

# 假日和庆典

## 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
busy	[us]'bɪzi [uk]'bɪzi	adj.	忙碌的
free	[us]friː [uk]friː	adj.	有空的
poor	[us]pɔːr [uk]pɔː(r)	adj.	不幸的, 可怜的
ordinary	[us]'ɔːrdneri [uk]'ɔːdnri	adj.	普通的, 平常的, 平凡的
special	[us]'speʃl [uk]'speʃl	adj.	特殊的, 特别的, 专门的
definitely	[us]'defɪnətli [uk]'defɪnətli	adv.	肯定地
entertaining	[us],entər'teɪnɪŋ [uk],entə'teɪnɪŋ	adj.	令人愉快的
exactly	[us]ɪg'zæktli [uk]ɪg'zæktli	adv.	确切地、准确地
different	[us]'dɪfrənt [uk]'dɪfrənt	adj.	不同的, 各种各样的
dull	[us]dʌl [uk]dʌl	adj.	无聊的
funny	[us]'fʌni [uk]'fʌni	adj.	有趣的, 滑稽的
gorgeous	[us]'gɔːrdʒəs [uk]'gɔːdʒəs	adj.	华丽的
hideous	[us]'hɪdiəs [uk]'hɪdiəs	adj.	狰狞
last	[us]læst [uk]lɑːst	verb	持续
wonderful	[us]'wʌndərfl [uk]'wʌndəfl	adj.	奇妙的, 令人惊奇的, 极好的
incredible	[us]ɪn'kredəbl [uk]ɪn'kredəbl	adj.	不可信的;不可思议的, 惊人的
awful	[us]ɔːfl [uk]ɔːfl	adj.	可怕的, 糟糕的
crowded	[us]'kraʊdɪd [uk]'kraʊdɪd	adj.	拥挤的
during	[us]'dʊərɪŋ [uk]'djʊərɪŋ	prep.	在.....期间
serious	[us]'sɪəriəs [uk]'sɪəriəs	adj.	严谨的, 郑重的, 严肃的, 认真的
same	[us]seɪm [uk]seɪm	adj.	相同的, 同样的
quiet	[us]'kwaɪət [uk]'kwaɪət	adj.	安静的, 宁静的, 静止的

noisy	[us]'nɔɪzi [uk]'nɔɪzi	adj.	喧闹的, 嘈杂的
cake	[us]keɪk [uk]keɪk	noun	蛋糕, 糕饼
gift	[us]ɡɪft [uk]ɡɪft	noun	礼物
snack	[us]snæk [uk]snæk	noun	小吃
soda	[us]'soʊdə [uk]'səʊdə	noun	汽水
wine	[us]waɪn [uk]waɪn	noun	葡萄酒, 果酒, 酒
amazing	[us]ə'meɪzɪŋ [uk]ə'meɪzɪŋ	adj.	令人惊奇的
beer	[us]bɪr [uk]bɪə(r)	noun	啤酒

## 邀请某人参加派对

在本课中，您将学习如何邀请某人参加一个聚会。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



music:音乐, 乐曲, 音乐作品



dancing:跳舞



gifts:礼物



soda:汽水



wine:葡萄酒, 果酒, 酒



beer:啤酒



snacks:小吃



cake:蛋糕, 糕饼



games:游戏

表示将来意义的现在进行时

谈论你计划要做的某事时，你可以使用现在进行时 (**be + verb + -ing**) 搭配将来的时间表达。

What are you doing tomorrow?	你明天打算做什么？
We're having my parents over to dinner next weekend.	我们下周末打算请父母过来吃晚饭。
I'm meeting some friends on Wednesday night.	星期三晚上我打算见一些朋友。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

GREG: Hi, Mona. What (are you doing) tonight?

MONA: Umm, (I'm going) to the gym in (an hour) . Why?

GREG: I'm having people over for a little birthday party at (seven) .

MONA: Happy birthday! I'd love to come. And I know the perfect gift for you.

GREG: Thanks! (Paul's making) a big chocolate cake (later) .

MONA: Ooh, cake! I can bring some snacks, or wine and sodas.

