

地方和交通

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
correct	[us]kə'rekt [uk]kə'rekt	adj.	正确的, 准确的
left	[us]left [uk]left	adj.	左方的, 左侧的
right	[us]raɪt [uk]raɪt	adj.	右边的, 右的, 右侧的
road	[us]roʊd [uk]rəʊd	noun	路, 道路, 公路
hospital	[us]'hɔ:spɪtl [uk]'hɒspɪtl	noun	医院
nope	[us]noʊp [uk]nəʊp	exclamation	不, 不是, 没有
pool	[us]pu:l [uk]pu:l	noun	游泳池
so	[us]soʊ [uk]səʊ	adv.	这么, 那么, 就那样, 像这样, 多么, 非常, 如此
sure	[us]ʃʊr [uk]ʃʊə(r)	adj.	确信的, 有把握的, 确实的, 一定的, 必定的, 可靠的
yeah	[us]jeə [uk]jeə	exclamation	是, 好的
at	[us]ət [uk]ət	prep.	在.....
OK	[us]oʊ'keɪ [uk]əʊ'keɪ	exclamation	好, 行
change	[us]tʃeɪndʒ [uk]tʃeɪndʒ	verb	换车
far	[us]fɑ:r [uk]fɑ:(r)	adv.	很远地

line	[us]laɪn [uk]laɪn	noun	线路
near	[us]nɪr [uk]nɪə(r)	adj.	近的
next	[us]nekst [uk]nekst	adv.	接下去, 然后
number	[us]'nʌmbər [uk]'nʌmbə(r)	noun	(排名)第...号
pardon me			used by some people to say 'sorry' when they have accidentally made a rude noise or done sth wrong
stop	[us]stɔ:p [uk]stɒp	noun	车站
take	[us]teɪk [uk]teɪk	verb	乘坐
then	[us]ðen [uk]ðen	adv.	当时, 在那时
bakery	[us]'beɪkəri [uk]'beɪkəri	noun	面包店
behind	[us]br'haɪnd [uk]br'haɪnd	prep.	在.....后面
bookstore	[us]'bʊkʃɔ:p [uk]'bʊkʃɒp	noun	书店
both	[us]boʊθ [uk]bəʊθ	det.,pron.	(两者)都
bus stop		noun	公交站,巴士站
coffee shop		noun	供应甜食和简便速食的咖啡馆
excellent	[us]'eksələnt [uk]'eksələnt	adj.	出色地
in front of			in a position that is further forward than sb/sth but not very far away
parking lot		noun	停车场
place	[us]pleɪs [uk]pleɪs	noun	城、镇、建筑
	[us]		

playground	'pleɪgraʊnd [uk] 'pleɪgraʊnd	noun	操场,运动场,游乐场
post office		noun	邮局
supermarket	[us] 'su:pəmə:rkət [uk] 'su:pəmə:kɪt	noun	超市

决定周末去哪里

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论度周末的地方。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/93/4/v/19934/0b.5 Scene 1.mp4>

[MARY] Why don't we go to the swimming pool?
 [FRANK] Mary, I don't like swimming.
 [MARY] But it's so hot today ...
 [FRANK] I know, but I don't like swimming.
 [FRANK] How about the library?
 [MARY] The library?
 [FRANK] Yeah, the library.
 [FRANK] OK.
 [FRANK] So, where do you want to go?
 [MARY] I know!
 [FRANK] Uh-oh.
 [MARY] Why don't we go to the park?
 [FRANK] Yeah, good idea.
 [FRANK] It's a beautiful, sunny day.
 [FRANK] Let's go to the park.
 [FRANK] Mary?
 [MARY] Yes?
 [FRANK] Where is the park?

the swimming pool 游泳池
 the library 图书馆
 the park 公园

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



museum:博物馆, 展览馆



bank:银行



park:公园



library:图书馆, 藏书室, 图书室



university:大学



hospital:医院



restaurant:餐馆, 餐厅



train station:火车站



swimming pool:游泳池

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[MARY] Yes?
[FRANK] Where is the park?

