

# 娱乐

## 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
admission	[us]əd'mɪʃn [uk]əd'mɪʃn	noun	允许,准入(机构、组织);进入或参与机构之权利
aquarium	[us]ə'kwəriəm [uk]ə'kweəriəm	noun	水族馆
auditorium	[us],ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm [uk],ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm	noun	礼堂
bar	[us]bɑ:r [uk]bɑ:(r)	noun	酒吧
begin	[us]brɪ'ɡɪn [uk]brɪ'ɡɪn	verb	开始, 着手
café		noun	咖啡馆
classic	[us]'klæsɪk [uk]'klæsɪk	noun	经典作品
comedy	[us]'kɑ:mədi [uk]'kɒmədi	noun	喜剧
concert	[us]'kɑ:nsərt [uk]'kɒnsət	noun	音乐会
drama	[us]'drɑ:mə [uk]'drɑ:mə	noun	戏剧
over	[us]'oʊvər [uk]'əʊvə(r)	adv.	越过
play	[us]pleɪ [uk]pleɪ	noun	剧本, 戏剧
dance	[us]dæns [uk]dɑ:ns	noun	跳舞, 舞蹈
game	[us]geɪm [uk]geɪm	noun	比赛
	[us]'mu:vi		

movie	[uk]'mu:vi	noun	电影, 影片
restaurant	[us]'restrɑ:nt [uk]'restrɒnt	noun	餐馆, 餐厅
close	[us]kləʊz [uk]kləʊz	verb	关闭
end	[us]end [uk]end	verb	结束
horror	[us]'hɔ:rər [uk]'hɒrə(r)	noun	惊悚, 恐怖
lecture	[us]'lektʃər [uk]'lektʃə(r)	noun	授课, 演讲
musical	[us]'mju:zɪkl [uk]'mju:zɪkl	noun	音乐片, 音乐剧
nightclub	[us]'naɪtklʌb [uk]'naɪtklʌb	noun	夜总会
open	[us]'oʊpən [uk]'əʊpən	verb	打开(门, 窗等)
perform	[us]pər'fɔ:rm [uk]pə'fɔ:m	verb	执行, 履行, 进行
relaxing	[us]rɪ'læksɪŋ [uk]rɪ'læksɪŋ	adj.	令人轻松的
romance	[us]'rəʊməns [uk]rəʊ'mæns	noun	富于想像力的故事; 浪漫故事
stadium	[us]'steɪdiəm [uk]'steɪdiəm	noun	体育馆
start	[us]stɑ:rt [uk]stɑ:t	verb	开始
surprising	[us]sər'praɪzɪŋ [uk]sə'praɪzɪŋ	adj.	令人惊讶的

## 描述休闲娱乐的选择

在这节课，您将学习如何谈论不同的娱乐方式。  
请选择一张卡片并听音频。



a play:一部戏剧



a concert:一场音乐会



a game:一场比赛；一种游戏



a lecture:一场讲座



a musical:一部音乐剧



a movie:一部电影



a dance:一支舞

动名词和不定式	
动名词和不定式用于谈论复杂的观点。动名词由 <b>-ing</b> 构成，不定式由 <b>to</b> 加动词构成。有些动词后面既可用动名词，也能用不定式。	
动名词（动词 + <b>-ing</b> ）：	
Oscar enjoys cooking dinner for Frank.	Oscar 喜欢为 Frank 做饭。
不定式（ <b>to</b> + 动词）：	
Frank plans to eat out.	Frank 打算外出吃饭。

有的动词后面只能接动名词，有的动词则只能接不定式。有的动词既可以接动名词，也可以接不定式。

这些动词只能后接不定式：

<b>plan</b>	打算，计划
We're planning to go to the soccer game.	我们计划去看足球赛。
<b>want</b>	想要
We want to see the play in the park this week.	我们本周想去公园看戏。
<b>need</b>	需要
I need to get some money for the concert.	我需要为音乐会准备一点钱。

这些动词只能后接动名词：	
enjoy	享受，喜爱
I enjoy listening to music.	我喜欢听音乐。
keep	继续
Martin kept playing his guitar until midnight.	马丁一直不停地弹吉他，直至午夜。
think about	思考，考虑
We're thinking about going to a concert.	我们在考虑去听音乐会。