### 邀请的提出、接受和谢绝

使用类似这样的表达提出邀请：

What are you doing this weekend?	这周末你打算做什么？
Are you free on Sunday?	你星期天有空吗？
Would you like to come to a party?	你想参加派对吗？

使用类似这样的表达接受或讨论邀请：

Yes! Can I bring anything?	好啊！我能带些什么吗？
Sure! What time should I come?	当然！我应该什么时候去？
Yes. Thanks for the invitation!	好，谢谢邀请！
When is the party?	派对是什么时候？

使用类似这样的表达谢绝邀请：

I'm sorry. I'm afraid I'm busy.	对不起。我恐怕没有时间。
I can't, but thanks for the invitation.	我不能去，但谢谢你的邀请。

## 在派对上与人交谈

在本课中，您将学习如何进行一次会话。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/69/v/111269/GE\\_3.4.2\\_v3.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/69/v/111269/GE_3.4.2_v3.mp4)

[SALLY] Hey, Todd! Thanks for coming.  
[TODD] Thanks for inviting me. It's a great party.  
[SALLY] Oh, hey - how's your wife feeling?  
[TODD] Poor Angela. She still has that cold.  
[SALLY] I'm sorry to hear that. Give her my best.  
[TODD] Thanks, I will. So. What's happening with you?  
[SALLY] Oh, not much. I'm going to a birthday party tomorrow night. My grandmother's. She's 87.  
[TODD] Eight-seven! That's amazing!  
[SALLY] Yeah. It is. What about you? Anything new?  
[TODD] Well, I'm taking some vacation time next week. Angela and I are going to Buenos Aires.  
[SALLY] Wow! That sounds wonderful!  
[TODD] Yeah. I'm really excited.  
[TODD] Yes, dear. Okay.  
[TODD] Angela. I should go.  
[SALLY] I understand. Thanks again for coming.

Hey, Todd. Thanks for coming.    嗨，Todd。感谢你的到来。  
How's your wife feeling?    你妻子还好吧？  
So, what's happening with you?    那么，你近来怎么样？  
What about you? Anything new?    你呢？近来怎样？

打开对话

使用类似这样的表达在派对上开启非正式对话或提出新话题

Hey, thanks for coming to the party.	嗨，谢谢来参加派对。
Hey, thanks for having this party.	嗨，谢谢举办这场派对。
Anything new?	近来怎样？
So, what's happening with you?	那么，你最近怎么样？
What's up?	近来怎样？

你也可以提及派对的某件事情。

Love the music. What is it?	音乐真好听，是什么音乐？
Great snacks. Do you enjoy cooking?	点心很好吃。你喜欢做菜吗？

你可以说 **How are you?** 来问候某人或询问某人的身体状况。如果他在生病或受了伤，你可以问 **How are you feeling?**

How are you?	你身体怎么样?
How are you feeling?	你身体感觉怎么样?

请选择正确的词。

Thanks for ( coming / having / happening ) to the party.

What's ( happening / coming / having ) with you?

How are you ( feeling / happening / having ) ?

Lovely ( music / snacks / wine ) . Who's your favorite singer?

What's ( up / at / into ) ?

Love the ( music / beer / snacks ) . Do you enjoy cooking?

**Truth:** coming; happening; feeling; music; up; snacks

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/69/v/111269/GE\\_3.4.2\\_v3.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/69/v/111269/GE_3.4.2_v3.mp4)

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[TODD] Thanks for inviting me. It's a great party.  
[SALLY] Oh, hey - how's your wife feeling?  
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[SALLY] I'm sorry to hear that. Give her my best.  
[TODD] Thanks, I will. So, what's happening with you?  
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[TODD] Eighty-seven! That's amazing!  
[SALLY] Yeah. It is. What about you? Anything new?  
[TODD] Well, I'm taking some vacation time next week. Angela and I are going to Buenos Aires.  
[SALLY] Wow! That sounds wonderful!  
[TODD] Yeah. I'm really excited.  
[TODD] Yes, dear. Okay.  
[TODD] Angela. I should go.  
[SALLY] I understand. Thanks again for coming.

poor Angela 可怜的 Angela  
I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这我很抱歉。  
Give her my best. 代我向她问好。  
Thanks, I will. 谢谢，我会的。  
That's amazing. 真了不起。  
Wow! That sounds wonderful! 哇！听起来太好了！  
I understand. 我明白。

