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# Lesson 7 Too late

为时太晚 过去进行时 过去将来时

与课文关联的 13 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**detective** /dɪ'tektɪv/ n. 侦探

**airport** \* /'eəpɔ:t/ n. 机场

**expect** \* /ɪk'spekt/ v. 期待，等待

**valuable** /'væljuəb(ə)l/

**parcel** /'pɑ:s(ə)l/ n. 包裹

**diamond** /'daɪmənd/ n. 钻石

adj. 贵重的

**steal** \* /sti:l/ v. 偷

**main** \* /meɪn/ adj. 主要的

**airfield** /'eəfi:ld/

n. 飞机起落的场地

**guard** \* /gɑ:d/ n. 警戒，守卫

**precious** /'preʃəs/ adj. 珍贵的

**stone** \* /stəʊn/ n. 石子

**sand** /sænd/ n. 沙子

课文理解 **瞒天过海** 难度：6 级

※ The plane **was** late and **detectives were waiting** at the airport all morning.

<b>all + 时间</b> 一般直接加表示时间的单数名词构成副词短语	<b>whole</b> 在表达同样的意思时一般要加冠词或数词
<b>all day</b> 一整天	<b>a whole day</b>
<b>all night</b> 整个晚上	<b>one whole night</b> 整整一夜
<b>all week</b> 一整周	<b>two whole weeks</b>
<b>all winter</b> 整个冬天	<b>a whole summer</b>

all <b>year</b> 整年	a whole funny year 一整个搞笑的年景
all <b>morning</b>	A whole busy morning.
all <b>hour</b>	a whole hour

※ The plane **was** late 飞机晚(点)了

- The bus **was** late.
- The train **was** late.



EnglishClub

- |                       |                     |                 |                   |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. aeroplane/airplane | 5. hangar           | 9. passenger    | 13. passport      | 17. trolley          |
| 2. air bridge         | 6. check-in counter | 10. air hostess | 14. flight ticket | 18. baggage scanners |
| 3. control tower      | 7. luggage carousel | 11. pilot       | 15. luggage       | 19. payphones        |
| 4. landing lights     | 8. passenger lounge | 12. gate        | 16. backpack      | 20. windsock         |

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- **airplane, aeroplane, plane:** We boarded the plane and waited for it to take off.
- **air bridge:** We walked through the air bridge and onto the plane.
- **control tower:** The staff inside the control tower can see all the planes taking off and landing.
- **landing lights:** The runway was illuminated by the landing lights.
- **hangar:** The enormous hangar was full of half-finished planes.
- **check-in counter:** I walked up to the check-in counter and presented my passport and ticket.
- **luggage carousel:** We waited at the luggage carousel until our luggage finally arrived.
- **passenger lounge:** Before boarding my flight, I spent a few hours relaxing in the passenger lounge.
- **passenger:** Attention all passengers flying on flight KM106 to Rome. Please proceed to gate 11.

- **air hostess:** *The patient air hostess looked after us throughout the flight.*
- **pilot:** *Thanks to the skilled pilot, we had a very smooth landing.*
- **gate:** *By the time we got to our gate, most of the passengers had already boarded the plane.*
- **passport:** *My passport is full of stamps from all the countries I've visited.*
- **flight ticket:** *When I checked in at the airport, I had to present my passport and my flight ticket.*
- **luggage:** *After getting off the plane, we went to collect our luggage.*
- **backpack:** *I carry everything I need inside my backpack.*
- **trolley:** *We pushed our luggage through the airport on a metal trolley.*
- **baggage scanners:** *Before entering the departure lounge, we had to put our luggage on the baggage scanners.*
- **pay phones:** *I needed to make a phone call, so I headed towards the pay phones.*
- **windsock:** *The pilots rely on the windsock to tell them which way the wind is blowing.*

✧ They **were expecting** a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa.

