

# 讲述故事

## 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
storm	[us]stɔ:rm [uk]stɔ:rm	noun	暴风雨
acquaintance	[us]ə'kweɪntəns [uk]ə'kweɪntəns	noun	认识(但不熟悉)的人
grateful	[us]'ɡreɪtfl [uk]'ɡreɪtfl	adj.	感激的, 感谢的
unexpected	[us],ʌnɪk'spektɪd [uk],ʌnɪk'spektɪd	adj.	意外的, 料想不到的, 突然的
accident	[us]'æksɪdənt [uk]'æksɪdənt	noun	事故
ambulance	[us]'æmbjələns [uk]'æmbjələns	noun	救护车
beginning	[us]brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ [uk]brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ	noun	开始, 、 、 、 初
later	[us]'leɪtər [uk]'leɪtə(r)	adv.	随后, 以后
next	[us]nekst [uk]nekst	adv.	接下去, 然后
after	[us]'æftər [uk]'ɑ:ftə(r)	adj.	以后的
finally	[us]'faɪnəli [uk]'faɪnəli	adv.	最终地
end	[us]end [uk]end	noun	在、 、 、 、 、 的结尾
buddy	[us]'bʌdi [uk]'bʌdi	noun	伙伴, 好朋友
relative	[us]'relətv [uk]'relətv	noun	亲戚

close	[us]kloʊs [uk]kləʊs	adj.	亲近的
old	[us]oʊld [uk]əʊld	adj.	多年的, 长时间的, 旧交的
colleague	[us]'kælɪ:g [uk]'kɒli:g	noun	同事, 同仁
co-worker		noun	一起工作的人, 同事
boss	[us]bɔ:s [uk]bɒs	noun	老板, 领导
manager	[us]'mænɪdʒər [uk]'mænɪdʒə(r)	noun	主管, 经理, 负责人
lucky	[us]'lʌki [uk]'lʌki	adj.	幸运的, 好运的
quickly	[us]'kwɪkli [uk]'kwɪkli	adv.	快速地, 迅速地
really	[us]'ri:əli [uk]'ri:əli	adv.	真实地, 真正地, 实际上
fortunate	[us]'fɔ:rtʃənət [uk]'fɔ:tʃənət	adj.	幸运的
broken	[us]'brʊkən [uk]'brʊkən	adj.	被破坏的, 受伤的, 断裂的
positive	[us]'pɔ:zətɪv [uk]'pɒzətɪv	adj.	积极的, 有助益的, 建设性的
feel	[us]fi:l [uk]fi:l	verb	感觉
surprising	[us}sər'praɪzɪŋ [uk}sə'praɪzɪŋ	adj.	令人惊讶的
seem	[us]si:m [uk]si:m	linking verb	看上去, 像是, 似乎

## 解释你和某人的相识

在本课中, 您将学习如何讲述自己遇见某人的故事。

观看视频, 学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/65/6/v/15656/3.6> Scene 1.mp4

[KATE] So did I tell you I met this guy?

[EMMA] Yeah, the one from the bank?  
[KATE] Nooo!  
[EMMA] The guy at the beach?  
[KATE] No! Not them.  
[KATE] Someone 、 、 、 better.  
[EMMA] Who?  
[KATE] Well, let me tell you the story.  
[KATE] Um, I was shopping.  
[EMMA] Of course.  
[KATE] And, uh, as I was leaving, I was in the car 、 、 、  
[KATE] 、 、 、 and you know how suddenly things just come out of nowhere?  
[EMMA] They do?  
[KATE] Yeah, yeah, they just 、 、 、 It was just there.  
[KATE] Well, I had a lot of shopping bags, and I was putting on my lip gloss as I was driving.  
[KATE] I know - stupid. And then 、 、 、 and then, I just didn't see it.  
[KATE] It all happened so, so fast.  
[KATE] I was putting on my lip gloss, and then 'Bang!'  
[KATE] I hit his car.  
[KATE] But there was a reward: the driver.  
[KATE] He's great.  
[EMMA] Oh, I see. So now this guy is interested in you.  
[EMMA] You hit his car!  
[KATE] Yeah. and it's a nice car, too.  
[EMMA] Yeah, and he was probably very angry.  
[KATE] Not very angry.  
[KATE] He called me later about the accident, and he invited me to dinner.  
[EMMA] No way!  
[KATE] Yep. We have a date.  
[EMMA] Why am I not surprised?  
[KATE] Come on! Let's go.