Why don't we go to the swimming pool? 我们为什么不去游泳池呢?
 How about the library? 图书馆怎么样?
 Yeah, good idea. 是啊, 好主意。
 Let's go to the park. 我们去公园吧。

提出建议和建议应答	
使用表达 how about 、 what about 、 why don't we 和 let's 提出建议。	
How about 和 what about 后接名词或动名词 (verb + -ing)。	
What about a game of cards?	玩牌怎么样?
How about watching a movie?	看电影怎么样?
Why don't we 后接动词原形。	
Why don't we go to the swimming pool?	我们为什么不去游泳池呢?
Why don't we go to a restaurant?	我们为什么不去餐厅呢?
请注意, let's 表示建议, 句尾不用问号。	
Let's go to the museum.	我们去博物馆吧。
Let's go swimming.	我们去游泳吧。

请使用下列表达应答建议。

肯定:

That's a good idea.	这主意真棒!
Great idea!	好主意!

否定:

No, thanks.	不, 谢谢。
Thanks, but I can't swim.	谢谢, 可我不会游泳。
No, I don't think so.	不, 我不这样看。
No, I don't feel like it.	不, 我觉得不是这样。

不确定：

I don't know.	我不知道。
I'm not sure.	我不确定。

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[FRANK] Where is the park?

I know. 我知道。
OK. 好的。
Yeah. 是啊。

听话人的表达
听话人可以使用下列表达来确认所说的话，表示同意或只是保持对话继续。这些表达是非正式的。
同意或说是
Yeah.
Yup.
Uh-huh.
不同意或说不：
Nah.
Nope.
Uh-uh.

使用 OK 表示同意、良好的状态和理解。	
A: Let's get something to eat. B: OK.	我们吃点东西吧。好的。
A: How are you? B: I'm OK.	您好吗？ 我还好。
A: The library is next to the park. B: OK.	图书馆在公园旁边。好的。
使用表达 I know 表示理解或你有了主意。	
A: It's a great restaurant. B: I know.	这是一家非常好的餐厅。我知道。
A: I'm bored. B: I know! Why don't we have lunch in the park?	我好累。我知道！我们为什么不在公园午餐？
使用表达 huh? 暗示你没听见或不理解某事。	
A: I don't have any money. B: Huh?	我没钱。嗯？

Bill 和 Sarah 正在讨论这天的活动。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 BILL: Do you like playing golf?
SARAH: (Nope) .
BILL: But you like swimming, right?
SARAH: (Yeah) .
BILL: (OK) , let's go to the beach.
SARAH: (Huh) ?
BILL: You like the beach, right?
SARAH: (Yup) .
BILL: Or we can play golf.
SARAH: (Nah) . Let's go to the beach.

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So? 所以?
Mary? Mary?
Yes? 是吗?

将陈述句变成疑问句	
单词或句子末尾的升调可以将其变成疑问句，表示惊奇或暗示你想询问问题。	
A: You like Chinese food? B: Yes, I do!	您喜欢中国菜吗？是的，我喜欢！
A: You can't swim? B: No, I can't.	您不会游泳吗？是的，我不会。
A: Kevin? B: Yes? A: Can I ask you a question? B: OK.	Kevin？ 嗯？ 我能问您一个问题吗？ 可以。

参观市中心

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论交通工具。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/42/v/111242/GE_2.5.2_v2.mp4

[JAKE] So. Cafe Delight. 3 o'clock.
[SALLY] Do you know where it is?
[JAKE] Yeah, I know where it is. See you there. Bye.
[SIMON] Hey.
[JAKE] Hey. Simon, where's Cafe Delight?
[SIMON] It's on 5th Street - uh, near the park.
[JAKE] How do you get there? Can I walk?
[SIMON] No, it's too far. You should take the subway.
[JAKE] How do you get there by subway?
[SIMON] Well, uh, first take line 3. Then change at Pine Street to line 5.
Then go on the underground.
[SIMON] uh, you need to change from the red to the blue line. Then to the
green line, and the second stop. And then over the bridge ...
[SIMON] And then get off at the second stop.
[JAKE] Uh, that's pretty complicated.
[SIMON] You can take the number 12 bus. But it takes an hour.
[JAKE] Or, I can take a taxi.

walk 走路
subway 地铁
bus 公交
taxi 出租车

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



train:火车, 轨道交通



bus:公共汽车



taxi:出租车



plane:飞机



car:车, 汽车



bike:自行车, 单车



boat:船, 小船



subway:地铁

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Where's Cafe Delight? 请问 Cafe Delight 咖啡馆在哪里?
It's on 5th Street, near the park. 在 5th 街, 公园旁边。