这些动词可后接动名词或不定式：	
like	喜欢
I like going to musicals.	我喜欢听音乐剧。
I like to go to musicals.	我喜欢听音乐剧。
love	非常喜欢，热爱
Joan loves eating in restaurants.	Joan 喜欢在餐馆吃饭。
Joan loves to eat in restaurants.	Joan 喜欢在餐馆吃饭。
begin	开始
It began to snow.	开始下雪了。
It began snowing.	开始下雪了。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/61/5/v/15615/2.4 Scene 1.mp4>

[SARAH] It's beautiful, Mark.  
[MARK] I am so tired.  
[MARK] Can you drive?  
[MARK] What's that supposed to mean?  
[SARAH] I mean, I can drive. But there?  
[SARAH] I'm sorry, Mark. I can drive, but I'm not very good at it.  
[MARK] Sarah, I like driving. But it's tiring.  
[MARK] I can't do it every day.  
[SARAH] OK.  
[MARK] Let's try.  
[MARK] Are you OK?  
[MARK] Mm-hmm.

[MARK] Let's... uhh ... let's go that way.  
 [SARAH] OK.  
 [SARAH] Sorry.  
 [SARAH] I love driving at home in England.  
 [SARAH] It's fun.  
 [SARAH] But here in the US? I don't know.  
 [SARAH] In the UK, we drive on the left side of the road. Not the right.

can drive 会开车  
 I'm not very good at it. 我不大会做这个。  
 can't do 不会做

## 表达能力

使用单词 <b>can</b> 搭配动词描述能力。	
John can drive.	John 会开车。
<b>Can</b> 有两种否定形式: <b>can't</b> 和 <b>cannot</b> , 它们意思相同。	
I can't speak Spanish.	我不会讲西班牙语。
I cannot speak Spanish.	我不会讲西班牙语。
<b>Can</b> 在句中通常不重读, <b>Can't</b> 通常重读。聆听句中两个单词的发音。注意 <b>Can</b> 说得很快。	
I can play tennis.	我会打网球。
I can't play tennis.	我不会打网球。

短语 <b>know how to</b> 表示你具有做某事的知识或能力。添加 <b>not</b> 表示否定意义。	
I know how to drive.	我知道怎么开车。
I don't know how to swim.	我不知道怎么游泳。
你也可以使用短语 <b>good at</b> 和 <b>bad at</b> 描述能力程度。这些短语常常与 <b>really</b> 、 <b>very</b> 和 <b>pretty</b> 等副词搭配使用。	
Carol is really good at chess.	Carol 非常擅长下棋。
James is pretty bad at computer games.	James 玩电脑游戏很差劲。
你可以使用短语 <b>terrible at</b> 描述非常差的能力。	
I'm terrible at driving.	我开车很差劲。
语言点：单词 <b>pretty</b> 有两层意思，它既表示某人外表迷人，做副词使用时，则修饰强调后接的形容词。	

询问和谈谈选择 使用类似这样的问题向他人询问他们想做的事情和可以从事的活动：	
What do you want to do?	你想做什么？
What are we going to do tonight?	我们今天晚上要做什么？
What's going on?	有什么正在进行的活动？
使用短语 <b>there is</b> 和 <b>there are</b> 搭配 <b>and</b> 来列举演出活动。	
There's a new movie at the theater and a lecture at the university.	电影院新上映了一部影片，大学有一场讲座。
There are some great movies and plays going on this week.	本周有不少好看的电影和戏剧。

使用 <b>can</b> 和 <b>could</b> 介绍可能的活动，搭配 <b>or</b> 来提出不同的选择。	
We can go to the lecture or the movie.	我们可以去听讲座或看电影。
You could go swimming or you could go hiking.	你可以去游泳或者去远足。
使用 <b>what else</b> 搭配问题来询问更多选择。	
What else is there to do?	还可以做什么？
What else is going on?	还有什么活动？

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 SUSAN: Hey, Joe. What are we (going to do) tonight?

JOE: I know! Let's go to that play downtown.

SUSAN: Nah, it's (too far) .

JOE: Well, (what else) is going on?

SUSAN: Well, (there's) a new movie at the theater. It's 'The Big Cheese' with May Jackson.

JOE: Or we (could go) to the football game.

SUSAN: I (do not enjoy) watching football games.

JOE: Oh, yeah. So the movie sounds good.

SUSAN: Great!

