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Lesson 11 One good turn deserves another

礼尚往来 **时态** **动词不定式**

与课文关联的 6个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

turn * /tɜ:n/ n. 行为，举止

deserve * /dɪ'zɜ:v/

lawyer * /'lɔɪə(r)/ n. 律师

v. 应得到，值得

bank * /bæŋk/ n. 银行

salary /'sæləri/ n. 工资

immediately * /ɪ'mi:diətli/

adv. 立刻

课文理解 **复习时态** 难度：4 级

※ **One good turn deserves another** 礼尚往来(善有善报)

『 **turn** n.情况的变化 (good turn 破天慌了、突然变 (good、bad、kind...) 了、太意外了) 』

- One **bad** turn **deserves** another 恶有恶报
- One **kind** turn **deserves** another 一次善良的举动值得回报 (善有善报)
- One **generous** turn **deserves** another. 一次慷慨的举动值得回报
- One **helpful** turn **deserves** another. 一次有帮助的举动值得回报
- One **thoughtful** turn **deserves** another. 一次体贴的举动值得回报
- One **considerate** turn **deserves** another. 一次体贴周到的举动值得回报

good turn 帮助，恩惠；好意；善意行为

Well, that's my **good turn** for the day. 好啦，这就是我今天做的好事。

※ I **was having** dinner at a restaurant **when** Tony Steele **came** in. (使用过去进行时表强调)

当一个事情持续进行，另一件事情打断的时态组合 (过去进行时 + 一般过去 = 两件事同时发生)

- When my husband **was going** into the dining room this morning, he **dropped** some coins on the floor.
- While my friend, George, **was reading** in bed, two thieves **climbed** into his kitchen.
- When the plane **arrived**, some of the detectives **were waiting** inside the main building while others were waiting on the airfield.

※ Tony **worked** in a lawyer's office years ago, but he **is now working** at a bank (now).

『 (some/several) years ago 名词-s,前面省略了 some 』

work for... 强调工作	work in... 强调 in 后面的地点	be work at 从事
He's gone to work for the opposition. 他去为竞争对手工作了。	I work in this new hairdresser's. 我在这个新开的理发店工作。	he is working at a bank. 在银行工作。

※ He **gets** a good salary, but he **always borrows** money from his friends and **never pays** it back.

『 **always \ never** 决定了时态为一般现在(现在、经常性的、习惯性的) 』

- The teachers in the New Oriental school **can get a good salary**. 获得不错的薪水

borrow sth. from sb. 从...借...	lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 借给某人某物
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She borrows a pen from you. • He borrows pens from she. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They refused to lend us the money. 他们拒绝向我们贷款。 • I'd be glad to lend you the money. 我很乐意借给你钱。

『 **never** (从不) = **not** never前面不需要加助动词 』

- I **never get up** early on Sundays. 我从不在星期天早起。
- I **don't get up** early on Sundays. 我在星期天不早起。

- I **get up** late on Sunday. 我在星期天起来得晚。

『 **pay back** “偿还（债务等）”、“付，支付（价款、账单）等” 』

- How much did you **pay**^(vi.) for that dress.
- I **paid**^(vt.) the bill.

pay back 还钱	never pay it back 从不归还
You can pay back the loan over a period of three years. 你可以在三年内分期归还贷款。	She always borrow s money from mine and never pays it back . 她经常向我借钱，并且从来不还。

※ Tony **saw** me and **came** and **sat** at the same table. (and 连接三个并列的动词)

Tony saw me	and	came	and	sat at the same table.
过去时态	saw and came 看见并过来了		came and sat 过来坐下了	

『 **Would you like to join us?** 邀请别人加入 』

at the same table	at table	at the table
坐在同一张桌子旁边	在桌子旁边(吃饭)	坐在桌子旁边

※ He **has never borrowed** money from me. 过去完成时([到目前为止]他从未向我借过钱。)



※ He **never borrowed** money from me. 一般过去时（他[过去]从未向我借过钱。）

『 **borrow** 借；借入 』

- Can I **borrow** your pen for a moment? 我能借一下你的笔吗?
- I've arranged that we can **borrow** their car. 我已经说好了，我们可以借用他们的车。
- It's all right to **borrow** money occasionally, but don't let it become a habit. 偶尔借点钱倒没关系，但不要养成习惯。

borrow ... from ... 从...借入	She borrowed a book from the local library. 她从当地图书馆借了一本书。
borrow ... for ... 借入...用于（多长时间或目的）	I need to borrow some money for the deposit. 我需要借点钱付定金。

lend 借出; 贷款	The bank agreed to lend him the money. 银行同意贷款给他。
lend ... to ... 借出...给...	I never lend my car to anyone else. 我从不把车借给别人。