询问和指出场所位置	
使用这些表达向人询问场所的位置:	
Where is Central Park?	中央公园在哪里?
Do you know where Central Park is?	您知道中央公园在哪里吗?
在问句前加上 excuse me 或 pardon me , 这样更加礼貌。	
Excuse me. Where is Central Park?	对不起。中央公园在哪里?
Pardon me. Do you know where Central Park is?	不好意思。您知道中央公园在哪里吗?
表达位置最简单的方法是 on + 街名。您也可以说某物在什么旁边。	
A: Excuse me. Do you know where the train station is? B: Oh, yes. It's on Green Street. It's near the university.	对不起。您知道火车站在哪里吗? 哦, 是的。在 Green 街, 靠近大学。

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 MAN: (Excuse) me.

WOMAN: Yes?

MAN: Do you know (where) the train station is?

WOMAN: Oh, yes. It's (on) Market Street.

MAN: Market Street?

WOMAN: It's (near) the big hospital.

MAN: Oh, (OK) . Thanks!

WOMAN: No (problem) .

表序副词

表序副词有助于行为的正确排序。它们对指路或作出指示等事情很有用。

最基本的表序副词基于数字：**first**、**second**、**third** 和 **fourth** 等等。请注意，这些副词后接逗号(,)。

在副词 **first** 之后，您可以使用副词 **next** 和 **then**，两者可以互换。**Then** 后面通常不接逗号。

First, take the bus to the subway station. Second, take the subway to the park. Third, walk to the museum.

首先，坐公交车去地铁站。接着，坐地铁去公园。然后，走路去博物馆。

First, take the bus. Next, take the subway. Then walk.

首先，坐公交车。接着，坐地铁。然后走路。

First, take the bus. Then take the subway. Next, walk.

首先，坐公交车。然后，坐地铁。接着走路。

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[JAKE] How do you get there? Can I walk?

[SIMON] No, it's too far. You should take the subway.

[JAKE] How do you get there by subway?

[SIMON] Well, first take line 3. Then change at Pine Street to line 5. Then go on the underground.

[SIMON] You need to change from the red to the blue line. Then to the green line, and the second stop. And then over the bridge ...

[SIMON] And then get off at the second stop.
[JAKE] Uh, that's pretty complicated.
[SIMON] You can take the number 12 bus. But it takes an hour.
[JAKE] Or, I can take a taxi.

How do you get there? 您怎么去那里?
You should take the subway. 您应该坐地铁。
Take line 3. 坐 3 号线。
Change at Pine Street to line 5. 在 Pine 街换 5 号线。
Change from the red to the blue line. 从红线换到蓝线。
You can take the number 12 bus. 您可以做 12 路公交车。
It takes an hour. 需要一小时。

询问交通和提出交通建议

请使用如下表达问路：

How do I get to the museum?	请问博物馆怎么走？
How do I get there?	请问去那里怎么走？

请使用 **go by + 交通工具** 或者 **get there by + 交通工具** 指路。

You should go by bus.	您应该坐公交车。
You can get to the park by subway.	您可以坐地铁去公园。
You can get there by subway.	您可以坐地铁到那。

您也可以说 **take + the + 交通工具**。

Take the bus. It's raining.	坐公交车。下雨了。
You can take the train to the beach.	您可以坐火车去海边。

公交车通常用数字 (**number**) 表示。地铁和火车通常用线路 (**line**) 表示。线路可以用名字或者数字表示。

告诉他们应该在哪个站上下车，或者哪个站换乘不同公交或地铁，这是有帮助的。

请使用动词 **take** 谈论行驶的时间。

Take the number 17 bus to the subway station.	坐 17 路公交车去地铁站。
You're going there by subway? Take the blue line.	您坐地铁去那吗？坐蓝线。

Get on Line 4.	上 4 号线。
Change at the university to Line 2.	在大学换 2 号线。
Get off at the second stop.	在第二站下车。

