

潘多拉新概念一册

— Lesson 16 —

Part 1 Text

- What's the matter, children?
- 怎么了，孩子们？
- We're tired and thirsty, Mom.
- 我们累了，口也渴，妈妈。
- Sit down here.
- 坐在这儿吧。
- Are you all right now?
- 你们现在好些了吗？
- No, we aren't.
- 不，还没有。
- Look! There's an ice cream man.
- 瞧！有个卖冰淇淋的。
- Here you are, children.
- 拿着，孩子们。
- Thanks, mom. These ice creams are nice.
- 谢谢，妈妈。这些冰淇淋真好吃。
- Are you all right now?
- 你们现在好了吗？
- Yes, we are, thank you!
- 是的，现在好了，谢谢您！

• Practice •

What's the matter with the children?
(孩子们怎么了?)

They are hungry and thirsty. (他们又饿又渴。)

They are ill. (他们病了。)

They are thirsty and tired. (他们又渴又累。)

What does the mother buy for the children? (妈妈给孩子买了什么?)	Two ice creams (两个冰淇淋) Two bottles of water (两瓶水) Two cream cakes (两个奶油蛋糕)
How do the children feel after eating the ice creams? (吃完冰淇淋后, 孩子们感觉怎么样?)	They feel all right. (他们感觉好了。) They still don't feel very well. (他们还是感觉不好。) Not mentioned. (对话未提到。)

Part 2 Pronunciation and Intonation

• 咬舌音 /ð/ 和 /θ/ •

原文例词

thirsty /ˈθɜːsti/

there /ðɛr/

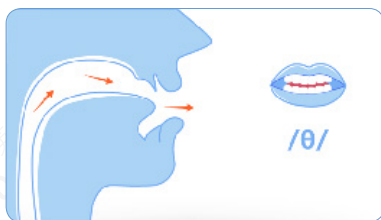
thanks /θæŋks/

these /ðiːz/

thank /θæŋk/

发音解析

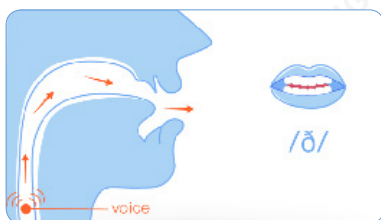
• 清辅音 /θ/ •



发音时, 双唇微开, 舌头微微伸出, 上下牙齿轻轻咬住舌尖, 气息从舌齿间的缝隙中轻轻吹出, 不振动声带

这个音在汉语中是没有的, 有时候, /θ/ 音会被错误地发成汉语拼音中的“s”音, 这是因为牙齿没有轻轻咬住舌尖

• 浊辅音 /ð/ •



发浊辅音 /ð/ 时, 和 /θ/ 音相同, 双唇微开, 舌头微微伸出, 上下牙齿轻轻咬住舌尖, 少量气息从舌齿间的缝隙中轻轻泄出
这个音是浊辅音, 所以要振动声带

Part 3 Words & Phrases & Grammar

1 ▶ **What's the matter, children?**

怎么了，孩子们？

matter 名词，事情，事件

private matter / personal matter 私事

It's a private matter.

这是私事。

the matter 麻烦事，问题

What's the matter? = What's wrong?

怎么了，出什么事了，有什么问题吗？

如果要特别提及某人，可以在后面加上介词 with

What's the matter with you, children?

孩子们，你们怎么了？

Is anything the matter? 也可以用来询问别人是不是有麻烦

You look upset - is anything the matter?

你看起来不高兴，出什么事了吗？

3 ▶ **Sit down here.**

坐在这儿吧。

sit down 坐下

Let's sit down and take a rest for a while.

我们坐下来，休息一会吧。

5 ▶ **Look! There's an ice cream man.**

瞧！有个卖冰淇淋的。

look 看，瞧，用来引起对方的注意

there's = there is

there be 结构表示某处有某人或某物，there be 位于句首，句子的主干信息位于句末，起强调作用

there is + 可数名词单数 / 不可数名词

there are + 可数名词复数

There are five books in the box.

盒子里有五本书。

2 ▶ **We're tired and thirsty, Mom.**

我们累了，口也渴，妈妈。

mom 妈妈，主要用在美国口语中，在英国口语中用 mum

tired, 形容词，疲倦的，累的

so tired / very tired 非常累

too tired to do sth 太累了以至于不能做某事

We are too tired to go any further.

我们太累了，一步也走不动了。

thirsty, 形容词，口渴的，口干的

He'd been working in the garden and was very hot and thirsty.

他一直在花园里干活，又热又渴。

4 ▶ **- Are you all right now?**

- No, we aren't.

- 你们现在好些了吗？

- 不，还没有。

right 形容词，好，可以

all right 好的

Are you all right?

你还好吗？你好了吗？

You look pale. Are you all right?

你看起来脸色苍白，不要紧吧？

There's a book on the desk.

桌上有一本书。

there be 句型的否定结构：在 be 动词后面加 not

There aren't five books in the box.

There isn't a book on the desk.

there be 句型的疑问句结构：be 动词提前

Are there five books in the box?

Is there a book on the desk?

对疑问句的肯定回答：Yes, there are.

对疑问句的否定回答：No, there aren't.

6 ▶ **Two ice creams please.**

请拿两份冰淇淋。

please 请，表示客气地请求，点餐时为了表示礼貌通常都会在使用 please

Could I have two coffees and a tea, please?

给我来两杯咖啡和一杯茶，好吗？

8 ▶ **- Are you all right now?**

- Yes, we are, thank you!

- 你们现在好了吗？

- 是的，现在好了，谢谢您！

Are you all right now?

肯定回答：Yes, we are.

否定回答：No, we aren't.

7 ▶ **- Here you are, children.**

- Thanks, mom. These ice creams are nice.

- 拿着，孩子们。

- 谢谢，妈妈。这些冰淇淋真好吃。
nice, 形容词，美味的

Part 4 Paraphrase

- Last week, I went to the park. There were a lot of people in the park. A mother and her two children caught my attention. The children stopped playing. So the mother asked what the matter was. The children said they were tired and thirsty and couldn't go any further. The mother let them sit on a bench and take a rest. After a while, the mother said to the children "Are you all right now?" The children shook their heads and said "No, we aren't." An ice cream man passed by and the mother bought two ice creams and gave them to her children. These ice creams were nice. The children felt happy and comfortable and said thank you to their mother.