | 用法 |
|--------------------|---|
| often | I often go for a walk in the park. (我经常在公园散步。) |
| frequently | She frequently travels for work. (她经常出差。) |
| three times | I have visited that museum three times . (我去过那个博物馆三次。) |
| quite often | He comes to visit us quite often . (他相当频繁地来看我们。) |
| regularly | They meet regularly for coffee on Fridays. (他们每周五定期见面喝咖啡。) |

| 词组 | 用法 |
|---------------------------|--|
| repeatedly | The child kept asking the same question repeatedly . (孩子一再询问同一个问题。) |
| daily | She goes for a run daily . (她每天都去跑步。) |
| oftentimes | Oftentimes , people judge others based on appearance. (往往人们会根据外貌来评判他人。) |
| sometimes | Sometimes , I like to relax and watch movies. (有时候, 我喜欢放松看电影。) |
| occasionally | We go out for dinner occasionally . (我们偶尔出去吃饭。) |
| seldom | He seldom goes to parties. (他很少去参加派对。) |
| rarely | I rarely eat fast food. (我很少吃快餐。) |
| once in a while | Once in a while , we treat ourselves to a spa day. (偶尔, 我们会给自己放松一天。) |
| every now and then | They go on vacations every now and then . (他们时不时会去度假。) |

扩展知识 区分动词的过去式和过去分词 难度: 8 级

| 原型 (Base Form) | 过去式 (Past Tense) | 过去分词 (Past Participle) | 是否规则 |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------|
| visit | visited | visited | ✓ |
| buy | bought | bought | ✗ |
| ring | rang | rung | ✗ |

| 过去式 (did) | 过去分词 (done) |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 规则变化: 动词 + ed § 不规则: 死记硬背, 需要明确的分清楚 § | |
| 只有唯一的用途, 即用于“ 一般过去时 ” | 所有的“ 完成时态 ”、“ 被动语态 ”、“ 非谓语动词 ”。 |



共有11道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. I have _____ had breakfast. (单选)

- A、 yet B、 just C、 is D、 a

2. He has been in prison _____. (单选)

- A、 for one years B、 for two month C、 for six months
D、 for three day

3. The police have not caught the thief _____. (单选)

- A、 yet B、 just C、 still D、 finally

4. Have you _____ met him _____ ? (单选)

- A、 before,ever B、 never, lately C、 lately, never
D、 ever, before

5. Would you like to go and see Avatar with me tonight? - Thank you very much, but I _____ it already. (单选)

- A、 see B、 will see C、 have seen D、 am seeing

6. Up to now, the program _____ thousands of children who would otherwise have died. (单选)

- A、 would save B、 saves C、 had saved D、 has saved

7. Miss Gao isn't here. She _____ to the bus station to meet Mr. Brown. (单选)

- A、 go B、 has gone C、 has been D、 would go

8. - Look! Somebody _____ the sofa. -Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it. (单选)
- A、 is cleaning B、 was cleaning C、 has cleaned
D、 had cleaned
9. Tim is in Australia. He went _____ Australia six months ago. (单选)
- A、 to B、 in C、 at D、 into
10. Tim is in Australia. How long _____ there? (单选)
- A、 is he B、 has he been C、 has he D、 was he
11. He will soon visit Darwin. He will visit Darwin _____. (单选)
- A、 quickly B、 for a short time C、 shortly D、 in a hurry

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