How long does it take by bus?	坐公交车需要多久呢？
It takes about 30 minutes.	需要三十分钟。

描述周边区域

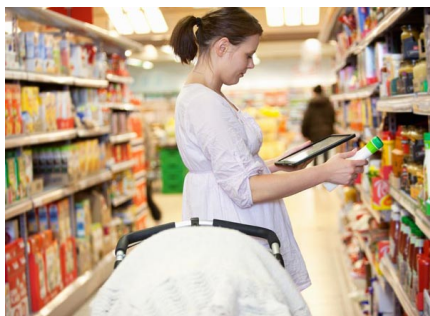
在本课中，您将学习如何谈论自己居住的街区。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/45/v/111245/GE_2.5.3_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Hey, Carlos, do you know a good place for lunch?
 [CARLOS] There's a good pizza place across the street.
 [SALLY] Uh-huh?
 [CARLOS] Oh! And there are two Thai restaurants.
 [SALLY] Mmm. I love Thai. Which one do you like?
 [CARLOS] They're both good. But Regal Thai is excellent.
 [SALLY] Great! Where's that?
 [CARLOS] It's on the corner of Pine Street and 3rd. Next to the movie theater.
 [SALLY] Hmm. That's pretty far. Can I take a bus?
 [CARLOS] Yeah. Take the 12. It's only two stops. There's a bus stop in front of the building.
 [SALLY] Great! Oh! And is there a post office near here?
 [CARLOS] Yeah. There's one across the street.
 [SALLY] Oh, cool. That's easy. Thanks.
 [CARLOS] You're welcome.

place 地方
 a good pizza place 一个吃比萨的好地方
 restaurant 餐厅
 movie theater 电影院
 bus stop 公交车站
 post office 邮局

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



supermarket:超市



movie theater:电影院



pizza place:比萨店



bus stop:公交站,巴士站



coffee shop:供应甜食和简便速食的咖啡馆



post office:邮局



playground:操场,运动场,游乐场



parking lot:停车场



bakery:面包店



bookstore:书店

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across the street	街对面
on the corner of	在街角
next to	在旁边
in front of	在前面
near here	在附近

城市里的位置

使用 **next to** 表示某场所与另一场所相邻。

The library is next to the playground.

图书馆在操场旁边。

使用 **on the corner of +** 两条街道的名称表示两条街道交汇的地方。

The bank is on the corner of Pine Street and First Street.

银行在 Pine 街和 First 街街口。

使用 **in front of** 表示某场所位于另一场所的前方。

The bus stop is in front of the supermarket.

公交车站在超市前面。

使用 **between +** 两个场所的名称表示某场所在这两个场所之间。

The post office is between the restaurant and the movie theater.

邮局在餐厅和电影院之间。

使用 **behind** 表示某场所在另一场所的后面。

The pizza place is behind the library.

比萨店在图书馆后面。

使用 **across the street** 表示某场所在街对面，**across the street from** 则表示某场所与另一场所隔街对望。

The bookstore is across the street.	书店在街对面。
The bookstore is across the street from the restaurant.	书店与餐厅隔街对望。

阅读课文，然后回答问题。



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Do you know a good place for lunch? 您知道吃午饭的好地方吗?
there's a good pizza place 有一家吃披萨的好地方
Which one do you like? 您喜欢哪一个?
They're both good. 它们都很好。
excellent 优秀的

询问和提出建议

请使用疑问句 **do you know** 询问建议。

通过说出场所的位置提出建议

Do you know a good place for coffee?	请问您知道哪有喝咖啡的好地方吗?
Do you know a nice park near here?	请问您知道附近有什么好公园吗?

There's a good place for coffee on the corner.	在街角有家喝咖啡的好店。
There's a nice park on Pine Street, next to the bank.	在 Pine 街有个不错的公园，就在银行旁边。
There are two Thai restaurants near here.	这附近有两家泰国餐厅。

有一个以上建议时，使用 **which** 询问后续问题。单词 **one** 可用于指代场所的名字。

通过比较不同的地方提出建议。

Which restaurant do you like?	您喜欢哪一家餐厅?
Which one do you like?	您喜欢哪一家?

They're both very good, but the one across the street is expensive.
它们都很好，但是街对面的那一家很贵。

阅读课文，然后回答问题。 I live in a great neighborhood. The people are friendly, and there are many good shops. There's a delicious bakery across the street. There's a nice coffee shop on the corner. Sometimes I eat at the Italian restaurant next to the bakery. The food is good, but it's a little expensive. My favorite shop is the bookstore. It's near the park.

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 I live in a great neighborhood. The people are (friendly) , and there are many good shops. There's a delicious bakery across the (street) . There's a nice coffee shop (on the corner) . Sometimes I eat at the Italian restaurant (next) to the bakery. The food is good, but it's a little (expensive) . My favorite shop is the bookstore. It's (near) the park.