## 谈论即将发生的活动

在这节课，您将谈论将来的事件。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/41/v/125641/GE\\_4.1.2\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/41/v/125641/GE_4.1.2_v2.mp4)

[TODD] Sally. Could you do me a favor?  
[SALLY] Sure. What do you need?  
[TODD] Well, Angela and I want to do something special this weekend. It's our 20th wedding anniversary.  
[SALLY] Wow! Twenty years together. Congratulations.  
[TODD] Thanks. The thing is, we don't go out a lot, and I really don't know ...  
[TODD] Could you help me find something interesting?  
[SALLY] Sure. Um, no problem.  
[SALLY] Springdale.com has all the events listed for the city.  
[SALLY] It covers the concert hall, the auditorium ... You really should check it out.  
[TODD] That's a good idea.  
[SALLY] There's an incredible samba band at the Blue Banana.  
[SALLY] That's the hottest nightclub in town right now. Do you and Angela like to dance?  
[TODD] Hmm. I really don't dance. Is there something a little more, kind of ...  
[SALLY] Traditional.



[TODD] Yes! Like a classical concert. Beethoven. Or Mozart.  
[SALLY] Here's a play. How about Shakespeare? It's 'Hamlet.'  
[TODD] Hmm. That's more like it.  
[SALLY] It's in the Main Street Theater on Saturday.  
[TODD] Angela loves plays. Thank you so much!  
[SALLY] You're welcome!

events 演出  
cover 涵盖  
concert hall 音乐厅  
auditorium 礼堂  
check it out 检查, 仔细查看  
band 乐队  
the hottest nightclub in town 市内最热门的夜店  
traditional 传统的  
classical 经典的  
Main Street Theater Main Street Theater 剧院

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



theater:剧院, 剧场



concert hall:音乐厅



cafe:咖啡馆



auditorium:礼堂



aquarium:水族馆



stadium:体育馆



nightclub:夜总会



bar:酒吧



restaurant:餐馆, 餐厅

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at the Blue Banana 在 Blue Banana 夜店  
 in the Main Street Theater 在 Main Street Theater 剧院  
 on Saturday 在星期六

## 时间和地点介词

三个时间和地点介词 **in**、**on** 和 **at**。

大的地区或长的时间，比如国家或年，使用 **in**。

像街道等较小的地区以及星期和日期，则使用 **on**。

Beijing is in China.	北京位于中国。
They came here in 2005.	他们 2005 年来到这里。

<b>I live on Main Street.</b>	<b>我住在 Main Street 街。</b>
The lecture is on Monday.	讲座在星期一。
My birthday is on April 17th.	我生日是 4 月 17 日。

地址、公司和建筑，以及表示确切时间则使用 **at**。

使用 **in** 搭配 **morning**、**afternoon** 和 **evening**。使用 **at** 搭配 **night**、**midnight** 和 **noon**。

<b>His house is at 465 Pine Street.</b>	<b>他家在 Pine Street 街 465 号。</b>
The concert is at 5 p.m.	音乐会下午 5 点开始。
The lecture is at the auditorium.	讲座在礼堂举行。

<b>In the morning, I'm very tired.</b>	<b>早上我很累。</b>
At night, I like to read.	晚上我喜欢阅读。

请选择正确的词。 The lecture is ( in / on / at ) Tuesday afternoon.

My brother is coming ( in / on / at ) February.

The plane leaves ( in / on / at ) 5:30.

I came to this city ( in / on / at ) October 2011.

I live ( in / on / at ) Second Street.

I lived ( in / on / at ) France for one year.

**Truth:** on; in; at; in; on; in

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[TODD] Angela loves plays. Thank you so much!

[SALLY] You're welcome!

Could you do me a favor?      你能帮我吗?

What do you need?      您需要什么?

wedding anniversary      结婚纪念日。

Could you help me find ... ?      你能帮我找.....?

Sure. No problem.      可以, 没问题。

## 请求帮助

用下列带有 <b>Could you</b> 的问句请求帮助。	
Could you do me a favor?	您能帮我一个忙吗?
Could you help me?	您能帮我吗?
你可以使用这些表达对他人的帮助请求表示同意。	
Sure.	当然。
No problem.	没问题。
OK.	好的。
如果你帮不了忙, 你可以说 <b>I'm sorry, but</b> 来表示道歉, 然后说明原因。	
I'm sorry, but I'm really busy right now.	对不起, 可我现在真的很忙。
I'm really sorry, but I can't help you.	真对不起, 可我帮不了你。

