# 时间和星期

# 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
coffee break		noun	工间喝咖啡的休息时间
company	[us]ˈkʌmpəni [uk] ˈkʌmpəni	noun	公司, 企业
read	[us]riːd [uk]riːd	verb	阅读,读书(能力)
April	[us]'eɪprəl [uk] 'eɪprəl	noun	四月
August	[us]'o:gəst [uk] 'o:gəst	noun	八月
birthday	[us]ˈbɜːrθdeɪ [uk] ˈbɜːθdeɪ	noun	生日
computer game		noun	电脑玩具,电脑游戏
dance	[us]dæns [uk]daːns	noun	跳舞,舞蹈
December	[us]dɪˈsembər [uk]dɪˈsembə(r)	noun	十二月
February	[us]ˈfebrueri [uk] ˈfebruəri	noun	二月
go out			外出
January	[us]'dʒænjueri [uk] 'dʒænjuəri	noun	一月份
July	[us]dʒuˈlaɪ [uk]dʒu ˈlaɪ	noun	七月份
June	[us]dʒนːn [uk]dʒนːn	noun	六月份
March	[us]ma:rt∫ [uk]ma:t∫	noun	三月
May	[us]meɪ [uk]meɪ	noun	五月

movie	[us]ˈmuːvi [uk] ˈmuːvi	noun	电影, 影片
November	[us]noʊˈvembər [uk]nəʊˈvembə(r)	noun	十一月份
October	[us]a:k'toʊbər [uk]ɒk'təʊbə(r)	noun	十月
September	[us]sepˈtembər [uk]sepˈtembə(r)	noun	九月
sing	[us]sɪŋ [uk]sɪŋ	verb	唱歌
a.m.	[us]ˌeɪ ˈem [uk]ˌeɪ ˈem	abbr.	午前, 上午
afternoon	[us]ˌæftərˈnuːn [uk] ˌɑːftəˈnuːn	noun	下午
apartment	[us]əˈpɑːrtmənt [uk]əˈpɑːtmənt	noun	公寓
check	[us]t∫ek [uk]t∫ek	verb	检查,核对
evening	[us]ˈiːvnɪŋ [uk] ˈiːvnɪŋ	noun	晚上
excuse me			used when you did not hear what sb said and you want them to repeat it
late	[us]leɪt [uk]leɪt	adj.	晚的, 迟到
meeting	[us]ˈmiːtɪŋ [uk] ˈmiːtɪŋ	noun	会议, 集会, 会
midnight	[us]ˈmɪdnaɪt [uk] ˈmɪdnaɪt	noun	半夜十二点钟, 午夜, 子夜
morning	[us]ˈmɔːrnɪŋ [uk] ˈmɔːnɪŋ	noun	早晨, 上午
noon	[us]nuːn [uk]nuːn	noun	正午, 中午
p.m.	[us]ˌpiː ˈem [uk]ˌpiː ˈem	abbr.	下午
study	[us]ˈstʌdi [uk]ˈstʌdi	verb	学习
time	[us]taɪm [uk]taɪm	noun	时间
work	[us]wɜːrk [uk]wɜːk	noun	工作
	[us]'ɪntərnet [uk]		

internet	'ıntənet	noun	因特网
ride	[us]raɪd [uk]raɪd	verb	骑
sleep	[us]sliːp [uk]sliːp	verb	睡觉
surf	[us]sɜːrf [uk]sɜːf	verb	作冲浪运动
tennis	[us]ˈtenɪs [uk]ˈtenɪs	noun	网球
weekend	[us]ˈwiːkend [uk] ˌwiːkˈend	noun	周末

# 谈论计划

在本课中, 您将谈论您的计划。

# 询问时间

询问时间有多种方法:

What time is it?	现在几点?
What's the time?	现在几点?
Do you have the time?	您知道现在几点了吗?

如果向不熟悉的人询问时间,在提问前您先说 Excuse me 以示礼貌。

Excuse me. What time is it?	
对不起,请问现在几点?	

