

# 潘多拉新概念一册

## — Lesson 36 —

### Part 1 Text

- Can you make the tea, Sam?
- 你会沏茶吗，萨姆？
- Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle?
- 会的，我当然会，彭妮。这水壶里有水吗？
- Yes, there is.
- 有水。
- Where's the tea?
- 茶叶在哪儿？
- It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it?
- 就在那儿，茶壶后面。你看见了吗？
- I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea.
- 茶壶我看见了，但茶叶没看到。
- There it is! It's in front of you!
- 那不是吗！就在你眼前。
- Ah yes, I can see it now. Where are the cups?
- 噢，是啊，我现在看到了。茶杯在哪儿呢？
- There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them?
- 碗橱里有几只。你找得到吗？
- Yes. Here they are.
- 找得到。就在这儿呢。
- Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!
- 快，萨姆！水开了！

### • Practice •

Where is the tea?  
(茶叶在哪里?)

It is behind the teapot.

(茶叶在茶壶后面。)

It is in the cupboard.

(茶叶在碗橱里面。)

It is in the living room.

(茶叶在客厅里面。)

Where are the cups? (杯子在哪里?)	They are in the cupboard. (它们在碗橱里面。) They are behind the teapot. (它们在茶壶后面。) They are on the table. (它们在桌子上。)
Why does the woman say 'hurry up' to the man? (为什么那位女士对那位男士说‘快点儿’?)	Because the kettle's boiling. (因为水壶里的水开了。) Because the woman wants to drink the tea. (因为那位女士想要喝茶。) Because the man can't make the tea. (因为那位男士不会沏茶。)

## Part 2 Pronunciation and Intonation

### • 双元音 /eɪ/ •

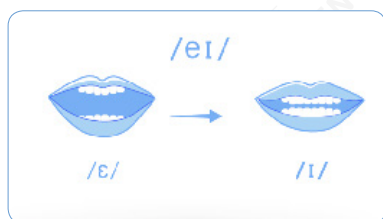
#### 原文例词

make /meɪk/

they /ðeɪ/

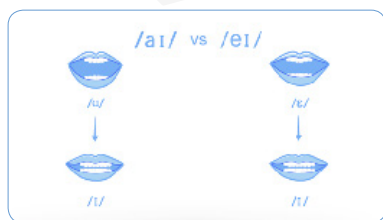
#### 发音解析

### • 双元音 /eɪ/ •



双元音 /eɪ/ 是字母 a 的读音，发音时先发 /e/ 音，这时嘴唇向两侧微分，舌尖轻抵下齿，舌前部微微抬起，然后嘴唇继续向两侧分开一些，舌前部相应抬高，舌端靠近下齿，向 /ɪ/ 滑动，要注意，发音时嘴巴不要张得太大，应尽力向两侧舒展，嘴要咧得到位，类似于汉语拼音“ei”的音

• 双元音 /aɪ/ vs 双元音 /eɪ/ •



发 /aɪ/ 音时，嘴张大，发 /eɪ/ 音时，嘴尽量向两侧咧开

Part 3 Words & Phrases & Grammar

- 1 ▶ **Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is.**

你会沏茶吗，萨姆？会的，我当然会，彭妮。这水壶里有水吗？有水。

can 是情态助动词，本身不表示动作，主要是指体力或脑力方面的能力等，can 需要与其他动词连用，而且 can 没有人称或数的变化

Can you see the hammers behind that box?

你能看到盒子后面的那些锤子吗？

Can you give me the teapots in the cupboard?

你能将碗橱里的茶壶拿给我吗？

make the tea 沏茶

make the bed 收拾床铺，整理床铺

Can you make the bed?

你能收拾一下床铺吗？

- 2 ▶ **Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea.**

茶叶在哪儿？就在那儿，茶壶后面。你看见了吗？茶壶我看见了，但茶叶没看到。

over there 在那边（不过指的是比较远的地方）

can 否定形式为 can't、can not、cannot

but 但是（一般用来引入一个附加的语句，而且这个语句通常与 but 前面提到的内容不同）

I can see some cups, but I can't see any dishes.

我看到了一些杯子，但我没看到任何盘子。

I can see some spoons, but I can't see any knives.

我看到了一些勺子，但我没看到任何餐刀。

以 -sh 结尾的名词，变为复数形式时，要在后面加上 es

以 -f / -fe 结尾的单词，变为复数形式时，要将 -f / -fe 变成 v 再加上 es

- 3 ▶ **There it is! It's in front of you! Ah yes, I can see it now. Where are the cups?**

**There are some in the cupboard.**

那不是吗！就在你眼前。噢，是啊，我现在看到了。茶杯在哪儿呢？碗橱里有几只。

There it is. 在那儿呢（一般用于发现了正在寻找的某物的位置的情况）

There are some in the cupboard. = There are some cups in the cupboard.

There is some bread on the table.

桌子上有一些面包。

- 4 ▶ **Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!**

你找得到吗？找得到。就在这儿呢。快，萨姆！水开了！

hurry up 加快，催促

The kettle's boiling! = The water in the kettle is boiling!

#### Part 4 Paraphrase

- I went to Penny's home yesterday. Penny asked me, 'Can you make the tea, Sam?' I said yes. Then I held the kettle and asked, 'Is there any water in this kettle?' Penny said there was some water in the kettle and I asked again, 'Where's the tea?' Penny told me, 'It's over there, behind the teapot.' Penny asked whether I could see the tea or not. I said, 'I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea.' Then Penny pointed at a place and said, 'There it is! It's in front of you!' I finally saw the tea. Then I asked Penny where the cups were. Penny told me, 'There are some in the cupboard.' Penny asked whether I could find the cups or not. I said yes and took them out. At last, Penny suddenly shouted at me, 'Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!'