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Lesson 6 Percy Buttons

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与课文关联的 4 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

beggar /'begə(r)/ n. 乞丐

food * /fu:d/ n. 食物

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ n. 衣服口袋

call * /kɔ:l/ v. 拜访，光顾

课文理解 有原则的 begger 难度：5 级

※ Yesterday a beggar **knocked at** my door.

『 **knock at** vi. 敲（门、窗等） 』

- **knock at** the window.
- He started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a **knock at** the door.
- Sometimes I think this house will be **knocked down** by a passing plane.
- As the man came near, the prisoner **knocked him to the ground** with a sharp blow.

knock off		You always knock things off the table. 你总是 碰掉 桌上的东西。
knock over	vt.&vi. 碰撞	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jim was knocked over by a bus this morning. 今天上午吉姆被一辆公共汽车撞倒了。 • She has knocked a cup over again. 她又碰倒了一个杯子。

knock out	vt. 把 (某人) 打成...状态	He knocked Tom out yesterday. 他昨天把汤姆打昏过去了。
knock off	vt. (价格上) 减去, 除去, 打折扣 (与 off 连用时有一些特殊含义, 一般用于口语)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They knocked five dollars off the price of the coat. The shop assistant knocked 10% off the bill. (He reduced the price by 10%.)
	vi. 下班, 停止, 中断 (工作等)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When do you usually knock off? 你一般什么时候下班? He knocked off for lunch at half past eleven. 他十一点半休息吃中午饭。

※ He **asked me for** a meal and a glass of beer.

『ask (sb.) for sth. = request for sth. 问某人要什么东西 (for 为了这个目的去请求某人, sb.更多的时候不出现)』

- The boy **asked** (his parents) **for** money again / once more. (ask for sth.)
- The following day, the patient **asked for** a bedside telephone.
- After seeking out the rude assistant, she **asked for** the same dress.

※ In return for this, the beggar **stood** on his head and sang songs.

『in return for this 作为对...的回报, 作为交换 (this 在代词当中常常指代上文的一件事情)』

- I'll buy a present for him **in return for** hospitality.
- There was a time when the owners of shops and businesses in Chicago had to pay large sums of money to gangsters **in return for** 'protection'.
- Can I buy you lunch in return for your help? 感谢你帮忙, 我请你吃午饭好吗?

in return 作为回报

- You lent me this interesting book last month. **In return** (for it), I'll show you some picture books.
- In return** for your help, I invite you to spend the weekend with my family.
- He doesn't want anything **in return**. 他不想得到任何回报

『stood on (用他的(his head)头站立) 倒立』

- stand on one's hands 用手着地(hand 单数就是一只手, 双手复数)
- stand on one's knees 跪着, 膝盖
- He **stood on** the edge of the cliff. 他**站在**悬崖边上。
- Most pages **stand on** their own. 大多数页面**代表着**它们自己的内容。

lie on one's back 仰面 躺着	The doctor asked him to lie on his back so she could check his breathing. 医生让他 仰卧 , 以便检查他的呼吸。
lie on one's side 侧躺	If you snore, it often helps to lie on your side instead of your back. 如果你打呼噜, 侧卧通常比仰卧更有帮助。
lie on one's stomach 趴着; 俯卧	He was lying on his stomach on the grass, reading a book. 他正 趴在 草地上看书。

※ Later a neighbour **told** me about him.

『 **about** conj.关于... (的) ”、“涉及... (的) 可以和一些动词连用 』

- Please **tell** me **about** the accident.
- He **looked about** the room. 他在房间里四下看了看。
- Everyone is **talking about** him. 大家都在议论他。
- **Fretting about** it won't help. 苦恼于事无补。

tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人某事 (about 关于, 通过其他事自己得出的结论)	tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某件事 (把事情 直接告诉 tell you the news)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tell you about him • tell you about the word 解释这个单词的意思 	tell you the word 直接告诉这个单词

※ **Everybody** knows him.

everybody 作为主语一定作**单数**看待, 属于**不定代词**, 所有的不定代词作为主语一律为单数看待: somebody, anybody, everything 等。

Everyone 每人	指代所有人, 侧重整体中的每一个个体。	Everyone has their own strengths and weaknesses. 每个人都有自己的优缺点。
Everybody 所有人	与 everyone 意思相同, 但在口语交流中更为随意。	Is everybody ready to go? 大家都准备好出发了吗?

