# 单词

1	bored	烦人的
2	cigarette	香烟
3	exercise	锻炼
4	feel	感觉
5	flu	流感
6	healthy	健康的
7	relax	放松
8	sick	病的
9	smell	闻起来
10	smoke	抽烟
11	sound	听起来
12	taste	尝起来
13	about	大约,左右
14	day	一天
15	every	每一个
16	month	月份
17	once	一次
18	shape	形状
19	time	次
20	tiwce	两倍
21	week	周
22	year	年
23	aspirin	阿司匹林
24	cough	咳嗽
25	drink	喝
26	fever	感冒

27	get	得到
28	headache	头疼
29	hurt	受伤
30	liquid	液体
31	sore	疼痛的
32	symptom	征兆
33	take	放
34	tired	疲劳的
35	wrong	出问题的,出错的
36	stressed	紧张的
37	secret	秘密,秘诀
38	vitamin	维他命
39	stay	停留
40		

## 第1节

## 对话

```
A: Hi, Todd. You okay?
B: No, I'm not. I'm stressed out.
A: Really?
B: Yeah. I'm very busy right now. And my dauhter's sick.
A: I'm sorry to hear that. What's wrong with her?
B: She has the flu.
A: That's too bad.
B: Hey, can I ask you a question?
A: Sure.
B: How do you do it?
A: What do you mean?
B: Well, I know you're really busy, But you always look great.
A: Thanks!
B: What's your secret?
A: It's not a secret. I don't somke, I eat well and I do yoga.
```

### 健康词汇

smoke cigarettes	吸烟
eat well	胃口好
healthy	健康的
sick	生病的
relax	放松
take vitamins	服用维生素
stressed out	精疲力尽
exercise	锻炼
sleep	睡觉
do yuga	练瑜伽

## 感官动词

有些动词指我们的感官。这些动词包括看的 look ,摸的 feel ,闻的 smell ,尝的 taste 和听的 sound 。使用 look、feel、taste、smell 和 sound 搭配像 delicious、great 和 beautiful 等形容词,表达个人意见。

You always look great.	您看起来总是不错。
l feel great.	我感觉很好。
This food <b>tastes delicious</b> .	食物很可口。
That cheese <b>smells bad.</b>	奶酪发臭了。
The music <b>sounds beautiful.</b>	音乐听起来很美。

sounds good 和 sounds great 是表示某事是好主意的常用表达方式。

Let's go to the movies.	我们去看电影吧。
Sounds great!	听起来很棒!

## 赞美他人

compliment 是您就某人或某事说的表示肯定的话。

You look great!	你看起来棒极了!
Your clothes are beautiful!	你的衣服真漂亮!
I love your hair!	我喜欢你的头发!
How do you stay in shape?	你怎样保持身材的?
How do you do it?	这事你怎么干的?
What's your secret?	您的秘诀是什么?

接受赞美后按惯例要表示感谢。

Your hair looks great!	您的头发看起来很漂亮!
Thanks very much!	非常感谢!
You look great. What's your secret?	
<b>Thanks</b> , but it's not a secret. I exercise, and I eat well.	谢谢,没什么秘诀。我锻炼身体,胃口也好。

How are you doing? 最近怎么样?

#### 高频表达

请使用 how often 疑问句询问某事的频率。

How often do you exercise?	您多久锻炼一次?
l exercise every day.	我每天锻炼身体。

请使用 once 和时间词语谈论某事一段时间内发生一次。

I play video games once a week.

我每周玩一次电子游戏。

请使用 twice 和时间词语谈论某事一段时间内发生两次。

She goes on vacation twice a year.

