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Lesson 9 A cold welcome

冷遇 介词

与课文关联的 7 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

welcome* /'welkəm/

n. 欢迎; v. 欢迎

crowd* /kraʊd/ n. 人群

gather* /'gæðə(r)/ v. 聚集

hand* /hænd/

n. (表或机器的) 指针

shout* /ʃaʊt/ v. 喊叫

refuse* /rɪ'fju:z/ v. 拒绝

laugh* /lɑ:f/ v. 笑

课文理解 有个性的钟 难度：5 级

※ A cold welcome 冷遇

What does "a cold welcome" refer to?

- We expected a celebration, but we were given a **cold welcome** by the locals. 我们本期待一场庆祝，结果却遭到了当地人的冷遇。
- The car needs some repairs, but at \$500, it's **cheap at the price**. 这车需要修理，但才500美元，真是便宜得不像话。
- Finishing this entire project by tomorrow morning is a **tall order**. 要在明天早上前完成整个项目，这任务太艰巨了。
- I know you're nervous about the play, but you'll be great. **Break a leg!** 我知道你演戏很紧张，但你会很棒的。祝你演出成功!
- I forgot our anniversary, so I'm **in the doghouse** right now. 我忘了结婚纪念日，所以现在正处于被老婆“打入冷宫”的状态。

| | |
|---|---|
| cold fish 冷漠的人 | lucky dog 幸运的人 |
| My brother is a cold fish . 我弟弟是个冷漠的人。 | "you are a lucky dog " means you are a lucky person. |

※ On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall. §

『 on + 修饰 + morning / afternoon / evening 』

- We decided to go for a walk **on a sunny afternoon**. 在一个阳光明媚的下午
- The accident happened **on a rainy morning** last week. 在上周一个下雨的早晨
- They arrived at the village **on a cold evening** in January. 在的一月一个寒冷的晚上
- I love reading books **on a quiet Sunday morning**. 在一个安静的周日早晨
- The festival starts **on a warm Friday evening**. 在一个温暖的周五晚上
- He felt a bit lonely **on a gloomy Monday morning**. 在一个阴沉的周一早上
- We met for coffee **on a breezy afternoon** by the lake. 在一个微风习习的下午在湖边
- The city looks beautiful **on a snowy evening**. 在一个下雪的夜晚
- She usually goes jogging **on a misty morning**. 在一个薄雾蒙蒙的早晨
- They held the ceremony **on a clear, starry night**. 在一个晴朗且繁星点点的夜晚

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| in the morning (在)早上 | in the afternoon (在)下午 | in the evening (在)晚上 |
| on Sunday morning 在周日的早上 | On the afternoon of the first of next month | at night 在夜里 |

morning, afternoon, evening 前如果出现了具体的“天”用介词 on, 否则用 in (记得加定冠词 the)

※ It was the last day of the year and a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| the last day of the year 一年中的最后一天 | a large crowd of the people 一大群人 |
| 一大群人先聚集(过去完成时) → 我去了市政大厅(一般过去时) → 钟将会在20分钟后敲击12下(过去将来时) | |

※ * It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time. §

★strike v. 打, 击; 敲, 弹 (钟, 乐器等)

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| v. 打, 击 | v. 敲, 弹 (钟, 乐器等) | clock strike 钟自己响 |
| She struck the man in the face. | strike the clock (人) 敲钟 | Listen, the clock is striking . |

minutes' 名词所有格, 用来表达时间, **in twenty minutes' time** 搭配了将来时态 (**would strike**), 翻译为“20分钟之后”**s**。

| 名词所有格表示时间或距离 | in twenty minutes' (time) 名词所有格可省略 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will leave in five minutes' time. 3 minutes' walk. 三分钟路程 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an hour's time 一小时时间 How far is the school from here? 从这里到学校有多远? 学校离这儿有多远? |

※ Fifteen minutes **passed** and then, **at five to twelve**, the clock **stopped**.

『...(some time) **passed** and then, **sth. happened** ...时间过去了, ...』

- An hour **passed** and then, he arrived. 一个小时过去了, 他终于来了。
- Ten minutes **pass** and still no movement from the boy. 十分钟过去了, 男孩还是一动不动。
- Even worse, after a few minutes **pass**, I notice that our uplinks again start to become saturated. 更遭的是, 几分钟后, 我发现上行链路又被占满了。

| | |
|--|--|
| ... minutes pass ... 过去了 多少时间 (pass v.过了;past prep. 过了[前半小时]) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 minutes past eight 八点过了25分 Five minutes passed, but I didn't see any young girls pass the subway. 五分钟过去, 我并不曾见到有任何年青的女子从通道走过。 |
| ... minutes to ... 几点过几分 (后半小时, to 还没到) | a quarter to nine / 15 minutes to nine 差15分到9点 |
| ...minutes later 几分钟以后 (时间状语) | Ten minutes later we walked out of the shop together. |
| .. (time) ago ... x时间以前 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They kicked off an hour ago. 他们是1小时前开球的。 She became a widow a year ago. 她一年前成了寡妇。 Why didn't you do it months ago? 为什么你几个月前不做呢? |

※ We **waited and waited**, but nothing **happened**.

