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Lesson 12 Goodbye and good luck

再见，一路顺风 一般将来时

与课文关联的 6 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

luck /lʌk/ n. 运气，幸运

captain* /'kæptɪn/ n. 船长

sail /seɪl/ v. 航行

harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/ n. 港口

proud /praʊd/ adj. 自豪

important* /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/

adj. 重要的

课文理解 一路顺风 难度：5 级

※ Our neighbour, Captain Charles Alison, **will** sail from Portsmouth tomorrow. **开篇明义** (决定整个文章的背景时态)

- Last week I went to the theatre.
- It was Sunday. I never get up early on Sundays.
- Last summer, I went to Italy.
- I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. (同位语)

『英语中常见地名』

英文地点	错误译名	英文地点	错误译名	英文地点	错误译名
New York 纽约	新乡	Red River Valley 红河谷	丹江口	5th Avenue 第五大道	五道口

Greenland 格陵兰	青岛	Table mountain 桌山	平顶山	Mont Blanc 勃朗峰(万宝龙)	长白山
Pearl Harbour 珍珠港	蚌埠	Portsmouth 朴茨茅斯	浦口	Queensland 昆士兰	秦皇岛
New foundland 纽芬兰	新发地	Phoenix 凤凰城	宝鸡	Westfield 韦斯特菲尔德	西单
RockTown 石城	石家庄	Broadway 百老汇	宽街	Evergreen 埃弗格林	长春
Hollywood 好莱坞	吉林	Deep River 深河	深圳	Iron Mountain 艾恩山	铁岭

※ We'll meet him at the harbour early in the morning.

『 We'll = We will = We shall 缩写 』

在表示时间的短语 in the morning, in the afternoon 等前面可以再加上 early, late 等副词, 以便确切地表示时间

early in the morning 一大早	late in the afternoon 傍晚
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Late that morning</u>, when I was doing the housework, My husband phoned me from the office. • She is going to set out from the French coast <u>at five o'clock in the morning</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>In the afternoon</u>, she usually sees her friends. • <u>Late in the afternoon</u>, the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field.

※ He will be in his small boat. Topsail.

Topsail 同位语、小船的名词。取名是由 Top^(顶级) + sail^(航行), 其用意为船主人对船的期望。

一般现在时	一般将来时 (will 后要动词原型 is → be)
He is in his small boat. 他现在在小船里	He will be in his small boat. 他将会在小船里

『 small boat VS little boat 』

small boat 尺寸较小的船只，可以是专业的小型船只，也可以是日常生活中使用的小船或小艇	little boat 更侧重于强调船的尺寸小，使用 "little" 这个形容词突出了船只的可爱、迷你或娇小的特点
One of the best ways to see the area is in a small boat . 参观这一地区的最好方式之一是乘小船。	The little boat was swept out to sea. 小船被吹到大海的深处去了。

❖ **It has sailed across the Atlantic many times.**

once, twice, three times... 表示**次数**的时候，不需要加 for: I do something **twice**.

across prep. 穿过	over prep. 越过
There's a way across the fields. 是对某个细长物“横切、横断、横渡”等，尤指河流、马路、海洋等	The water bubbled over gravel. 过桥用 over; 翻墙也是 over

『 **Four oceans** 四大洋 』

the Atlantic 大西洋	the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋
the Pacific 太平洋	the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
the Indian 印度	the Indian Ocean 印度洋
the Arctic 北极区	the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋

『 **Seven Continents** 七大洲 』

Asia 亚洲	Asian 亚洲人; 亚洲的	Africa 非洲	African 非洲人; 非洲的
Europe 欧洲	European 欧洲人; 欧洲的	Oceania 大洋洲	Oceanian 大洋洲人; 大洋洲的
North America 北美洲	American 美国人; 美洲的	Antarctica 南极洲	Antarctican 南极洲人; 南极洲的
South America 南美洲			

※ Captain Alison **will set out** at eight o'clock, so we'll **have plenty of time**.

(plenty of 足够多的...)

set out 出发, 动身	set off 出发, 启程	begin something 开始做某事
When they <u>set out</u> they were well prepared. 他们出发时有很充分的准备。	They <u>set off</u> at a steady pace. 他们以不紧不慢的速度出发了。	When will you <u>begin recruiting</u> ? 你们何时开始招募人员?