『量词』

- a package of 一包, 一袋, 一盒, 一罐等包装的物品
- a box of 一盒, 一箱: 指一种装有某种物品的盒子或箱子。
- a glass of 一杯: 一种或一定量的饮料装在玻璃杯中。

✧ A few hours earlier, someone **had told** the police **that** thieves **would try to steal** the diamonds.

a few hours earlier = a few hours before / a few hours ago 几个小时以前

『try to do 努力做... (表示尝试去做某事或努力去完成某个任务。)』

- I will try to finish the project before the deadline. (我会尽力在截止日期之前完成这个项目。)
- She tried to fix the broken computer herself. (她试图自己修理那台坏了的电脑。)

主句 (tell sb. sth. 双宾语结构)	引导词	从句
someone had told the police	that	thieves would try to steal the diamonds.

『过去将来时』

would + v. (动词原型)	was/ were going to + v. (动词原型)
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过去的将来，以间接方式，转述，站在过去看未来，过去将来时不会单独出现，必须搭配过去时使用。

He **said** that he **would travel** abroad next year.

He **said** that he **was going to travel** abroad next year.

一般将来时: will + v.(动词原型)、 is/am/are going to + v.(动词原型)

※ When the plane **arrived**, some of the detectives **were waiting** inside the main building while others **were waiting** on the airfield. (表达多个同时发生的动作)

<b>some ... others ...</b> “有些 (人) ..., 也有些 (人) ...”或“有的..., 其余的...”	<b>one...the other...</b> 一个...另一个...	<b>others = other + 名词复数</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Some</b> people like apples, <b>others</b> like oranges and again others enjoy bananas.</li><li>• <b>Some</b> students are very hard-working, <b>others</b> are not.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I have two pens, <b>one</b> is red, <u>the other</u> is black.</li><li>• I have three pens, <b>one</b> is red, <b>another</b> is black. (超过2使用another)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Others have met similar problems. 其他人遇到过同样的问题。</li><li>• We didn't go as far as the others. 我们不如其他人走得远。</li></ul>

『 3个动词3件事 (连接方式When + 1, 2 + while + 3) 』

1. The plane **arrived**.
2. They **were waiting** inside the main building. (They = some of the detectives 一些侦探)
3. They **were waiting** on the airfield. (They = others 其它剩余的人)

※ Two men **took** the parcel off the plane and **carried** it into the **Customs House**.

**take** sth. off... = take sth. away from... 远离: 离开某个地点或者远离某个对象的状态或行为。

『 **take** 词本意: 脱离 』

- He **took off** his coat. 他**脱离了**他的外套
- The plane will **take off**. 飞机将要**脱离**(起飞)

※ While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. (过去进行时+一般过去表正在进行的同时发生另一件事)

『 keep guard 守卫 』

- They **kept** a close **guard** over the thieves.

『 at the door 在门边 (固定搭配) 』

※ To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand!

(分工协作)... <b>were keeping guard at the door,</b>	<b>two others opened the parcel.</b>
延续时间长的动作用 <b>进行时态</b>	短时间(瞬间)的动作用 <b>过去时</b>
I <b>was having</b> dinner.	When someone <b>knocked at</b> the door,

『 To one's + 表达人情绪的名词 』

<b>to one's surprise</b> 让某人惊讶的是	<b>to one's joy</b> 让某人高兴的是	<b>to one's excitement</b> 令人激动(或兴奋)的事
<b>To my surprise,</b> the teacher was late.	<b>To my joy,</b> my mother came here yesterday.	<b>To our excitement,</b> our team wins.

『 be full of ... 装满 』

- My bag **was** full of books.
- The cup **is** full of water.

## 语法知识 过去进行时 难度：7级

表达过去正在进行或者持续进行的动作。过去动作同时发生的时态，习惯上一个用一般过去时，另一个用过去进行时；动作长用过去进行时，动作短用一般过去时；

『 结构：was/were + doing (be 的过去式 + 现在分词) 』

陈述句	否定句	一般疑问句	特殊疑问句
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She <b>was reading</b> a book at 11:00 last night.	She <b>was not reading</b> a book at 11:00 last night.	<b>Was</b> she reading a book at 11:00 last night?	<b>What was</b> she doing at 11:00 last night?
----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

过去进行时往往与表示一段时间的状语连用，如 all morning, all night, all day, all evening, the whole week 等，表示这段时间一直在干什么。

- What **were** you doing all evening?
- I couldn't find you anywhere.