## 听话人的回答

使用类似这样的表达向人表示同感：

<b>Wow! That sounds incredible.</b>	哇！听起来不可思议。
That's awful!	太糟了。

你也可以重复别人的话，然后加上表示支持的表达。

<b>A: My grandmother's 87.</b>	我祖母 87 岁了。
B: Eighty-seven! That's amazing.	87 岁！不可思议。

你可以说 **I understand** 或者 **poor + 搭配人名** 来表示同情，用 **give my best** 向人问好。

<b>A: Angela is sick. I should go.</b>	<b>Angela 病了，我得去看她。</b>
B: I understand. Poor Angela. Give her my best.	我明白。可怜的 Angela，带我向她问好。
A: Thanks. I will.	谢谢。我会的。

## 结束对话

用微笑和类似这样的表达结束派对上的非正式对话：

<b>Nice talking with you.</b>	很高兴和你交谈。
Good to see you again.	很高兴再次见到你。

使用 **Say hello to + 搭配人名**，请求他人带你向没来派对的某人问好。

<b>Say hello to Bella.</b>
代我向 Bella 问好。

使用类似下面的表达让主人知道你准备离开，同时注意主人的回答。

<b>A: Well, it's late. I should go. B: Thanks for coming.</b>
嗯，不早了，我该走了。谢谢光临。



**A: Thanks again for the wonderful party. B: You're welcome! Thanks for the wine.**

派对很精彩，再次感谢。别客气！谢谢你带的葡萄酒。

主人和客人都可以使用类似这样的表达道别：

**A: Bye! Have a good evening. B: See you soon.**

再见！祝你晚上愉快。再见。

## 讨论假日计划

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论假日计划。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/70/v/111270/GE\\_3.4.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/70/v/111270/GE_3.4.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Hi, Joan.  
[JOAN] Hi!  
[SALLY] How are things?  
[JOAN] Good! I'm excited about my vacation.  
[SALLY] You're going on vacation? Great! Where are you going?  
[JOAN] I'm going to Scotland for two weeks.  
[SALLY] Nice. What are you going to do there?  
[JOAN] I have tickets for the Edinburgh Film Festival.  
[SALLY] Fantastic!  
[JOAN] I'm going to see seven films in five days.  
[SALLY] Wow. That's a lot of movies.  
[JOAN] You should see the film festival program. There are hundreds of movies!  
[SALLY] What are you going to do after that?  
[JOAN] I'm going skiing in the mountains. It's beautiful this time of year.  
[SALLY] Well, have a great holiday.  
[JOAN] Thanks.

tickets 票  
film festival 电影节  
films 电影  
program 节目！

## 会演词汇

使用类似这样的词汇谈论会演：



<b>festival</b>	会演
program	节目
ticket	票
event	活动

使用类似这样的词汇谈论会演中你常常会碰到的事情：

<b>film</b>	电影
fireworks	烟花
costume	服装
parade	游行

使用类似这样的词汇描述会演：

<b>entertaining</b>	有趣的
crowded	拥挤的

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

DONALD: I'm going to the Fresh Film (Festival) this summer.

LIZA: Sounds like fun. What films are you seeing?

DONALD: Lots. Look – there are hundreds in the (program) .

LIZA: Are the (tickets) expensive?

DONALD: Fifty dollars. But there are so many different (events) .

LIZA: Sounds very (entertaining) .

DONALD: Yeah. There's a big (parade) on the first night. It has about a thousand people.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/70/v/111270/GE\\_3.4.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/70/v/111270/GE_3.4.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Hi, Joan.

[JOAN] Hi!

[SALLY] How are things?

[JOAN] Good! I'm excited about my vacation.

[SALLY] You're going on vacation? Great! Where are you going?

[JOAN] I'm going to Scotland for two weeks.

[SALLY] Nice. What are you going to do there?

[JOAN] I have tickets for the Edinburgh Film Festival.

[SALLY] Fantastic!

[JOAN] I'm going to see seven films in five days.

[SALLY] Wow. That's a lot of movies.

[JOAN] You should see the film festival program. There are hundreds of movies!

[SALLY] What are you going to do after that?  
 [JOAN] I'm going skiing in the mountains. It's beautiful this time of year.  
 [SALLY] Well, have a great holiday.  
 [JOAN] Thanks.