# 表达时间

准点时间请使用 o'clock。它既是口语词,也是书面词。准点时间有时写作数字(5:00),但仍读作 o'clock。

A: What time is it?	现在几点?
B: It's 5 o'clock.	现在是5:00。
A: What's the time?	现在几点?
B: It's 11 o'clock.	现在是11: 00。

# 用 half-past 或 thirty来说某小时半。

为所有的时间说出那个小时后的分钟数。

A: What time is it?	现在几点?
B: It's ten thirty.	现在是10: 30.
A: Do you have the time?	您知道现在几点了吗?
B: It's half-past 10.	现在是10点半。

It's two thirty-five.	现在是2: 35。
It's nine fifteen.	现在是9: 15。
It's eight forty-five.	现在是8: 45。

# 练习表达时间。



nine o'clock:九点钟

three oh five:三点五分

five fifteen:五点一刻



five fifty-five:五点五十五分

seven forty-five:七点三刻

six thirty:六点半

two fifty-five:两点五十五分

eleven ten:十一点十分

four oh five:四点五分



one thirty-five:一点三十五分

# 观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/30/v/111230/GE\_2.1.1\_v2.mp4

```
[TODD] Good morning.
[SALLY] Oh, morning!
[SALLY] What time's the meeting?
[TODD] 9:30.
[SALLY] Phew! Not 9?
[TODD] Nope, not 9. 9:30.
[SALLY] Todd, are you never late?
[TODD] Umm, no.
[SALLY] When do you usually get to work?
[TODD] About 8 o'clock.
[SALLY] Wow. What time do you get up?
[TODD] I get up at 6, I take the train at 7:15 and I get to work at 8.
Every day.
[SALLY] I get up at 8, have a cup of coffee, take the 8:30 train.
[TODD] Oh. You don't eat breakfast?
[SALLY] Breakfast?
[TODD] Time for the meeting. Let's go.
```

get to work 上班
get up 起床
take the train 坐火车
have a cup of coffee 喝咖啡
eat breakfast 吃早饭

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



get to work:上班

go home:回家



have a meeting:开会



study English:学习英语



check emails:检查邮件

give a presentation:发表演讲



have lunch:吃午饭

take a train:坐火车



get to school:上学

# 观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/30/v/111230/GE\_2.1.1\_v2.mp4

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[SALLY] Breakfast?
[TODD] Time for the meeting. Let's go.
```

What time's the meeting? 会议几点开始?
When do you usually get to work? 你一般几点去上班?
What time do you get up? 你几点起床。
I get up at 6. 我六点起床。
I take the train at 7:15. 我七点一刻坐火车。
I get to work at 8. 我八点钟去上班。

#### 谈论日常工作

询问他人的日常安排,请用疑问词 when。叙述事件的时间,请使用介词 at。

A: When do you get up?	您几点起床?
B: I get up at 6:30.	我六点半起床。
A: When is the meeting?	会议几点开始?
B: It's at 3 o'clock.	三点。

你也可以使用表达what time, 询问日常工作。

A: What time do you get up? B: I get up at 6:30.	你几点起床? 我六点半起床。
A: What time is the meeting? B: It's at 3 o'clock.	会议几点开始? 会议三点召开。

#### a.m. 和 p.m.

要清楚表示您做某事的时间,午夜至正午的时间之后使用 a.m., 正午至午夜的时间之后使用 p.m.。

# Usually'和 'sometimes'

使用 usually 一词谈论你大部分时间在做的事情,使用 sometimes 一词你偶尔做的事情。

I go running at 7 a.m.	我早上七点去跑步。
l eat lunch at 1 p.m.	我下午一点吃午饭。

I usually get to work at 8 o'clock.	我通常八点去上班。
I sometimes get home at 8 p.m.	我有时晚上八点到家。

# 'Morning,' 'afternoon,' 'evening' 和 'night'

清楚表示时间的另一种方法是使用短语 in the morning、in the afternoon、in the evening 和 at night。

文化点:大多数国家使用 24 小时国际标准时制。比如,**8:30 p.m.** 即 **20:30**。美国和少数其他国家通常使用 12 小时时制。

A: When do you go running in the park?	您几点去公园跑步?	
B: I go at 7 in the morning.	我早上七点去。	

#### 午夜和正午

表达 12 点有两个单词。夜晚 12 点使用 **midnight**,白天 12 点使用 **noon**。使用介词 **at** 与两个词搭配。

A: When's the meeting?	会议几点开始?
B: It's at noon.	中午 12 点。

A: What time do you go to bed?	您几点睡觉?	
B: I go to bed at midnight.	我晚上 12 点睡觉。	

#### 请选择正确的答案。

My name is Lee. I live in China. I'm a manager in an office. I have a verybusy life. I get up at 6 a.m. I take a train at 6:30. I get to work at 7:15. Icheck my emails. I always have a lot of meetings. I usually have lunch atnoon. I leave the office at 7 p.m. I get home at 7:30.

# 描述您的周末

在本课中, 您将学习如何谈论周末活动。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 <u>https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/56/69/v/155669/GE\_2.1.2.1.1.mp4</u>

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[INTERVIEWER] Do you like your job?

[LAURA] Yes! I do! I love my job.

[INTERVIEWER] How about in the evening or at the weekend? Do you have free time?

[LAURA] Monday to Friday? No.

[INTERVIEWER] What time do you get home in the evening?

[LAURA] Sometimes 6 o'clock, sometimes 12.

[LAURA] And what do you do in the evening?

[LAURA] I surf the internet,

[LAURA] talk on the phone.

[LAURA] I have dinner.

[INTERVIEWER] And what do you do at the weekend?

[LAURA] At the weekend, I sleep.
```