Everything 一切	指代所有的事物、事情或情况。	Money isn't everything , but it's important. 金钱不是万能的，但它很重要。
Everywhere 到处	表示在任何地方或所有地方。	I see your face everywhere I go. 无论我走到哪里，都能看到你的脸。
Every time 每次	注意： 标准英语中应写成两个词。用作连词，意为“每当”。	Every time I hear that song, I think of you. 每当听到那首歌，我都会想起你。
Everyday 日常的	注意： 这是一个形容词，修饰名词。	Computers are now part of our everyday life. 电脑现在是我们日常生活的一部分。
Every day 每天	这是一个副词短语，表示频率。	I go for a run every day . 我每天都去跑步。
Every other 每隔一...	表示频率，意为“隔一跳一”。	We meet every other week. 我们每隔一周见一次面。
Every now and then 不时地	习语，表示偶尔、有时。	We still see each other every now and then . 我们偶尔还是会见面。
Every so often 偶尔	与 every now and then 同义，频率较低。	Every so often , I like to treat myself to a nice meal. 我偶尔喜欢吃顿好的犒劳一下自己。
Every single 每一个 (强调)	用于加强语气，强调没有任何例外。	I've read every single book on that shelf. 那书架上的每一本书我都读过。

✳ He **calls at** every house in the street **once a month** and **always asks for** a meal and a glass of beer.

『 **in the street** (英国) ↔ **on the street** (美国) 』

in the street 在街上 (英式英语常用)	Children were playing football in the street . 孩子们在街上踢足球。
on the street 在街上 (美式英语常用)	I met an old friend on the street yesterday. 我昨天在街上遇到了一位老朋友。

『 **once** ^{adj.} **表示每...一次** (表示频率时后面直接加表示时间的名词) , **计量单位"/"** (每...) 』

- five kilometers **an hour** / **per hour**.
- He goes back to the South **once** / **twice** / **thrice** a year.

语法知识 冠词 a/an,the 难度: 6 级

不定冠词 a/an (泛指)

不明确的对象	I am hungry.I want an apple.
首次提到的对象	I saw a dog in Bridge Street yesterday.

a/an 接**可数**名词**单数**, 当表示不确定的某个人或物时, 用不定冠词 a/an (单数, 可数名词)

定冠词 the (特指)

明确的对象	I want the apple in your hand.
再次提到的对象	The dog was really cute.

the 接**可数**名词**单复数**及**不可数**名词, 可表示“这个、这些、那个、那些”, 地道的英语应该将 This\That\These\Those 尽量的替换为 **The**(the water;the apples;the egg)

零冠词 some、any

当名词不可数或者名词复数时可以省略冠词。

I want apples. / I want some apples.^{强调吃很多}

接**不可数**名词和**可数名词复数**, 一般姓名前一般不能加冠词, 表示“某某一类人当中 (具有这种特征 其中的一个”, 加不定冠词 a/ an Mr. Zhang 张先生这类人)

在母语国家的文章里, 只要能表示“特指”的情况, 不管是“这个、这些、那个、那些”一律使用的“The”。The 的使用频率远远高过了this\that;these\those。

在表示一种笼统概念 (某某一类/一种东西) 的陈述句中可以省略 a 和 some

- **A** tiger is a dangerous animal.
- **Tigers** are dangerous.

- Salt is necessary for / to us all.

表示某个确定的人或事物或者上文已提到过的人或事物，则要用定冠词 the（有时相当于 this/that/these/those），可数名词单/复数或不可数名词均可。

在姓名、地名、国名（非复合词）以及月份、星期等前面不加任何冠词。在文章当中第一次出现名词的时候往往用 a 和 an 修饰，第二次出现的时候用 the。

初次提及(a/an)	再次出现(the)
A man is walking towards me.	The man is carrying a parcel. → The parcel is full of meat.
I have just drunk a glass of milk.	Milk is very refreshing. 不可数名词可以省略冠词
I ate an apple.	Apples are delicious. 可数名词复数时可省略(泛指苹果这一个分类)
She always buys flour, sugar and tea at the grocer's. (flour、sugar、tea不可数)	

单词句型 常见的动词短语 难度：4 级

某些动词的后面加上介词或副词以后就会改变词义，这种新的组合称作短语动词

动词	动词短语	例句
put(放)	put on (穿上, 戴上)	She put on her coat and left. (她穿上了外套离开了。)
take(拿走)	take off (脱掉, 摘掉)	He took off his shoes before entering the house. (他脱掉鞋子进屋。)
look (看)	look at (看)	She looked at herself in the mirror. (她在镜子里看着自己。)
	look for (寻找)	I'm looking for my keys. (我在找我的钥匙。)
	look after (照顾)	Can you look after my cat while I'm on vacation? (我度假期间你能照顾我的猫吗?)
	look out (当心)	Look out! There's a car coming. (当心! 有辆车过来了。)