过去进行时	一般过去时
表示过去正在进行的动作或情况。	表示比较短暂的动作或事件。
正在进行的动作或情况往往由连词 when 与 while 当...时候 (强调动作同时发生), as, just as 等引导。	<b>过去进行时和一般过去时</b> 经常同在一个句子里使用来表达多个动作同时发生。

### 『过去动作同时发生的时态』

过去两个动作 <b>同时</b> 发生 (动作的开始时间和结束时间几乎相同, 均用过去进行时)	两个动作在 <b>同时段</b> 进行 (在不同时间结束, 先发生的动作未结束, 另一个动作发生, 先发生的动作用进行时态, 另一个动作用过去时。)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>was listening</b> to the radio, my sister <b>was dancing</b>.</li> <li>• When my mother <b>was doing</b> the housework, my father <b>was watching</b> TV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When I <b>was opening</b> the door, the telephone <b>rang</b>. 先开门</li> <li>• When the telephone <b>was ringing</b>, I <b>opened</b> the door. 电话先响</li> </ul>
<b>瞬间动词</b> (不使用进行时态, 所以两个动作同时发生, 延续性动词用进行时态, <b>瞬间动词</b> 使用过去时态: <b>arrive、open、close...</b> )	
When he <b>arrived</b> , I <b>was having</b> dinner.	I <b>am arriving</b> . <b>瞬间动词的进行时态表示将要</b>

### 『短语动词中的小品词』

许多动词加上介词或副词后就会改变词义，这些介词和副词通常被称为小品词。它们没有词形的变化。有些小品词既可以作介词又可以作副词。

判断一个小品词是副词还是介词要看小品词有没有**带宾语**，介词的位置相对固定，不能变动。

有宾语：介词	无宾语：副词
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vi.&vt. + prep./adv. + 宾语(n.)	She <b>is walking</b> up the hill.	vt. + 宾语 (n./pron.) + adv.	I always <b>take</b> money <b>with</b> me. 我身上总带些钱
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>take off</b> the coat = <b>take</b> the coat <b>off</b> = <b>take</b> it <b>off</b></li> <li><b>put on</b> your shoes = <b>put</b> your shoes <b>on</b> = <b>put</b> them <b>on</b></li> </ul>			
<b>pull down...</b> (摧毁或破坏)	They have <b>pulled down</b> the old building.		
<b>pull one's leg</b> 开玩笑	You are <b>pulling</b> my <b>leg</b> .你开我玩笑		
<b>make up...</b> (编造, 虚构; 化妆)	<b>Make up</b> your mind. (make up one's mind)		
<b>ask for...</b> (请求、要求)	He <b>asked</b> for <b>permission</b> to leave. ask (sb.) for sth.		

### 单词句型 when/while/as 使用上的区别 难度: 6 级

when + 延续性动词/瞬间动词 (可替换while、as)	while + 从句 (延续性动词)	as + 从句 (延续性动词)
强调一个事件或动作发生时另一个 (事件或动作) 正在进行	强调两个或多个持续的动作在同一时间段内同时发生	表示两个或多个同时发生的动作(或事件)之间的因果关系
<p>When可以代替as/while使用, 反之需视情况(是否为延续性动词)用 as/while 代替。while 通常只引导持续时间较长的动作, 并且主句和从句可以同时用过去进行时 (while 过去进行+过去进行), 而 when 和 as 一般不这么用 (when/as 一般过去 + 过去进行)。</p>		
<p>We <b>were having</b> supper <b>when</b> the lights <b>went</b> out. (引导比较短暂的动作, while 和 as 则一般不行)</p>	<p>John <b>was watching</b> TV <b>while</b> his wife <b>was talking</b> with a neighbour over the phone.</p>	<p>Just <b>as</b> I <b>was leaving</b> the house, you <b>came</b> in.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I was cooking dinner <b>when</b> he called. (他打电话的时候我正在做晚饭。)</li> <li>They were playing soccer <b>when</b> it started raining. (下雨的时候他们正在踢足球。)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She was studying <b>while</b> her friend <b>was watching</b> TV. (她朋友在看电视的时候她在学习。)</li> <li>He was reading a book <b>while</b> <b>waiting</b> for the bus. (他在等公交车的时候读书。)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>As</b> I <b>was walking</b> home, I saw a shooting star. (当我走回家的时候, 我看到了一颗流星。)</li> <li><b>As</b> they <b>were driving</b> to the party, they got stuck in traffic. (他们去派对的路上遇到了交通堵塞。)</li> </ul>