in the evening 在晚上
free time 空闲时间

Monday to Friday 星期一到星期五
at the weekend 在周末

#### 星期几

下面是一周里的七天。大多数人星期一开始上班。星期六和星期日是 the weekend。

Monday	星期一
Tuesday	星期二
Wednesday	星期三
Thursday	星期四
Friday	星期五
Saturday	星期六
Sunday	星期日

#### 时间介词

谈论您在某天内做的事情,请使用介词 on + the day。

谈论一周的工作时间,请使用介词 from 和 to。

英式英语中,人们使用介词 at + the weekend 谈论周末。美式英语中,人们使用介词 on + the weekend 或者 on + weekends。

星期五,办公室的人们在一天结束,准备离开度周末时,许多人会说:

# On Saturday, I sleep.

我星期六睡觉。

# I work in an office from Monday to Friday.

我星期一到星期五在办公室上班。

On weekends, I go to a restaurant.	我周末去餐厅。
At the weekend, I go to a restaurant.	我周末去餐厅。
What are you doing on the weekend?	您周末做什么?

#### Have a nice weekend!

周末愉快!

# 请选择正确的词。

(In / At / On ) Saturday, I usually get up at 10 or 11 a.m.

The meeting is (in / at / on) 3 p.m.

What do you do ( in / to / on ) the weekend?

I work ( to / from / at ) Monday to Friday.

I get up at six ( in / at / on ) the morning.

(In / At / On ) the evening, I usually watch TV.

Truth: On; at; on; from; in; In

练习活动的说法。 请选择一张卡片并听音频。



sleep:睡觉



meet friends:会见朋友



go to the movies:看电影



talk on the phone:讲电话

go to a restaurant:下馆子

play tennis:打网球



surf the internet:上网

ride a bike:骑自行车

go swimming:游泳

play basketball:打篮球

# 安排会议时间

在本课中, 您将学习如何协商会议时间。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 <u>https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/85/9/v/19859/0b.1</u> Scene 3\_v2.mp4

[INTERVIEWER] So, what do you do?

[PAUL] I'm a manager in a paper company.

[INTERVIEWER] A paper company?

[PAUL] Yes.

[INTERVIEWER] Could you tell me about your day at work?

[PAUL] Well, I arrive at the office at 8:30,

[PAUL] I check my emails,

[PAUL] ... and in the afternoon, I have meetings.

[PAUL] Then I check my emails, again.

[INTERVIEWER] Do you like your job?

[PAUL] Well, it's um ... no.