I was shopping. 我在购物。  
I was leaving. 我正要离开。  
I was putting on my lip gloss. 我在涂唇彩。  
I was driving. 我在开车。  
have a date 约会

## 过去进行时

使用过去进行时表示过去发生并持续了一段时间的一个动作或事件。用动词 <b>be</b> 的过去时和动词的 <b>** + ing**</b> 形式构成过去进行时。	
A: I met Elsa in Spain. I was visiting my brother in Madrid. We were eating tapas, and she walked into the restaurant.	我在西班牙碰见了 Elsa。我当时正在马德里看望我的兄弟。我们正在餐馆吃西班牙塔帕，这时她走了进来。
B: Were you hoping to find a girlfriend?	你当时想着找女朋友吗？
A: No, I was just lucky. I really wasn't trying to find a girlfriend.	没，我只是走运罢了。我当时真没想着找女朋友。
注意，过去进行时态常用于介绍或提供故事的背景信息。	
So, I was driving in my car. Then I saw the accident.	因此，我当时在开车。然后看到了事故的发生。

请选出动词的正确形式。

In 1960, they ( are / be / were ) both living in France.

Larry was ( work / working / worked ) in Orleans.

Carol was ( studying / study / studied ) French.

Where did they ( meet / meeting / met ) ?

Was she ( hoped / hope / hoping ) to find a husband?

They're ( celebrate / celebrating / celebrated ) 25 years of marriage.

**Truth:** were; working; studying; meet; hoping; celebrating

讲故事的惯用方法

描述过去发生的事情时，使用这些常见的讲故事的惯用方法。	
故事背景中的过去进行时	
设定故事背景时，使用过去进行时态	
Let me tell you the story about how I met Shane. I was sitting in the movietheater.	我告诉你我是怎么遇见 Shane 的故事。我坐在电影院里。
开头和结尾	
你讲的故事应该有头有尾。	
I was sitting in the movie theater. He dropped his pizza on his shoes. I helped him clean up, and we left together.	我坐在电影院里。他把披萨掉自己鞋上了，我帮他弄干净，然后一起离开了。

<b>眼神交流和手势</b>	
在讲故事时，有效运用肢体语言，可以让故事更加吸引人。开始讲时，注视听众的眼睛，尽量保持眼神交流。你还可以使用手势来帮助说明事情。	
I caught a really big fish.	（伸出双手放在两旁，展示鱼的长度。）
I couldn't believe it!	（伸出双手，掌心朝上，表示难以置信。）
My stomach really hurt.	（把手放在肚子上表示疼痛。）

故事事件的排序 使用类似表达开始故事。	
At first, I didn't like him.	起初，我不喜欢他。
In the beginning, he seemed unfriendly.	刚开始，他看起来不是很友好。
使用类似表达继续讲述故事。	
Later, we started talking in the break room.	后来，我们在休息室开始交谈。
After that, we had lunch a couple of times.	之后，我们一起吃过几次午饭。
Next, we went on a date.	接下来，我们约会了。

使用类似表达结束故事。	
Finally, he asked me to marry him.	最后，他要我嫁给他。
In the end, we got married and had three children.	最后，我们结婚，生了三个孩子。

## 谈论关系

在本课中，您将学习如何描述一段关系。

关系单词 个人关系 有许多描述个人关系的方法。 <b>Close friends</b> 是指和你关系非常好的人。	
Mary and I are very close friends.	Mary 和我是一对密友。
<b>Old friends</b> 是指你认识很长时间的人。	
John and I are old friends. I met him 20 years ago.	John 和我是老朋友。20 年前我们就认识了。
<b>Buddy</b> 是表示朋友的非正式用语。注意，该词多为男性使用，指代他们的男性朋友。	
My buddy Harry and I went to college together.	我和我的哥们 Harry 一起上大学。
<b>Relatives</b> 是指你家族中的人，比如 <b>cousins</b> 和 <b>aunts</b> 。	
For New Year's Eve, all of my wife's relatives are coming over for a party.	新年前夕，我妻子的全部亲戚都来参加聚会。

职业关系 有许多描述职业关系的方法。 <b>Co-workers</b> 和 <b>colleagues</b> 是指和你共事的人。两个词是同义词，意思相同。	
Sarah and I are colleagues.	Sarah 和我是同事。
Martin is a co-worker.	Martin 是一位同事。
<b>boss</b> 和 <b>manager</b> 也表示同一事情，但 <b>boss</b> 正式程度更低。	
Martina is my boss.	Martina 是我的老板。
My manager is on vacation.	我的经理在度假。
使用 <b>acquaintance</b> 表示你了解一点的人。这可能是个人关系，也可能是职业关系。	
Antonio is an acquaintance of mine. I don't really know him very well.	Antonio 是我的相识。我不是很了解他。

听对话，然后完成妻子的派对名单。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 Family: Erica and (Dustin)  
 Boss: (Terry) Colleagues: Derek and (Cindy)  
 Friend: (Chad) Acquaintance: (Jared)  
 Chad's girlfriend: (Andrea)