『 **plenty** 相对多 (除了够还有富余) 』

- I have **plenty** of money.
- I had **plenty of** space to write and sew. 我有足够的空间来写作和缝纫。
- I've been to **plenty of** live rock concerts. 我到过很多现场摇滚音乐会。

enough 充足的, 足够的(强调够)	a lot of 指客观上的多(不一定够)
They had enough cash for a one-way ticket. 他们有足够的现金买一张单程票。	He's made <u>a lot of</u> new friends.

※ We'll **see** his boat and then we'll **say** goodbye to him.

『 **see** 看(见); 参阅 』

- Can I **see** it? 我能看一下吗?
- We came specially to **see** you. 我们特意来看你。
- Shelley was overjoyed to **see** me. 谢莉看见我高兴极了。

look 看	watch 注视; 观看	visit 参观; 游览
You look absolutely stunning! 你看上去漂亮极了。	I don't want to watch telly. 我不想看电视。	It's my first visit to New York. 这是我第一次访问纽约。

『 **say goodbye (to sb.)** 告别 (farewell) 』

- We'll have a party to **say goodbye to** her! 我们将开个派对跟她告别!
- Hi, Tony! It's time to **say goodbye to** my school. 你好, 托尼! 是时候和我的学校说再见了。
- She didn't even **say goodbye to** her mother. 她甚至没有向母亲道个别。
- She bowed **farewell** to her friend. 她向朋友鞠躬告别。
- I now bid you **farewell**. 现在我要向你告别。

say hello to (to sb.) 打招呼(greet sb.)	say sorry to (to sb.) 道歉(apologize)
I said hello to him this morning. 今天早上我和他打招呼了	You must say sorry to somebody.

※ * **He will be away for two months.**

一般将来时(瞬间动词的使用)	现在完成时(瞬间动词替换为其它动词)
He will leave for two months. 瞬间动词不能与段时间连用	He has been away for two hours. 要用段时间就要将其变为“系表结构”即“be + 形容词或介词短语构成”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He will leave. 他将要离开。✓ • He will be away. 他将要离开。✓ away adv. 修饰动词表“离开”状态的持续 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He left two hours ago. 一般过去时 • He has been gone for two hours. 他已离开两小时了

leave 后**不能接时间**，这里一个瞬间动词(Open、Start、Finish、Break、Enter、Exit)，动作是瞬间完成的，所以我们不能说“拉出去枪毙5分钟”???

『 **be + 形容词 = 主系表结构** 表状态来代替，状态就可以接一段时间 』

arrive = be here / there	He arrived 10 minutes ago. ✓	He has been here/there for 10 minutes. ✓
leave = be away	He has left for 10 minutes.	He has been gone for 10 minutes. ✓
die = be dead (adj. 死的, 去世的)	He has died for ten years.	He has been dead for ten years. ✓

※ **He will take part in an important race across the Atlantic.**

『 **take part (in)** 参加, 参与 (某项活动) 』

- I was quite sulky, so I didn't **take part** in much. 我相当闷闷不乐，所以没有怎么参与。
- Only the best athletes **take part**. 只有最好的运动员能参加。
- Everyone should **take part** in recycling paper. 每个人都应该参与纸张回收。
- I have **entered for** the meeting, but now I don't want to **take part** in the meeting.

enter for 报名参加(比赛)

Every year I enter for the garden competition too.

『 **an important race across the Atlantic** 横渡大西洋的比赛 (介词短语做定语放在被修饰词的后面) 』

- the person at the door 门口的那个人

be in the race = take part in the race 参加比赛	at the race 在比赛场地观看比赛
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To win the race, you have to be in the race. 重在参与• I encouraged him to take part in the race.• There were twenty cars in the race.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are many animals at the race.• My wife and I were at the race.

语法知识 一般将来时 难度：6 级

一般将来时 (Simple Future Tense) 用于描述(现在的)将来发生的动作、事件或情况。在英语中，一般将来时通常由情态动词 "will" 或 "shall" 加上动词原形构成、或者 Be going to 结构。

表示意愿、决定或承诺	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I shall help you with your homework. (我会帮你做作业。)• She will attend the meeting tomorrow. (她明天将参加会议。)• Will you marry me? 意愿
表示预测、推测或猜测	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is going to rain tomorrow. (明天会下雨。)• They will probably arrive late. (他们可能会迟到。)
表示计划、安排或预定	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We will travel to Paris next month. (我们下个月会去巴黎旅行。)• He will have a meeting in the afternoon. (他下午有一个会议。)
表示自愿、请求或建议	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am going to carry your bags for you. (我愿意帮你拿行李。)• Shall we go out for dinner tonight? (我们今晚出去吃饭吗?)