## 阅读演出信息

阅读演出描述时，你可以试着快速浏览信息，寻找关键词。不要在不懂的单词上花费大量时间，关注你知道意思的单词。

下为关键词的一些分类：

演出名称：

演出地点：

时间和日期：

地点： concert, picnic, lecture, play, musical

auditorium, theater, aquarium, concert hall

on February 6, in the evening, at 5 o'clock

at Martina's restaurant, in Central Park, on 5th Street

这里还有一些其他可能的关键词：

### 专有名词

我们使用专有名词来命名事物，比如人、公司或地点。专有名词首字母始终大写，这样易于辨认。不要被这些名词所迷惑。在这些名称中寻找你明白的单词。比如，在 **Central Park** 中，你可以看到你  
知道意思的单词 **park**。在下列专有名词中，各种地点的关键词以粗体表示，通过这些词帮你理解该  
短语。

<b>admission</b>	入场费
perform	表演
start	开始
ticket	票
available	可用的，可得到的

<b>The Monterey Bay Aquarium</b>
The Empire State Building
Harry's Bar and Grill

看该段文字，体会使用关键词策略的优势。理解这段文字，你不必逐字逐句阅读，只用理解关键词。  
在下面这段文字中，关键词以粗体表示。

<b>Concert in the Park</b>
On Saturday, June 23rd, the Springfield Orchestra is going to perform Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The concert starts at 3 p.m. in Springfield Park. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$1 for children. Tickets are available online at <a href="http://www.springfield.orchestra.com">www.springfield.orchestra.com</a> .

阅读问题，然后在阅读中寻找关键词迅速回答问题。不要担心碰到生词，把精力集中在认识的关键词上。请选择正确的答案。

**Picnic in the Park This weekend, residents of Springdale are going to enjoy their annual picnic in Hooper Park. The party will start at 10 in the morning and continue until 7 in the evening. There will be games for the children and food for everyone! Admission is free!**

Mozart for May The Springfield Orchestra will perform The Magic Flute in the Smith Concert Hall on Sunday night, May 3rd. The program begins at 8 p.m. and will last about three hours. Admission is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children.

## 计划与朋友晚上外出

在这节课，您将计划和朋友晚上怎样出去玩。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/22/v/125622/GE\\_4.1.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/22/v/125622/GE_4.1.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Oh! There's a samba band at, uh ...  
[JAKE] Nah. I can't dance to samba.  
[SALLY] You can't dance to anything.  
[JAKE] What?  
[JAKE] Why don't we go to that new sports bar on, uh, Grove Street?  
[SALLY] Harmon's?  
[JAKE] Yeah! They're probably showing the football game.  
[SALLY] I hate sports bars.  
[JAKE] Really? Why?  
[SALLY] Because they're boring. The music's always so loud, it's difficult to have a conversation.  
[SALLY] How about a quiet, relaxing dinner with Pam and Simon?  
[JAKE] We do that every night.  
[SALLY] Okay. You're right. Let's do something different.  
[JAKE] I know! Let's go to a movie. 'The New York Killer.'  
[SALLY] A horror movie? I don't think so. How about a romance, or a drama?  
[JAKE] Ugh.  
[JAKE] Hey, look! They're playing 'Chinatown' at the Roxie Theater.  
[SALLY] Really? It's a classic!  
[JAKE] Yeah. I saw it years ago. It was incredible.  
[SALLY] I'd love to see it again. Can you book the tickets?  
[JAKE] Sure thing.  
[SALLY] Thanks, Jake. I'm gonna go get ready.  
[JAKE] Okay.

boring 无聊的  
loud 响亮的, 喧闹的  
difficult 困难的  
quiet 安静的  
relaxing 使人轻松的  
different 不同的  
incredible 不可思议的

### 有关演出的形容词

许多可以用来描述演出的形容词都以 <b>-ing</b> 结尾, 从动词变化而来。比如, 形容词 <b>relaxing</b> 来自动词 <b>relax</b> 。	
interesting	有趣的
boring	无聊的
relaxing	轻松的
exciting	令人兴奋的
surprising	令人惊讶的

以下是其他一些描述演出的形容词。	
fun	快乐的, 有趣的
incredible	精彩的
loud	喧闹的
quiet	安静的
wonderful	出色的
terrible	糟糕的



识记形容词的一个方法是同时学习它们的反义词。
interesting - boring
relaxing - exciting
loud - quiet
wonderful - terrible

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 JIM: Hi, Ann! Hey, how was your vacation? You went to New York, right?

ANN: Yeah.

JIM: How was it?

ANN: Oh, I love New York! It's a really (exciting) city.

JIM: Hmm. It's too big and too (loud) for me. So, what did you do in New York?