### 含有过去进行时的'When' 从句

想想过去某一时刻你正在做某事，这时被另一件事中断了。也许你正在写邮件，这时电话铃响了，也许你正在看电视，这时有人敲前门。	
用过去进行时描述动作在某一个时间正在进行，一个含有一般过去时的 <b>when</b> 从句用来表达动作被打断。	
I was writing an email when the phone rang.	我正在写邮件，这时电话铃响了。
I was taking a shower when someone knocked on the door.	我正在洗澡，这时有人敲门。

### 提供细节和例子

写下主题句后，提供支持主题句的细节和例子。细节和例子可以帮助你清楚地表达主题的意思，同时读者也可能会觉得它们很有意思。

阅读某人第一次遇见他的好友的情景。注意以下细节和例子：

\*\*swimming  
8 years old  
incredibly tall  
taller than others  
asked a question  
an orange swim cap  
a purple mouth  
laughed\*\*

### *My Best Friend Natasha*

I first met my best friend when we were swimming at summer camp. We were 8 years old. Natasha was incredibly tall. She was taller than all the other children. She asked me a question: 'Why are you wearing that orange swim cap?' So I asked her: 'Why are you so tall?' Natasha laughed. Her mouth was purple from eating strange candy. I laughed, too.

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 I first met my colleague, John, when we were studying at Duke University. He walked into my room, said hello, and then we started talking about history together. John (looks like) one of those little people in 'Lord of the Rings,' with (funny ears) . He always has a smile (in his eyes) . He also tells crazy stories. He has one story about (playing) the flute in New Orleans. He (was playing) on the street (when) a river of water came down the street. He ran! In the end, both John and I got hired by BTC. Now he's an old friend.

## 谈论美好的经历

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在本课中，您将学习如何谈论一次美好的经历。



形容词和副词 形容词是修饰名词的单词。它们可用在名词之前。	
Martin is a lucky guy.	Martin 是个走运的人。
形容词也可用在动词 <b>be</b> 之后。	
Martin is lucky.	Martin 很走运。
副词是修饰动词或形容词的单词。它们用于动词之后。	
He swims quickly.	他游泳很快。
副词也可用于形容词之前。	
He is really fast.	他非常快。
副词常常用于句子的开头。在这种情况下，副词定下了全句的基调。	
Surprisingly, John didn't get the job.	令人惊讶的是，John 没得到那份工作。

许多形容词在词尾加 <b>-ly</b> 即可变为副词。	
fortunate - fortunately	幸运的 - 幸运地
Fortunately, John met Mary. He is a fortunate man.	很幸运地，John 遇到了 Mary。他很幸运。
注意词尾为 <b>-y</b> 的形容词。如变为副词，你只需改 <b>-y</b> 为 <b>i</b> ，再加 <b>-ly</b> 。	
lucky - luckily	幸运的 - 幸运地
如形容词以 <b>l</b> 结尾，只需加 <b>-ly</b> 。注意双写 <b>l</b> ：	
grateful - gratefully	感激的 - 感激地

请选择正确的词。( Fortunately / Fortunate / Fortune ), he refunded my money.

Grace had a very ( positive / positively / positivity ) experience at Cambridge.

He offered me more money! It was so ( unexpected / unexpectedly ) .

( Luckily / Lucky / Luck ) , I found a cheaper price online.

I'm very ( grateful / gratefully / gratitude ) for your help.

We're going to ( surprise / surprising / suprisingly ) her with a gift.

**Truth:** Fortunately; positive; unexpected; Luckily; grateful; surprise

## 状态动词

有些动词不描述动作 —— 它们描述状态、状况或形势。它们称为 <b>stative verbs</b> 。注意，这些动词几乎从不用于 <b>-ing</b> 形式。	
类似 <b>see</b> 、 <b>hear</b> 和 <b>know</b> 的静态动词可描述你感知或理解的东西。	
I hear birds outside.	我听到外面有鸟叫。
<b>have</b> 和 <b>own</b> 等静态动词可描述你拥有的东西。	
She has a new car.	她有一辆新车。
<b>love</b> 和 <b>hate</b> 等静态动词可描述你对某事的感受。	
I hate vegetables!	我讨厌蔬菜！
记住：静态动词几乎从不用于 <b>-ing</b> 形式。正确：I know John. 错误：I am knowing John.	