※ 'I **have never borrowed** any money from you,' Tony said, 'so now you **can pay for my dinner!**'

『 **pay for** 为...而付钱 』

- I have **paid for** you a dinner.
- I have **paid** 20 dollars **for** the book.
- Must I **pay for** my cancel? 我需要为我的取消付款吗?

pay with 用...支付	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll pay with my credit card. 我将用信用卡付账。 • You can pay with cash or your bank account.. 你可以用现金或你的银行帐户。 • People in China can pay with WeChat or Alipay on the phones.
ask (sb.) for sth. 问...要...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's my treat. 我请客 • This time is your treat (treat or trick). Next time is my turn. • Let's go dutch. AA 制(让我们做荷兰人)

语法知识 动词不定式 难度: 3 级

在英语语法中, **动词不定式 (Infinitive)** 是一种非谓语动词形式, 由动词的基本形式加上“to”构成。不定式可以起到名词、形容词或副词的作用, 并能作为句子的主语、宾语、宾语补足语等。

动词不定式有两种形式: 带有“to”的to-infinitive和不带“to”的bare infinitive。其中, to-infinitive常用于表示目的、原因、结果、意图、需求等, 也常用于某些动词后作宾语。bare infinitive则用于情态动词、感官动词、助动词等后面。

作为主语	作为宾语	宾语补足语	形容词补足语	副词
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To travel is my dream. • To learn a new language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She wants to eat pizza for dinner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe her to be honest. • They considered him to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am happy to see you. • She was excited to receive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He ran to catch the bus. • She went to the store to

takes time.	• He refused <u>to help</u> us.	the best candidate.	the award.	<u>buy</u> groceries.
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还有一些动词后面用不定式作宾语时，其后通常必须有一名词或代词。这类动词有 allow, advise, help, teach, tell, request 等。

- We **were** not **allowed** to see the picture. 被动语态
- I **asked** him to lend me twenty pounds. ask sb. to do sth.
- I **want** to speak to John. want to do sth.
- I **want** you to speak to John. want sb. to do sth.

Would you like <u>to do sth.</u> ?	I'd like sb. <u>to do sth.</u>	I'd like <u>to do sth.</u>
Would you like <u>to stay</u> and have dinner? 你愿意留下来吃晚餐吗?	I'd like you <u>to meet</u> him. 我想让你见他。	I'd like <u>to learn</u> a new language. 我想学习一门新的语言。

『hope 一定不能说 ~~hope sb. to do sth.~~ 』

hope to do	hope (that) + 从句
We hope to arrive around two. 我们希望能在这两点钟左右到达。	I hope you are right. 我希望你是对的。

扩展知识 课文件原文对应的时态 难度：4 级

一般现在时 do / does	I never get up early on Sundays.
现在进行时 is/am/are + doing	'But I'm still having breakfast,' I said.
一般过去时 did	Last summer, I went to Italy.
现在完成时 have/has + done	I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim.
过去进行时 was/were + doing	They were expecting a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa.

The Taj Mahal (build) in the seventeenth century for the emperor Shah Jehan. A few years after he (become) ruler, his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal, (die). The Taj Mahal

████ (build) in her honour.

Experts █████ (call) in from many parts of the world to **construct** the **domes** and to **decorate** the walls. The Taj Mahal which █████ (begin) in 1632 and █████ (complete) in 1654, █████ (cost) a fortune. Up to the present day, it █████ (visit) by millions of people.



Old habits die hard

江山易改本性难移

共有8道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Jack always _____ to work by car. (单选)

A、go B、goes C、going D、gone

2. Yesterday afternoon his car _____ down while he _____ to work. (单选)

A、break;drive B、breaks;drives C、broke;was driving
D、broke;is driving

3. Now he _____ a bus to work. (单选)

A、is taking B、take C、takes D、was take

4. He _____ that before. (单选)

A、have never done B、never do C、has never done
D、doesn't

5. Tony is working at a bank _____. (单选)

A、at the moment B、a year ago C、since last year
D、for a year

6. He gets a good salary. His salary is very _____. (单选)

A、good B、well C、fine D、beautiful

7. Tony must pay the money back. He must _____. (单选)

A、pay it again B、pay it C、repay it D、pay it once more

8. There aren't enough chairs here for us all. Please bring _____ one. (单选)

A、other B、another C、extra D、a different

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