『 **shall/will + do** § (v.动词原形) 』

will not 可缩略为 I'll not 或 won't, shall not 缩略 We shan't (在美语中很少用 shall)

- He **will be** a teacher. 将成为老师(He is a teacher.是老师)
- He **is going to be** a teacher. Will与Be going to互换。
- He'll **lose**. 他要输了 (不能用 be going to)

be going to do § (be = is/am/are)	be gonna do (代替going to 仅口语)
be going to 与 shall/will 翻译为“打算”时一般可以互换。但与“打算”无关含义的句子里will 与 be going to do 不能互换。	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll miss you. ≠ I am going to miss you. (不能用 be going to) • Will you marry me? ≈ Are you going to marry me? (虽然可以换, 但通常只会用Will) • I'll be sixteen years old next year. (不能用 be going to) 	

『句型转换』

陈述句	否定句	疑问句
He will be a teacher.	He will not be a teacher.	Will he be a teacher?
He is going to be a teacher.	He is not going to be a teacher.	Is he going to be a teacher?

一般将来时表示的是将来的可能性, 不代表一定会发生。因为将来无法预测。

be + to do sth. 表示计划安排在某事或用来征求意见	I am to have a holiday. ^(将去) If it rains , ... 一般现在时表示将要发生
be about to do sth. 即将做某事	She is about to embark on a diplomatic career. ^{她即将开始外交生涯。}
will be doing 将来进行时表确定的将来	<u>they will be singing at the Workers' Club.</u> (将来进行时)
be doing (瞬间动词)	<u>I'm coming to see you.</u>

用现在进行时表示将来时态, 用现在进行时表示将来的动词有: go, come, arrive, leave, die, land, join...

动词 be 如与不同的副词连用意义不同，意思主要由副词的意义决定

- I'll **be out** all morning. 我整个早上将都在外面的
- I **went** to Ted's house and **asked to see** him **but** he **wasn't** in. (to see 去见; be in 在家)
- He **will be away** for two months. (be away 表持续离开状态)
- I'm **going** out now. I'll **be back** at six o'clock. (be back 表回来的状态)
- Why **don't** you **forget** about it? It's **all over**. (be over 结束了)
- What's **on** at the local cinema this week? (be on 上映)
- She **is** very ill. She **can't start** work yet. She **is not up to** it. (be up to 胜任、有能力)

be + 副词的替换

When the concert ended , we went home.	When the concert was over , we went home.
You can't take the exam yet. You are not capable of it.	You can't take the exam yet. You are not up to of it.

『 be + 副词(adv.) 』

be in 在家	I went to Ted's house and asked to see him but he wasn't in .
be out 出去	I'll be out all morning.
be away 离开	He will be away for two months.
be on 上映	What's on at the local cinema this week.
be back 回来	I'm going out now. I'll be back at six o'clock.
be over 结束	Why don't you forget about it? It's all over .
be up to sth. 胜任某件事情, 能够做某件事	She is very ill. She can't start work yet. She is not up to it .

『 set + 副词(构成短语动词) 』

set out/off 出发, 动身	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When'll you set out for London? set off 出发, 启程 I'll set off for home the day after tomorrow.
set up 创立, 建立	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They got married and set up home together in Hull. 他们结婚了, 一同在赫尔建立了新家。 The system is set up but it needs some fine-tuning. 该系统已装配好, 但需要一些细小调整。 Mr. Jackson has set up a school in the village. Has Tom set up a new world record? set up a record 创造...记录

扩展知识 will 与 be going to 的区别 难度: 5 级

be ^(am/is/are) going to + do ^(v.原型)	shall/will + do ^(v.原型)
有事先预兆性将要发生, 或者事先有计划、打算性的事要发生	shall用于第一称而will通用, 强调“临时”决定的事情
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is so dark outside. It is going to rain. 有预兆的 I have got an offer. I am going to study abroad next year. 有准备、有计划的 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be careful! The box is too heavy. I will help you. 使用 be going to 也可, 但不够“真诚”。 Will you marry me? 你愿意 嫁给/娶 我吗? (意愿)

will 除了表将来, 还做情态动词(愿意做某事)。§

『不规则动词的变化 §』

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
meet	met	met	
set	set	set	setting



I bet = I am certain

我确定: 表示对某件事情非常有把握, 毫无疑问。

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。