在过去进行时中, "when"、"while"和"as"都可以用来表示两个或多个**同时发生**的动作或事件。它们翻译为"当...时", 可以铺垫出过去进行时态的**故事背景**。但在使用中时注意上面表格中细微的区别。

**扩展知识** 过去进行时铺垫故事的背景 难度: 6 级

故事背景铺垫 (when/while/as 当...时)	当 A 发生的时候 出现了 B
<b>When</b> they <b>were sleeping</b> ,	a thief <b>sneaked</b> in.
<b>While</b> he <b>was reading</b> the letter,	he heard a <b>knock</b> at the door.
<b>While</b> my friend, George, <b>was reading</b> in bed,	two thieves <b>climbed</b> into his kitchen. §
<b>When</b> my husband <b>was going</b> into the dining room this morning,	he <b>dropped</b> some coins on the floor. §

『 **While/When/As 相互转换** 』

当 A 时 发生了 B	当B时 发生了 A
<b>While/When/As</b> two detectives <b>were keeping</b> guard at the door, two others <b>opened</b> the parcel.	Two detectives <b>were keeping</b> guard at the door, <b>when</b> two others <b>opened</b> the parcel.
<b>While/As/When</b> they <b>were sleeping</b> , a thief <b>sneaked</b> in.	They <b>were sleeping</b> , <b>when</b> a thief <b>sneaked</b> in.
<b>When</b> the plane <b>arrived</b> , some of the detectives <b>were waiting</b> inside the main building <b>while</b> others <b>were waiting</b> on the airfield.	The plane <b>arrived</b> , <b>While/As/When</b> some of the detectives <b>were waiting</b> inside the main building <b>While/As/When</b> others <b>were waiting</b> on the airfield.
He <b>was reading</b> a book <b>when/as/while</b> his wife <b>was cleaning</b> the house.	<p><b>when</b> 强调了后一个事件 (妻子清扫房子) 发生时前一个事件 (他读书) 正在进行。这种使用方式表示两个事件有一定的顺序和因果关系。</p> <p><b>while</b> 强调两个动作的<b>同时性</b>。"while"用来引起一个附加动作, 表示两个动作在<b>同一时间段内</b>持续进行。</p> <p><b>as</b> 表示两个事件之间<b>更强的同时性</b>, 并且没有明确的因果关系。这里的重点是强调两个动作同时发生。</p>

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
try	tried	tried	trying
steal	stole	stolen	
take	took	taken	taking
keep	kept	kept	



Keep your chin up

别灰心；振作起来

共有10道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. While they \_\_\_\_\_, a thief \_\_\_\_\_ in. (单选)

- A、 were sleeping;sneaked      B、 are asleep;sneak      C、 sleep;sneak  
D、 are sleep;sneak

2. They were sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_ a thief sneaked in. (单选)

- A、 while      B、 as      C、 when      D、 were

3. I was having breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang. (单选)

- A、 when      B、 as      C、 while      D、 on

4. He was reading a book \_\_\_\_\_ his wife was cleaning the house. (多选)

- A、 when      B、 as      C、 while      D、 on

5. \_\_\_\_\_ I was having breakfast, the telephone rang. (多选)

- A、 when      B、 as      C、 while      D、 on

6. As my father \_\_\_\_\_ the house, the postman \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)
- A、leaved; was arriveing      B、was leaving; arrived  
C、leaved; arrived      D、were leaving; arrived
7. While mother \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, Janet \_\_\_\_\_ the table. (单选)
- A、was preparing;set      B、prepared;was setting  
C、prepared;was seting      D、were preparing;set
8. Someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds. This happened \_\_\_\_\_ the plane arrived. (单选)
- A、before      B、after      C、when      D、as soon as
9. The parcel was valuable. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)
- A、worth      B、worthy      C、precious      D、value
10. The thieves wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the diamonds. (单选)
- A、rob      B、steal      C、take from      D、take to

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