『waited and waited 等啊等啊, 强调动作的重复』

- again and again
- walked and walked
- run and run

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Tried and tried 反复尝试</p> | <p>I tried and tried to open the jar, but it just wouldn't budge. 我试了又试想打开这个罐子, 但它就是纹丝不动。</p> |
| <p>Cried and cried 不停地哭泣</p> | <p>She cried and cried when she heard the heartbreaking news. 当她听到那个令人心碎的消息时, 她止不住地痛哭。</p> |
| <p>Talked and talked 说个不停</p> | <p>We sat in the cafe and talked and talked for hours. 我们坐在咖啡馆里, 滔滔不绝地聊了好几个小时。</p> |
| <p>Laughed and laughed 大笑不止</p> | <p>The movie was so funny that we laughed and laughed until our sides ached. 电影太好笑了, 我们笑个不停, 直到笑得肚子疼。</p> |
| <p>Looked and looked 找了又找</p> | <p>I looked and looked for my glasses, but they were on my head all along. 我翻来覆去地找眼镜, 结果它们一直就在我头上。</p> |
| <p>Knocked and knocked 一直敲门</p> | <p>I knocked and knocked, but nobody came to the door. 我敲了半天门, 但没一个人来开。</p> |
| <p>Thought and thought 冥思苦想</p> | <p>He thought and thought, trying to remember where he had met her before. 他想了又想, 试图想起以前在哪见过她。</p> |
| <p>Walked and walked 走了好远的路</p> | <p>We walked and walked until we finally reached the edge of the forest. 我们走啊走, 终于走到了森林的边缘。</p> |
| <p>Wait and wait 等了又等</p> | <p>You can wait and wait, but that bus is never on time. 你可以等了又等, 但那辆公交车从来就没准时过。</p> |
| <p>Worked and worked 没完没了地工作</p> | <p>She worked and worked all summer to save up for a new laptop. 她整个夏天拼命工作, 就为了攒钱买台新电脑。</p> |
| <p>Pushed and pushed 使劲推</p> | <p>We pushed and pushed the car, and finally, the engine started. 我们推了又推, 车子终于发动了。</p> |
| <p>Prayed and prayed 不停地祈祷</p> | <p>They prayed and prayed for their son's safe return. 他们一遍又一遍地祈祷儿子能平安归来。</p> |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Studied and studied 刻苦钻研 | He studied and studied , yet he still felt nervous about the exam. 他没日没夜地复习，但对考试还是感到紧张。 |
| Dreamed and dreamed 一直梦想着 | She dreamed and dreamed of becoming a famous singer one day. 她一直梦想着有朝一日能成为著名的歌手。 |
| Slept and slept 睡了很久 很久 | After the long flight, I slept and slept for nearly twelve hours. 长途飞行后，我昏天黑地睡了将近十二个小时。 |

『 **happen** vi. 事情做主语, 事情发生 』

- What **happened**?
- Nothing **happened**.

※ I **looked at** my watch.

介词：用于接词的，后面主要接名词或者与名词相关的词(代词 宾格、动名词doing)

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 介词 + 代词、名词 = 介宾 | You look at me . |
| 介词 + 句子 = 宾语从句 | He looks like he is a good boy. |

※ It **was** true.

『 **It was true that + 从句** ...是一个事实 』

- He said **it was true that** a collision had happened. 他说碰撞真的发生了一次。
- **It was true that** he was at present out of his class. 的确，他现在已经离开学校了。

※ The big clock **refused to welcome** the New Year.

『 **refuse to do sth.** 拒绝去做某事 』

- I **refuse to** leave. 我拒绝离开
- I **refuse to** move. 我拒绝移动

※ **At that moment**, everybody **began to laugh** and sing.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| at that moment | just then 就在那时 |
| at the moment | now 现在, 此刻, 在此时 |

| | |
|---|---|
| begin to do sth. | begin doing sth. |
| The tragedies begin to interlock . 这些悲剧开始互相关联。 | When will you begin recruiting ? 你们何时开始招募人员? |

语法知识 介词 难度: 5 级

在英语中，介词 (Preposition) 是一类词类，在句子中用来表示名词、代词或其他句子成分与其他单词之间的关系。介词通常放在名词短语或代词前面，用来说明时间、地点、方向、方式、原因、目的等概念。

| 分类 | 常用介词 |
|----|--|
| 时间 | at (在), in (在...之间), on (在...上) |
| 地点 | in (在...里面), on (在...上), at (在...处), by (靠近...旁), to (到...) |
| 方向 | into (进入), out of (出...), through (穿过), over (越过), across (横穿) |
| 位置 | in (在...里面), on (在...上), at (在...处), by (在...旁), near (靠近...), beside (在...旁), under (在...下), above (在...上方), below (在...下方), between (在...之间), among (在...之中) |
| 原因 | because of (因为...), due to (由于...), for (因为/为了...) |
| 目的 | for (为了), to (到...) |
| 方式 | with (用...), without (没有...), by (通过...方式) |
| 属于 | of (属于...) |
| 关于 | about (关于...) |