描述情感 要描述自己的感受，你可以使用动词 <b>feel</b> 或 <b>be</b> 。	
I was really embarrassed.	我非常尴尬。
I felt guilty.	我觉得很内疚。
要描述他人的感受，如果你肯定他的感受，你可以使用动词 <b>be</b> 。	
He was upset.	他很沮丧。
如果你觉得你知道对方的感受但不是完全肯定，使用动词 <b>seem</b> 。	
He seemed upset.	他似乎很沮丧。
描述对于某一事件的感受时，使用 <b>** be **</b> 和 <b>** happen **</b> 等动词。	
The hike was fantastic!	远足太棒了！
Something crazy happened.	很蠢的事情发生了。

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 It was (great) . I finally went up Old Rag Mountain.  
I feel (fantastic) !  
Something (crazy) happened, though.  
I felt (guilty) leaving him here.  
Yeah, he was a little (upset) when you left.  
He seems (okay) now.

## 叙述现在时

你可以用现在时讲述过去发生的事情。使用现在时，可以让人感觉故事正在发生，更加生动。讲故事时，人们常常在一般现在时和一般过去时之间来回变换。

OK, so it's yesterday morning. I wake up. I'm still sleepy. I look out the window. I couldn't believe it! There's a wolf in my backyard. And it's sitting in my favorite chair.

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 MELISSA: Okay, so (Ralph walks) up to me, and (he has a picture) in his hand.

NICK: A picture of what?

MELISSA: A cat. In a pink sweater.

NICK: What? Whose cat?

MELISSA: His. The cat in the pink sweater (is Ralph's) !

NICK: Really?

MELISSA: Yep, and so (Ralph gives) me the picture. (He says) , 'Isn't Lucky cute in this picture?'

NICK: Ha! Very surprising.

MELISSA: I know! I couldn't believe it! Ralph isn't all bad. He is very strange, though.

## 讲述有关糟糕经历的故事

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论一次糟糕的经历。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/39/v/125639/GE\\_5.3.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/39/v/125639/GE_5.3.4_v2.mp4)

[JAKE] Have I ever told you about my job as a pizza delivery guy?

[SIMON] No. What about it?

[JAKE] It ended in disaster.

[SIMON] What happened?

[JAKE] One night, I had a really big delivery, like, 20 pizzas. They were on the back of the motorcycle.

[JAKE] I was driving down the road, and I was in a hurry, and then this dog ran out in front of me.

[JAKE] So I swerved, and I missed the dog. But I hit this really big pothole.

[SIMON] Oh, no

[JAKE] Oh, yeah.

[SIMON] So then what happened?

[JAKE] There were pizzas all over the street, and I ended up on the sidewalk.  
 [SIMON] Ouch.  
 [JAKE] And while they were putting me into the ambulance, the neighborhood dogs were having a pizza party.  
 [SIMON] Were you badly hurt?  
 [JAKE] No. I just had a broken arm 、 、 、 and no job.

disaster 灾难

pothole 坑洞

I ended up on the sidewalk. 我最终倒在人行道上。

ambulance 救护车

badly hurt 严重受伤

broken arm 断臂

### 含过去进行时的'While' 从句

使用 <b>while</b> + 过去进行时，描述被另一动作中断的一个持续动作(While it was raining)。中断的动作使用一般过去时(the electricity went out)。	
While it was raining, the electricity went out.	下雨的时候停电了。
While we were sleeping, the electricity came back on.	我们睡觉的时候，又有电了。

当两个过去持续的动作同时发生，你可以把 <b>while</b> 用在任意一个动作上。	
While Ken was calling the police, the neighbor's dog was barking.	当肯在给警方打电话时，邻居的狗在犬叫。
While I was driving, I was putting on my lip gloss.	开车时，我涂上了润唇膏
如果 <b>while</b> 从句位于句后，不使用逗号。	
The electricity came back on while we were sleeping.	我们睡觉时又有电了。
The neighbor's dog was barking while Ken was calling the police.	肯在给警察打电话时，邻居的狗在犬叫。

## 句子重音

要达到有效的交流，大声说出每个句子里最重要的词以表示强调。注意：**terrible** 和 **accident** 在句子里是重读的。

What a terrible accident!

注意句中的**ambulance** 和**fast**要重读：

The ambulance was going too fast.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/39/v/125639/GE\\_5.3.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/39/v/125639/GE_5.3.4_v2.mp4)

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pizza delivery guy 送披萨的外卖员  
No. What about it? 不，怎么样了？  
What happened? 发生什么事了？  
Oh, no. 哦不！  
So then what happened? 那么之后发生什么事了？  
Ouch. 哎哟。  
Were you badly hurt? 你伤得重吗？

## 故事听众的表达短语

在听故事时，使用类似表达表示理解、支持或同情。	
Oh, no!	啊，不！
How terrible!	多可怕呀！
What bad luck!	太倒霉了！
I bet!	我肯定！
使用类似表达询问更多细节。	
What happened?	发生了什么？
So, then what happened?	是吗，发生了什么呢？
Were you hurt?	您受伤了吗？
Weren't you afraid?	难道你当时不害怕？