她每年度假两次。

如果某事发生次数多于两次,请使用一个数字,加上单词(times),再加上时间词语。

I eat three times a day.	我每天三餐。
He walks to work <b>five times a week</b> .	他每周五次步行上班。

当某事总是每隔一段时间发生,使用 every + 时间词。

I go on vacation every August.	我每年八月去度假。
I watch TV *every day*.	我每天看电视。

当发生频率不确定,请使用 or 连接两个数字。

I surf the internet once or twice a day.	我每天上网一两次。
She visits her family <b>three or four</b> times a year.	她每年探亲三四次。

当发生频率不确定,您也可以使用单词 about 。

#### They go to the gym about once a month.

他们每月去健身房一次。

注意, once 意为 one time, twice 意为 two times。

### 第2节

#### 对话

- A: Sally, how do you do it?
- B: Do what?
- A: Well, look at you you're eating ice cream.
- B: Uh-huh.
- A: How do you stay in shape?
- B: I don't know. I walk to work every day, I run three times a week and I go
- to the gym.
- A: How often do you go to the gym?
- B: Two or three times a week. You should come with me.
- A: Yeah, I should.
- B: Do you want some ice cream?
- A: Yeah.

#### 谈论健康

请使用 how 疑问句询问健康。

How do you stay in shape?	您如何保持身体健康?
How do you stay healthy?	您如何保持健康?
How often do you exercise?	您多久锻炼一次?
How do you do it?	您如何锻炼?

请使用 shape 搭配形容词谈论身体健康状况。

She's in excellent shape.	她身体很棒。
I'm in <b>good shape</b> .	我身体很好。
He's in <b>bad shape</b> .	他身体不好。
John's in <b>terrible shape</b> .	John 身体很差。

#### 段落

段落是围绕一个主题句或主旨的一组句子。只要句子与主题相关,段落中句子可多可少。如果您开始 叙述新的观点,请另起段落。

段落通常有一个向读者告知段落主题的句子,称为 **topic sentence**。主题句通常不具体,不会举出例子、事实或细节。主题句通常是位于段首第一句,但并非总是如此。下为主题句的两个例子:

My family is in very good shape.	我家人身体都很好。
Staying in shape can be fun.	保持身体健康可以很有趣。

topic sentence 由段落中的其他句子支持,给出细节和例子。请看段落例子,第一句告诉你这一段落的内容是关于 staying in shape。

**Staying in shape is very important to me.** Every morning I ride my bike to work. I always eat a healthy, delicious lunch. I go to the gym two or three evenings a week. I have many friends at the gym. On the weekend, I play tennis or go hiking.

对我来说,保持身体健康很重要。我每天早上骑自行车上班。我的午餐一直都很健康可口。我每周去健身房两三个晚上。我在健身房有许多朋友。周末,我去打网球或远足。

#### 第3节

#### 对话

- A: So, how are you feeling?
- B: Not so great. I have a sore throat, and my head hurts.
- A: I'm sorry to hear that. Any other symptoms?
- B: Yes, I have a stomachache.
- A: Hmm. And you have a fever, too.
- B: Yeah, I feel really hot.
- A: I think you have the flu.
- B: Ugh.
- A: You should go home and get lots of sleep.
- B: But I'm really busy at work.
- A: Well, but you, um, you should take it easy for two or three days. And, uh, drink lots of liquids.
- B: OK.
- A: And, um, take an aspirin for your beadache.
- B: Right. Thanks, doctor.
- A: You're welcome.

### 描述症状

cough	咳嗽
sore throat	嗓子痛
runny nose	流鼻涕
fever	发烧
headache	头疼
stomachache	胃疼

#### 请使用下面问题询问症状。

How are you feeling?	你感觉怎么样?
What's the problem?	什么问题?
where does it hurt?	伤到哪了?
what's wrong?	出什么问题啦?

#### 描述症状有几种不同方法:

使用 be 搭配形容词。

I'm tired	
我好累。	

使用动词 feel 搭配形容词。

I feel hot.	我感觉好热。
I feel tired	我感觉好累。

请使用你身体某个部位喝动词 hurt 搭配。

My head hurts.	我头疼。
My throat hurts.	我喉咙痛。

请使用身体某个部位和短语 have a sore 搭配。

I have a sore throat.	我喉咙痛。
I have a sore arm.	我手臂疼。

我们使用have以及后缀 -ache 来形容身体某个部位的痛楚:

I have a stomachache.	
我胃疼。	

## 表示同情

That's too bad	那太糟糕了。
Sorry to hear that.	听到这个我很难过。
I'm so sorry.	非常抱歉。
Feel better soon.	早日康复。

## 提出意见

Drink lots of liquids.	多喝水。
Get lots of sleep.	多睡觉。
Take it easy.	好好休息。
Take aspirin for you headache.	头疼吃点阿司匹林。

使用 should 礼貌一点提出建议。

You should drink lots of liquids.	您应该多喝水。
You should get lots of sleep.	你应该多睡觉。
You should take it easy.	您应该好好休息。
You should take aspirin for your headache.	您应该吃点阿司匹林治疗头疼。

#### 对话

```
A: Todd billins.

B: Hi, Todd. This is Sally.

A: Sally. Hey, what's up? Where are you?

B: I'm at home.

A: Oh, no. What's wrong?

B: I'm sick. I have the flu.

A: You sound awful.

B: Yeah, I feel really bad. I can't come to work today.

A: That's OK. You should stay at home.

B: Sorry about work.

A: No problem. Listen - Call me tomorrow.

B: OK.

A: And feel better.

B: Thanks, Todd. Bye.

A: Bye.
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#### 电话用语

正式场合中,我们使用专门的电话用语。

如果您给一家公司的某人打电话,他开始可能先说出公司名称,然后接电话的人常常会用短语 speaking 或 this is 表明身份。

ABC Industries. Mary Jacobs speaking.	ABC 工业公司。我是 Mary Jacobs。
ABC Industries. <b>This is</b> Mary Jacobs.	ABC 工业公司。我是 Mary Jacobs。

表明自己的身份。您可以在您的名字前使用 this is , 或在名字后使用 calling 。

This is Bill Edwards.	我是 Bill Edwards。
Bill Edwards <b>calling</b> .	我是 Bill Edwards。

如果电话打到前台,请表明自己的身份,使用短语 Can I speak to ,后接您找的人的名字。

ABC Industries. How can I help you?	ABC 工业公司。我能为您效劳吗?
This is Bill Edwards. <b>Can I speak to</b> Mary Jacobs?	我是 Bill Edwards。我想请 Mary Jacobs 接电话,好吗?

前台接线员可能会请您等待电话转接。

Just a minute, please.	
请稍等。	

您打电话给企业时,有时会接通自动语音信箱。您可能听到:

Please leave a message after the tone.	听到嘟声后请留言。
We are currently closed. Please call again.	您拨打的用户已关机,请稍后再拨。

## 道歉和接受道歉

请使用短语 sorry about 接名词为某事道歉。

Sorry about work.	(You are sorry because you had to call in sick to work.)	很抱歉不能上班。
<b>Sorry about</b> your car.	(You are sorry because you damaged your friend's car.)	很抱歉您的车出故 障了。
<b>Sorry about</b> the meeting.	(You are sorry because you missed a meeting.)	很抱歉不能参加会 议。

在道歉场景中,在句子前加上短语 sorry, but 。

Sorry, but I can't come to work today.	很抱歉,但我今天没法来上班。
Can you come to the party?	您能来参加派对吗?
Sorry, but I'm sick.	很抱歉,可我生病了。
Don't worry about it. Feel better!	别担心。早日康复!

请使用这些表达来应答道歉。

No problem.	没问题。
Don't worry about it.	别担心。
It's OK.	没关系。

### 使用'what'表达

请使用what 疑问句询问大致发生的情况。这些表达是常用的问候方式。

What's up?	怎么了?
What's happening?	出什么事了?
What's going on?	发生什么事了?

如果您没有具体要谈的事情,这些表达的一般回答可能是:

Not much. What's up with you?	还行。您怎么样?
I don't know. What's going on with you?	我不知道。您怎么样?

您也可使用 what 疑问句询问现在没有发生的事情。

What's wrong?	出什么问题?
What's the matter?	出什么事了?
What's the problem?	是什么问题?

这些疑问句一般需要更具体的回答。如果您不想回答问题, 您可以说:

Nothing. Don't wo	orry about it.
没事的,别担心。	