Great! 很棒!  
 Nice. 很好。  
 Fantastic! 太棒了!  
 Wow! 哇!

## 更多听话人的回答

使用类似这样的词汇肯定回应某人的消息：

Great!	很棒!
Nice.	很好。
Fantastic!	太棒了!
Wow!	哇!
A: I'm going to a film festival. B: Fantastic!	我打算去电影节。太棒了!

使用类似这样的词汇表示惊奇：

Really?	真的吗?
What?	什么?
A: The festival tickets are \$500. B: Really? That's expensive.	会演门票 500 美元。真的吗? 有点贵。

使用类似这样的词汇表示同意：

I know.	我知道。
Definitely.	一定。
Exactly.	确实如此。
A: Those costumes are beautiful. B: I know. I really like them.	那些服装很漂亮。我知道。我非常喜欢它们。

用 'be' + 'going to' 表示将来

谈论未来发生的活动，可以使用 **be + going to** 搭配动词。根据当前的证据，使用这一句型表示对未来的肯定。

**I have tickets for the festival. I am going to see three films.**

我有电影节的票。我打算看三部电影。

你也可以使用 **be + going to** 搭配动词来表示你坚决打算做的事情。比如：

**A: What are you going to do at the festival? B: We are going to dance in the parade.**

你会在会演上打算做什么？ 我们打算在游行队伍里跳舞。

### 抽出时间思考

开始讲话时，你可以使用类似这样的表达来慢慢整理思绪：

<b>Let me think.</b>	<b>让我想想。</b>
Let me see ...	让我看看.....
Let's see ...	让我看看.....
Well ...	嗯.....
A: Which costume are you going to wear? B: Let me see ... The red one, I think.	你打算穿哪一套服装？ 让我看看.....我想红的吧。

你也可以使用类似这样的声音：

<b>Hmm ...</b>	<b>嗯.....</b>
Umm ...	嗯.....
A: Is the festival going to be crowded? B: Hmm ... I don't know.	会演人会很多吗？ 嗯.....我不知道。

## 撰写假日或庆典

在本课中，您将学习如何描述一个假日。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/71/v/111271/GE\\_3.4.4\\_v4.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/71/v/111271/GE_3.4.4_v4.mp4)

[CARLOS] Sorry. We, uh ...

[TODD] Oh, that's okay. I like the music.

[CARLOS] Yeah? It's samba. You know, everyone in Brazil is partying right now.

[TODD] Is it Carnival?

[CARLOS] It's Carnaval.

[TODD] Carnaval. Carnaval.

[SALLY] How do you celebrate?

[CARLOS] Well, there are street festivals. Some of my friends and I dance in the samba schools. Oh - and we make acaraje at home.

[TODD] Aca- what?

[CARLOS] Acaraje. It's food. Made with beans and then fried.

[SALLY] Mmm. That sounds good.

[TODD] So, uh, how long does Carnaval last for?

[CARLOS] Well, the big events last four days. But my friends and I? We usually party for a week.

[SALLY] Sounds fun. Hey, Todd, do you want to dance?

[TODD] Ah-ha-ha ... Ha-ha-ha-ha ...

partying      参加派对

celebrate     庆祝

How long does Carnaval last for?      嘉年华持续多长时间?

The big events last four days.      大规模的活动持续四天。

We usually party for a week.      我们通常举行长达一周的派对。

## 表达持续时间

使用动词 **last** 谈论某事从开始到结束的持续时间。

**A: How long does Carnaval last? B: The big events last a few days.**

嘉年华持续多长时间? 大规模的活动持续几天。

使用动词 **take** 谈论完成某事所需的时间。

**A: How long does it take to walk from the hotel to the parade? B: It takes a half-hour.**

从酒店来到游行现场步行需要多久? 需要半小时。

使用介词 **for** 表示某事持续的时间。

**We celebrate for a week.**

我们庆祝了一个星期。

使用介词 **during** 表示某事在一段时间内发生。

I party a lot during the summer.	夏天我参加了很多派对。
What do you do during Carnival?	嘉年华你做什么？

请选择正确的词。

How long does the holiday ( for / during / last ) ?

How long does it ( take / last / during ) to make the cake?

What do you do ( during / take / last ) the holidays?

We celebrate ( during / last / for ) hours.