动词	动词短语	例句
	look out of (向外看)	She looked out of the window and saw a beautiful garden. (她朝窗外看, 看到了一个美丽的花园。)
call (呼叫)	call at (去取某物、去接某人)	I will call at the store to pick up some groceries. (我会去商店取一些杂货。)
	call on (去拜访)	Let's call on our neighbors and say hello. (让我们去拜访邻居并问好。)
	call in (去...处)	He called in sick and didn't go to work. (他请病假没有去上班。)
	call back (回电话)	I missed his call, so I'll call him back later. (我错过了他的电话, 所以我等会儿给他回电话。)
	call for (需要)	The situation calls for immediate action. (这种情况需要立即采取行动。)
knock (敲)	knock at (敲门)	He knocked at the door and waited for someone to answer. (他敲了敲门, 等待着有人开门。)
	knock off (下班、打折)	We will knock off work at 5 pm today. (我们今天下午5点下班。)
		The store knocked 10% off the price. (商店对价格打了9折。)
	knock sth. off (把...撞倒)	He accidentally knocked the vase off the table. (他不小心把花瓶从桌子上撞到地上。)
	knock over (撞倒)	A car knocked the boy over . (一辆车把男孩撞倒了。)
knock out (打晕)	He didn't know how to fight, but he knocked the boxer out . (他不懂得如何打架, 但他把拳击手打晕了。)	

扩展知识 词本无意、意由境生 难度: 5 级

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
stand	stood	stood	
sing	sang	sung	

give	gave	given	giving
eat	ate	eaten	
drink	drank	drunk	
put	put	put	putting
tell	told	told	
know	knew	known	

『 put 放 』

- I **put** your book **on** the shelf. 我把你的书**放到了**架子上
- I **put on** my hat and left the house. 我把我的帽子**放到了**脑袋上然后离开了房子(说人话:**戴上**帽子出门去)

『 look 看 』

- Come and **look at** my photograph album. 过来**看**我的相册
- I am **looking for** my pen. I lost it this morning. 我正在为了(for)我的钢笔**看**; 早上丢了(说人话:我在**找**笔)
- Will you **look after** the children for me please? 你可以跟在孩子们后面(after)**看**(look)吗为了我(for me), 请?
(说人话:能请你帮我**照看**孩子吗?)

『 knock 敲 』

- A beggar **knocked at** my door. 一个乞丐**敲**在了(knocked at)我的门上 (说人话:一个乞丐**敲**了我的门)
- A car **knocked** the boy **over**. 一辆车**敲**了这个男孩并**越过**(说人话: 一辆汽车把那个男孩**撞倒**了。)
- In the fight, the thief **knocked** the policeman **out**. 在打斗中, 这个小偷**敲**了这个警察, 并 **出去**(out) 了。
(说人话:小偷把警察**打昏**了。)

knock off 同词不同意	I knocked the vase off the table and broke it. 碰掉了
	He finishes his work and always knocks off at 6:00. 下班了
	The shop assistant knocked 10% off the bill. 打折、减免



by leaps and bounds

突飞猛进: 以很大的幅度或速度发展或改善。

1. _____ air pollution of Beijing must be solved at once. (填空)

2. _____ air pollution is a serious problem. (单选)

- A、 a B、 an C、 零冠词 D、 the

3. Lisa gave me _____ tea as _____ gift. _____ tea tasted good. (单选)

- A、 a;a;The B、 零冠词;a;The C、 零冠词;an;Some
D、 the;a;The

4. Last month I bought _____ CD. _____ CD is about the Civil War, and I found _____ CD very interesting. (单选)

- A、 a;a;the B、 a;the;the C、 an;an;the D、 an;the;the

5. I have just moved to _____ house in Bridge Street. (填空)

6. Yesterday _____ beggar knocked at my door. (单选)

- A、 an B、 the C、 some D、 a

7. He asked me for _____ meal and _____ glass of beer. (单选)

- A、 a;a B、 an;a C、 a;an D、 the;the

8. A neighbour told me about him. He _____ Percy Buttons was a beggar. (单选)

- A、 told B、 said me C、 told to me D、 said

9. Everybody knows him. _____ know him. (单选)

- A、 They all B、 Each C、 Every D、 All they all of us

10. _____ does he call? Once a month. (单选)
- A、 How seldom B、 How long C、 How soon D、 How often
11. A beggar is a person who _____. (单选)
- A、 asks for money but doesn't work B、 asks for food
C、 works hard D、 is out of work
12. She gave him a piece of cheese. He put the _____ of cheese in his pocket. (单选)
- A、 bit B、 bar C、 block D、 packet
13. All the houses in our _____ are the same age and size. (单选)
- A、 street B、 way C、 road D、 route
14. How can you _____ 1.if you are not _____ ? (单选)
- A、 listening/hearing B、 hear/listening C、 be listening/hear
D、 be hearing/listening to
15. The girl even won't have her lunch before she _____ her homework. (单选)
- A、 will finish B、 is finishing C、 had finished D、 finishes
16. Those who have applied for the post _____ in the office. (单选)
- A、 are being interviewed B、 are interviewing C、 interviewing
D、 to be interviewing
17. The old scientist _____ to do more for the country. (单选)
- A、 is wishing B、 has been wishing C、 wishes
D、 has been wished
18. If he _____ ,don't wake him up. (单选)

- A、 still sleeps B、 is still sleeping C、 still had been sleeping
D、 will be sleeping still

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