ANN: Well, we went to a musical. That was (fun) ! And we ate at some really interesting restaurants. The food was (delicious) .

JIM: It sounds (wonderful) .

ANN: And the Museum of Modern Art was (incredible) !

JIM: That's great! Well, I have a meeting. See you later.

ANN: Bye.

## Why 和 because

使用疑问词 <b>why</b> 询问原因，使用单词 <b>because</b> 说明原因。	
A: Why did you go to Paris? B: I went to Paris because it's beautiful!	你为什么去巴黎? 我去巴黎因为她太美了!
单词 <b>because</b> 引出原因从句，比如 <b>because it's beautiful</b> 。原因从句与提出句子主题的主句共同使用，比如 <b>I went to Paris</b> 。下面还有一些例子。	
主句	原因从句
I go to that restaurant	because it's cheap, and the food is delicious.
I love surfing	because it's exciting.
I go to concerts	because I enjoy classical music.

在英语口语中，常常只用带有 <b>because</b> 的分句回答问题。主句 ( <b>I went to Paris</b> ) 意思都明白。	
A: Why did you go to Paris? B: Because it's beautiful!	Why did you go to Paris? Because it's beautiful! 因为它美极了!

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/22/v/125622/GE\\_4.1.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/22/v/125622/GE_4.1.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Oh! There's a samba band at, uh ...  
 [JAKE] Nah. I can't dance to samba.  
 [SALLY] You can't dance to anything.  
 [JAKE] What?  
 [JAKE] Why don't we go to that new sports bar on, uh, Grove Street?  
 [SALLY] Harmon's?  
 [JAKE] Yeah! They're probably showing the football game.  
 [SALLY] I hate sports bars.  
 [JAKE] Really? Why?  
 [SALLY] Because they're boring. The music's always so loud, it's difficult to have a conversation.  
 [SALLY] How about a quiet, relaxing dinner with Pam and Simon?  
 [JAKE] We do that every night.  
 [SALLY] Okay. You're right. Let's do something different.  
 [JAKE] I know! Let's go to a movie. 'The New York Killer.'  
 [SALLY] A horror movie? I don't think so. How about a romance, or a drama?  
 [JAKE] Ugh.  
 [JAKE] Hey, look! They're playing 'Chinatown' at the Roxie Theater.  
 [SALLY] Really? It's a classic!  
 [JAKE] Yeah. I saw it years ago. It was incredible.  
 [SALLY] I'd love to see it again. Can you book the tickets?  
 [JAKE] Sure thing.  
 [SALLY] Thanks, Jake. I'm gonna go get ready.  
 [JAKE] Okay.

horror 恐怖  
 romance 爱情  
 drama 剧情  
 classic 经典

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



horror: 惊骇, 惊恐



comedy: 喜剧



drama: 戏剧



romance: 富于想像力的故事; 浪漫故事



classic: 经典作品

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[SALLY] I'd love to see it again. Can you book the tickets?

[JAKE] Sure thing.

[SALLY] Thanks, Jake. I'm gonna go get ready.

[JAKE] Okay.

Why don't we go to that new sports bar? 我们为什么不去那家新开的体育酒吧呢?

How about a quiet, relaxing dinner? 吃一顿安静又轻松的晚餐怎么样?

Let's do something different. 我们做点不同的事情吧。

Let's go to a movie. 我们去看电影吧。

How about a romance, or a drama? 爱情片或者剧情片, 怎么样?

## 建议活动

提出活动建议有几种方法。	
<b>Let's + 搭配动词原形</b>	
Let's go to the dance performance.	我们去看舞蹈演出吧。
<b>How about 或 what about + 搭配动名词</b>	
What about meeting some friends?	去见一些朋友怎么样?
<b>Could + 搭配动词原形</b>	
We could go out for a drink at Harry's Bar.	我们可以去 Harry's Bar 酒吧喝点东西。
<b>Why don't we + 搭配动词原形</b>	
Why don't we try a new restaurant?	我们为什么不试试一家新餐馆呢?

# 看电影

在这节课，您将学习如何获取关于一个电影的信息。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/21/v/125621/GE\\_4.1.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/21/v/125621/GE_4.1.4_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Jake!  
[SALLY] Jake! It's 7 o'clock! The movie starts at 8!  
[JAKE] Okay. Okay. I'm ready.  
[SALLY] Did you book the tickets?  
[JAKE] The tickets?  
[SALLY] The tickets. You booked them, right?  
[JAKE] Ohhh.  
[SALLY] I can't believe it. How could you forget to book the tickets? The 8 o'clock show is sold out now.  
[JAKE] Sally, I'm really sorry. Is there a second show?  
[SALLY] The next show begins at 10:30. There are still some tickets left. But it's over after midnight.  
[JAKE] That sounds good. I'm so sorry. I can't believe I forgot. So, uh, do you want to watch some TV?  
[SALLY] This is so stupid!