I'm a manager in a paper company. 我是一家造纸公司的经理。

I arrive at the office at 8:30. 我八点半到办公室。

I check my emails. 我查看电子邮件。

I have meetings. 我有会要开。

again 再次

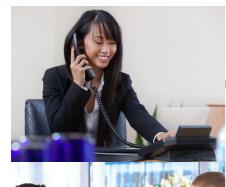
#### 请选择一张卡片并听音频。



check emails:检查邮件

give a presentation:发表演讲

have a meeting:开会



make a phone call:打电话



take a coffee break:休息一会



read a report:看报告



write a note:写便条



talk to colleagues:与同事交谈

# 用于表达请求的 Can\*\* 和 can't\*\*

在句首使用单词 can 表达非正式请求。使用简短的回答 Yes, I can 表示肯定,使用简短的回答 No, I can't 表示否定。

# 肯定:

A: Can you help me?	您能帮我吗?
B: Yes, I can.	是的,我能。

# 否定:

A: Can you help me?	您能帮我吗?
B: No, I can't.	不,我不能。

回答如果更长更详细,请使用 can 和 can't 搭配动词原形。

拒绝请求时, 您应使用短语 I'm sorry, but 道歉。

I can meet at 3 o'clock.	我能三点见面。
I can't eat lunch with you.	我不能和您吃午饭。

A: Can you come to a meeting at 4:15?	您四点一刻能参加会议吗?
B: I'm sorry, but I can't.	对不起,但是我不能。

# 谈论生日

在本课中, 您将学习如何谈论人们的生日。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 <a href="https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/56/6/v/15566/1.6">https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/56/6/v/15566/1.6</a> Scene 4.mp4

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[NANCY] So, Bob's birthday is on the 21st of June.

[NANCY] Emma's birthday is on October the 25th.

[NANCY] The 3rd of December - that's our son Eric's birthday.

[NANCY] And my birthday is on the 26th of March.
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birthday 生日
June 六月
October 十月
December 十二月
March 三月
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月份

英语中的月份在此处列出。点击音频按钮听读音。

谈论一件事将在特定月份发生时,请使用介词 in。

January	一月	July	七月
February	二月	August	八月
March	三月	September	九月
April	四月	October	十月
May	五月	November	十一月
June	六月	December	十二月

The big meeting is in February.	大型会议的时间在二月。
My birthday is in March.	我的生日在三月。

序数		
在英语中表达日期时,我们使用序数。请看您熟悉的一栏数字和相应的序数。请点击音频按钮听读这些数字。注意大多数数字以 <b>th</b> 结尾。		
one - first	eight - eighth	fifteen - fifteenth
two - second	nine - ninth	sixteen - sixteenth
three - third	ten - tenth	seventeen - seventeenth
four - fourth	eleven - eleventh	eighteen - eighteenth
five - fifth	twelve - twelfth	nineteen - nineteenth
six - sixth	thirteen - thirteenth	twenty - twentieth
seven - seventh	fourteen - fourteenth	

在 20 之后,只用添加从 1 到 10 的相应序数。

这些数字可以缩写,请看例子:

twenty-two - twenty-second
twenty-six - twenty-sixth
thirty - thirtieth
thirty-one - thirty-first

first - 1st
second - 2nd
third - 3rd
fourteenth - 14th
thirty-first - 31st

# 表达日期

日期的表达有多种方法。在美国,人们通常先说月份,再说日。日期几乎总用缩写形式——比如,July 17 或 July 17th,而不是 July seventeenth。

在英国,人们表达日期时使用 the 和 of 强调日和月份。

表达特定日期,使用介词 on。

July 2nd	7月2日
February 10	2月10日
October 21st	10月21日

the 31st of January	1月31日
the 12th of March	3月12日
the 7th of June	6月7日

The meeting is on April 19th.	会议在 4 月 19 日举行。
The presentation is on September 13.	演示会在9月13日举行。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



dance:跳舞, 舞蹈







meet friends:结识朋友



listen to music:听音乐

get presents:收到礼物



eat cake:吃蛋糕

play computer games:玩电脑游戏

# 生日

在英语国家,人们庆祝生日常常赠送礼物,举办聚会。庆祝可能包括一个蛋糕,有时上面插上蜡烛, 代表过生日的人的年龄。如果你知道今天是某人的生日,可以说:

如果未受到邀请参加某人的生日派对,您通常不必送礼物给他。人们用彩纸包裹生日礼物。年龄较大的人可能对他们的年龄比较敏感,所以等他们告诉您他们的年龄。对年龄小的人来说,这通常不是问题。

请使用下面的问题来询问他人的生日:

Happy birthday!	
生日快乐!	

A: When's your birthday?	您的生日是哪一天?
B: It's September 21st.	今天是9月21日。