The festival usually ( for / lasts / during ) one week.

It ( lasts / takes / for ) two months to make the costumes.

**Truth:** last; take; during; for; lasts; takes

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

LEAH: How long does the Sun Festival (last) ?

JASON: It lasts, um, six days.

LEAH: What do you do (during) the festival?

JASON: Let's see ... We eat and dance (for) a week. We celebrate the sun ...

LEAH: Sounds (fantastic) .

JASON: Definitely. I'm going to make my own costume this year.

LEAH: Wow! How long does it (take) to make a costume?

JASON: I'm slow. It (takes) me about three weeks.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/71/v/111271/GE\\_3.4.4\\_v4.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/71/v/111271/GE_3.4.4_v4.mp4)

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[TODD] Aca- what?

[CARLOS] Acaraje. It's food. Made with beans and then fried.

[SALLY] Mmm. That sounds good.

[TODD] So, how long does Carnaval last for?

[CARLOS] Well, the big events last four days. But my friends and I? We usually party for a week.

[SALLY] Sounds fun. Hey, Todd, do you want to dance?

[TODD] Ah-ha-ha ... Ha-ha-ha-ha ...

How do you celebrate? 你怎么庆祝?  
 How long does Carnival last for? 嘉年华持续多长时间?  
 We usually party for a week. 我们通常举行长达一周的派对。

询问假日或者庆典	
使用类似这样的问题询问假日或者盛典。使用 <b>usually</b> 谈论人们通常庆祝的方式。	
A: How do you celebrate New Year's? B: We usually watch the big fireworks show.	您是如何欢庆新年的呢？我们通常观看大型焰火晚会。
A: What do people usually do? B: They usually have a big meal.	人们通常干什么？他们常常大吃一顿。
A: How long does the holiday last? B: People usually celebrate for six nights.	假日延续多久？人们通常庆祝六个晚上。
使用 <b>people</b> 或 <b>we</b> 和 <b>they</b> 等代词谈论人们庆祝时做的事情。	
A: What do people do during the festival? B: They dance and sing songs.	人们在这个节日做什么？他们唱歌跳舞。

### 使用形容词为写作增色

好的作文包含各种各样的形容词。写作中使用相同的形容词会让作文平淡，不能体现你的想法。

例子：不要总是把某事描述成 **interesting** 或者 **boring**，使用类似下面的形容词和它们的反义词准确表达你的意思并且激发想象：

<b>entertaining - dull</b>	有趣的 - 乏味的
special - ordinary	特别的 - 平常的
different - the same	不同的 - 相同的
funny - serious	有趣的 - 严肃的
scary - not scary	恐怖的 - 不恐怖的

不要总是使用 **beautiful** 或者 **ugly**，你可以使用类似下面这些形容词：

语言提示：有些形容词，比如 **ugly** 和 **hideous**，有着很强烈的否定含义。请谨慎使用。

<b>colorful - colorless</b>	<b>多彩的 - 无色的</b>
gorgeous - hideous	华丽的 - 丑陋的

这里还有一些形容词和其相应的反义词，可用于描述假日和庆典：

<b>popular - unpopular</b>	<b>流行的 - 不流行的</b>
noisy - quiet	吵闹的 - 安静的
crowded - empty	拥挤的 - 空旷的

请选择最符合作者对花祭描述的形容词。

请选择正确的答案。



The Hana Matsuri Flower Festival in Japan is gorgeous.

People celebrate Buddha's birthday with a special tea (ama-cha). They walk in colorful parades. Children go through the crowded streets with flowers in their arms. Some festivals are quite noisy. This popular festival is different. It's very quiet but not dull.

写一段关于你最喜爱的节日或庆典的文字。记住使用形容词为写作增色。写作时，考虑下列问题：

**What's the name of the holiday or celebration? How long does it last? How do people usually celebrate it? How do you celebrate it?** 我们会严肃地对待您的隐私。请勿将关于自己的个人信息（种族、宗教、健康状况等）与别人分享。

写40-60个单词。

**Example:**



The Sziget Festival is my favorite. This big festival lasts for one week, on an island on the gorgeous Danube River in Hungary. Sziget is a special place with a forest. There are 250 entertaining, crowded events every day. They have popular music and art exhibitions. People usually camp in the forest and have great fun.