The movie starts at 8! 电影八点钟开始!  
The next show begins at 10:30. 下场演出十点半开始。  
It's over after midnight. 晚上十二点后结束。

一般现在时表示的将来时

谈论将来时，你有时可以使用一般现在时。如果谈及的演出活动隶属某计划表、时间表或演出日程，这种情况最为常见。表示演出开始或结束的动词，比如 <b>begin</b> 和 <b>close</b> ，常常以一般现在时表示将来时。	
表示演出开始的一般现在时	
begin	开始
start	开始
open	开始
The dance performance begins at 8 o'clock tonight.	舞蹈演出今晚八点开始。
Harold's Department Store opens at 9 a.m. tomorrow.	Harold's Department Store 明天早上九点开张。

表示演出结束的一般现在时	
close	结束
end	结束
be over	结束，完了
finish	结束

<b>The movie is over at 9:15 p.m.</b>	电影晚上九点一刻结束。
She closes her shop at 6 o'clock.	她六点钟关店。
语言点：记住在 <b>he</b> 、 <b>she</b> 和 <b>it</b> 后面，动词一般现在时后加 <b>s</b> 。例如：	
The movie ends at midnight.	电影午夜结束。

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[SALLY] This is so stupid!

Did you book the tickets? 你订票了吗?

The 8 o'clock show's sold out now. 八点演出的票现在卖光了。

Is there a second show? 有第二场演出吗?

询问有关电影的信息

想去看电影时，你需要了解有关电影的一些基本信息。你需要知道电影开始的时间、上映地点和电影票价。同时还要了解在哪里买票。使用下列问题来获取这一信息。	
Can you give me some information?	你能告诉我一些信息吗？
Do you have a website?	你们有网站吗？
Can I buy tickets online?	我可以网上购票吗？
What's your address?	地址在哪里？
What time is the next show?	下一场演出在什么时候？
Are tickets still available?	还有票吗？
How much are tickets?	票多少钱一张？

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 EMPLOYEE: Good afternoon. Springdale Theater.

NANCY: Good afternoon. Can you give me some (information) about the film 'Mommy Mommy'?

EMPLOYEE: Certainly. What would you like to know?

NANCY: When is the (next show) ?

EMPLOYEE: It's at 3:15.

NANCY: That's good. And are there still (tickets) for it?

EMPLOYEE: Yes. That's not a problem. Afternoons are never (sold out) .

NANCY: OK. And can I buy tickets online?

EMPLOYEE: Yes, just go to our (website) , [www.springdaletheater.com](http://www.springdaletheater.com).

NANCY: Thanks! Oh, and how much are tickets for (adults) and children?

EMPLOYEE: Adults are \$13, and kids are \$6.

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[SALLY] This is so stupid!

Okay. Okay. I'm ready. 好, 好。我准备好了。

I can't believe it. 我不敢相信。

How could you forget to ... ? 你怎么能忘记.....?

This is so stupid! 这样太愚蠢了。

## 表达恼怒

表达恼怒有许多方法。主要的方法是提高说话音量。这表达出强烈的情感。	
重复	
表达恼怒的另一种方法是重复短语表示强调。	
OK, OK. I'm coming. I'm coming.	好好, 我来了, 我来了。
表达怀疑	
通过表示你不相信某人做了某事, 也能传达你的恼怒。	
I don't believe it!	我不相信!
I can't believe it!	我不敢相信!

夸张	
你也可以通过夸大某人犯错的频率来表达愤怒。使用 <b>always</b> 和 <b>never</b> 来表示夸大。重读这些词来强调频率。	
Jake always forgets.	Jake 老是忘记。
Mary never helps me.	Mary 从来不帮我。
表达强烈的恼怒	
你可以使用 <b>stupid</b> 或 <b>crazy</b> 等形容词表达程度更强的恼怒。如果你用这些词形容一个人，表示你不是恼怒，而是生气了。谨慎使用这些词，因为它们可能伤害人的感情。	
This is stupid!	这很傻。
Are you crazy?	你疯了吗？