1. 介词不能单独使用。
2. 介词只能接：名词、代词、动名词(动词+ing)。
3. 介词接词后变成了“介词短语”，形成了一个小的“介宾结构”。

介词总会出现在句子的前、后，补充说明一些时间、地点等，或者做为一个句子的定语。介词短语是一个句子非常强大的补充！

单词句型 表示时间的介词 难度：5 级

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>in 在...时间之内 (通常会接一个比较大的时间范围)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 年、季度、周等 in 1992 / January / summer • 一天内相对时间比较大的范围 in the morning / afternoon / evening • 搭配“将来时”的时间，翻译为在....时间之后 |
| <p>on 在...天 (在某一天上)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday • on July 7th. • on Wednesday evening • on the morning of July 7th. |
| <p>at 在...时间点</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 8 o' clock / 8:00 • at night/midnight/noon (一天相对较短) |

扩展知识 常见的表示时间的介词 难度：5 级

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>before 之前</p> | <p>They got the news the day before yesterday.</p> |
| <p>after 之后</p> | <p>I will come back here after ten o' clock. (afternoon 中午之后)</p> |
| <p>Since 自从</p> | <p>Since then, Captain Fawcett has flown passengers to many unusual places.</p> |
| <p>until 直到</p> | <p>I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.</p> |
| <p>during 期间</p> | <p>It rained heavily during the night.</p> |
| <p>for 持续</p> | <p>He has been there for six months.</p> |
| <p>by 截止 (搭配完成时)</p> | <p>Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.</p> |
| <p>from...to... 从...到... (开始时间到结束时间)</p> | <p>The shops are open from 9 till/to 5.</p> |

※ 引导时间状语的介词 in/on/at/during/till 与 until

『 in + 时间 』

in + 表示时间长度的短语可以表示“在某段时间之内”，这时可以与现在时、过去时或将来时连用，一般与完成某动作有关；还可译为“...时间之后”，一般与将来时连用。根据时态判别 in 表示的含义。

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 表示一天中的某段时间 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in the morning• in the afternoon• in the evening |
| 表示周、月份、年份 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in a week• in January• in Feb• in 1992 |
| 表示季节 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in summer• in spring• in autumn• in winter |
| 表将来 (搭配表未来的语块) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in twenty minutes' time <small>20 分钟之后</small>• We will finish class in half an hour. |

『 on + 时间 』

在书写日期时没有冠词，但在口语中则分别读为：on June the first；on the 23rd of March

| | |
|----------|---|
| 表示星期几/日期 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on Monday• on Friday• on June 1st• on 23rd March |
| 表示星期+日期 | on Monday, June 1st |

| | |
|--------|---|
| 表示具体时间 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Wednesday evening • on fine afternoon • on that day |
|--------|---|

『 at + 时间 』

| | |
|---------|--|
| 表示确切的时间 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at five to twelve • at ten o'clock |
| 表示用餐时间 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at lunch/dinner time • at teatime |
| 表示其他时刻 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at night • at noon • at midnight • at that time |

『 during + 时间 (在...期间) 』

| | |
|---|---|
| during the holiday 强调假期的从头到尾 | in the holiday 强调这段时间其中某一点时间, 并不表示自始至终 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has phoned four times during the last half hour. • I met him sometime during the week. (不能用 in 代替) • He enjoyed himself during his holiday. | I was caught in an accident in the holiday . |

during 后必须跟一个名词, 可以指整个一段时间, 有时可以用 in 替代。

| | |
|---|---|
| from...till... 指一段明确的时间 | from...to... 从...到... |
| The tourist season runs from June till October . | Everyday we have English class from 8:30 to 11:30 |
| until prep.&coin. 直到...时候 | |

- I can't enter for the sports meeting until tomorrow. 直到什么时候为止
- I had not understood the problem until he explained it. 直到什么时候才
- We hadn't **disturbed** him until he finished work.
- We didn't **disturb** him until he had finished work.
- We didn't **disturb** him until he finished work. (更习惯于这种用法)

until 主句和从句两个都用一般过去时对(最习惯的一种用法), 主句和从句任何一个用过去完成是也。

『What's the time?/What time is it?』

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 8:00 整点 | 8 o'clock |
| 8 点 8 分 (<30) | 8 past 8 |
| 8 点 15 分 | 8 fifteen / fifteen past 8 / a quarter past 8 |
| 8 点 30 分 | 8 thirty / half past 8 |
| 8 点 38 分 (>30) | 22 to 9 |
| 8 点 45 分 | forty-five past 8 / a quarter to 9 / fifteen to 9 |



beat a dead horse

白费口舌

共有4道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. I looked _____ my watch. (填空)

2. The people _____ under the Town Hall clock. (单选)

A、 were B、 was C、 is D、 be

3. How many times did the clock _____ . (单选)

A、hit B、beat C、knock D、strike

4. It refused to welcome the New Year. It _____. (单选)

A、denied it B、wanted to C、didn't want to D、wished to

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。

同时可通过网址([ncego.com](https://www.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。