一位新同事正在找吃午饭的地方。阅读邮件并回答。推荐一个用餐的地方，并说明它的具体地址。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。

输入到输入框。字数在20 - 40之间。

Example:

I can help. I know some good restaurants.

There's a good Italian restaurant on First Street. It's across the street from the post office. The staff is very friendly.

Have a good lunch!

获得去某地的路线

在本课中，您将学习询问路线和指路。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/93/6/v/19936/0b.5> Scene 2.mp4

[FRANK] So the park is on Green Street, opposite the school.

[MARY] OK. The park's on Green Street.

[MARY] But where is Green Street?

[FRANK] Uhhh ... I don't know.

[MARY] Excuse me. Excuse me.

[MARY] Where is Green Street?

[MAN 1] Do you mean Green Street, or Green Road?

[FRANK] Uh ... Green Street.

[MAN 1] Well ... Go straight ahead, then turn right.

[MAN 2] No, no, no, no, no, no, no.

[MAN 2] Go straight ahead, then turn left.

[MAN 1] No, turn right.

[MAN 2] No. Turn left.

[MAN 1] Turn right.

[MAN 2] Turn left.
[MAN 1] No, turn right.
[MAN 2] Turn left.
[MAN 1] Turn right.

road 道路
go straight 直走
turn right 右转
turn left 左转

问路

使用以下表达寻求陌生人的帮助：

Excuse me. Can you help me?	不好意思。请问能帮我一下吗？
Pardon me. Can you help me?	不好意思。请问能帮我一下吗？

典型的回答可能是：

Sure. How can I help you?
当然。您需要什么帮助呢？

使用这个表达问路：

I'm looking for the Star Restaurant.
我在找 Star 餐厅。

礼貌表示感谢的方法是：

Thank you very much!
非常感谢！

请听指路说明。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 A: (Excuse) me. Can you (help) me?

B: Sure. How can I help?

A: I'm (looking) for the bookstore.

B: Which one? Golden Bookstore or World Bookstore?

A: Golden.

B: Golden, right. OK, it's on Green Road. It's across the street from the coffee shop.
 A: Sorry, but (where's) Green Road?
 B: Oh. This is Third Avenue. Go (straight) on Third. Then turn right on Green. It's on the (right) .
 A: Thank you very much!
 B: No problem.

澄清和确认

请使用 **which** 将问题阐述清楚。

which one? 是询问某人寻找的地方的另一种方式

重复您所听到的信息来确认您是否听对了。

A: Excuse me. I'm looking for the supermarket. B: Which supermarket are you looking for? A: Um, First Choice Supermarket. B: Oh, yes. Well, first, you go...

不好意思。我在找超市。您在找哪家超市呢？呃，First Choice 超市。哦，是的。嗯，首先，您去...

A: Excuse me. I'm looking for the coffee shop. B: Which one?

不好意思。我在找咖啡馆。哪一家？

A: We're on Pine Street. Go straight, and then turn right. B: OK. I go straight and then turn right. A: Correct.

我们在 Pine 街上。直走，然后右转。好的。我直走，然后往右转。对的。

告诉您信息的人会让您知道您是否理解正确。

或者这个人会告诉您理解错误：

请注意单词 **right** 既表示方向，也是正确的另一种说法。

Correct.

对的。

Yes, that's right.

是的，是对的。

A: We're on Pine Street. Go straight, and then turn right. B: OK. I go straight and then turn left. A: No. Go straight and turn right. B: Oh, OK. I go straight and then turn right. A: Correct.

我们在 Pine 街上。直走，然后右转。好的。我直走，然后往左转。不是。直走，然后右转。哦，好的。我直走，然后往右转。对的。

A: Turn right on Main Street. B: OK. I turn right on Main Street. A: That'sright.

在 Main 街右转。 好的。我在 Main 街右转。 完全正确。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 A: (Excuse) me. I'm looking for the park.

B: (Which) one?

A: Art Park.

B: Oh, OK. Well, go straight on Elm Road, and turn left on Third Street. The park is on the right.

A: (OK) . I go straight on Elm, turn right on Third, and the park is on the left.

B: (No) , turn left on Third and the park is on your right.

A: Straight on Elm, left on Third, and the park is on the (right) .

B: Yes, (that's right) .