**BBC learning English — notes**

**unit 1**

session1  
  activity 1 :the ways to say hello

activity 2:6 minute audio programme   
    it’s an audio programme which looks at a diffident area of vocabulary in every episode。

activity 3:a very important a part of word building —suffixes

1)-ee  
creates a noun meaning ‘person who receives an action

example words: interviewee, trainee,

2)-able  
creates an adjective meaning that the subject can do something or that something can be done to it.

        example words: excitable, employable

3)-ible

a different spelling of -able

example words: responsible, horrible(吓人的)

4)-ness  
create a noun which describes a quality of state

example words: happiness, nervousness

session 2

activity 3 session grammar

1)yes/no questions often begin with the verb to be, but also begin with other auxiliary(ôɡˈzilyərē 辅助的) verbs, such as do.

we ask these when we want a yes or no answer .

2)wh-questions start with a question word, such as who ,what, where, when, why, or how.

we ask this type of question when we want different kinds of information.these questions cannot be answered with a yes or no

new words or new sentences :

1. present perfect:过去完成时

session3  interview a BBC journalist

questions;

(1)what do you like about your job?

reply:some elements(元素),tend to (傾向；易於；往往會),certain(某些，肯定) parts of the country

(2)what’s the most interesting place you have ever visited ?

(3)what’s a normal day for you at work?

reply:every day tends to be slightly(轻微地，略微地) diffident.  
(4)do you meet interesting people?

reply:baboons(狒狒),chase(追赶，逐),manage(设法，尝试) to do，imitate(模仿)

(5)do you ever feel scared ?

reply:instance(实例),leave in a hurry(匆匆离开)

(6)can you relax when you’re working?

reply:, meal(一顿饭), previous (前面的,之前,adj)

(7)is there anything bad for your job?

reply:exhilarating( iɡˈziləˌrādiNG  振奋人心的), guilty( ˈɡiltē 有罪的)

(8)do you have a dream job?  
reply: odd( äd 奇怪的),occasion( əˈkāZHən,场合,时刻), cameraman(摄影事),turn up(到场，找到), surrounding(周围,环境)

session4 formal and informal writing

activity 1.

new words or new sentences

1)definition(ˌdefəˈniSH(ə)n

定义,精确度n)

2)congress(国会)

3)intimate (亲密的)

4)the Wall Street Journal(华尔街日报)

5)etiquette (ˈedəkət礼仪)

6)fed(feed的过去式和过去分词 ) up with(受够了)

6)present(呈现，展现)

7)**Politeness** and etiquette are essential(礼貌和理解至关重要)

8)bored or annoyed(无聊或生气)

activity 2.

new words or new sentences

1)comprehension(理解)

2)underneath( 下,在…下面)

3)after all(毕竟)

4)authentic (ôˈTHen(t)ik 真实的,真正的)

5)as it happens (当它发生时，巧)

6)pronunciation(发音)

7)$40bn(400亿美元)

8)budget (ˈbəjət 预算)： that amount of money you can spend on something

9)indeed( 确实)

10)wage(工资)：money you earn from working

11)income(收入):money people receive ,usually from working

12)dining experience (用餐体验)

13)expect(期望，预计)

14)embarrassment (尴尬)

15)offence(冒犯，罪行，过错əˈfens)

16)expression(表情)

17)diary(日记)

18)pub(酒馆pəb)

19)yacht(游艇yät)

20）race（比赛，种族）

21）gap year(空档年)

22）globetrotting(环球旅行ˈɡlōbˌträdiNG)  
23）backpacking（背包旅行）

24）circumnavigate (环航 ˌsərkəmˈnavəɡāt)

25)the Houses Of Parliament(ˈpärləmənt 议会 n) :国会大厦

26)chime（CHīm）:鸣叫

27)Mount Everest:珠穆朗玛峰  
28)rather extreme backpacking, don’t you think?相当极端的背包旅行，你不觉得么？

29)dock(däk):码头

30）It'll earn you a fortune, on top of the money you get from your travel writing.:除了您从旅行写作中获得的金钱以外，它还会为您带来一笔财富。  
31）don't you feel like doing some globetrotting?:你不喜欢做一些环球旅行吗？

session 5   
1）compass：指南针 罗盘

2）satnav: ˈsatnav 卫星导航

3）waterproof jacket：防水外套  
4）I’m about to sail around the world for the first time in my life.:我将有生以来第一次环游世界  
5）non-perishable：不易腐烂  
6）of course :当然

**unit 2**

session 1 what are you wearing?  
activity 1

  words and sentences   
1)smart:合潮流的，帅 nice and stylish(时髦的)  
2）scruffy：ˈskrəfē邋遢 not neat（整洁的）or clean  
3）the present simple and present continuous tenses：一般现在时态和现在进行时

4）industry：工业，行业

5）phrase：frāz 短语

6）casual：随意的 informal and comfortable  
6）jumper：warm piece of clothing that you pull over your head and that covers your upper body and arms（捂住头顶并遮盖上半身和手臂的保暖衣物）

7）trendy：ˈtrendē时髦的 modern, popular and fashionable

8）suit：套装smart jacket and trousers or skirt made from the same material

activity 2

words or sentences

1)accountant：会计

2）normally：通常 一般

3）hoodie：连帽衫

4）brand： 品牌 i work in branding 我从事品牌工作  
5）Right now I'm wearing a grey jumper, some black jeans and some black trainers.现在，我穿着一件灰色套头衫，一些黑色牛仔裤和一些黑色运动鞋。

6） I'm a graphic（ˈɡrafik 形象的 图解的） designer.我是一名平面设计师

7）adjective：形容词  
8）adverb：副词

9）come up next：接下来

activity 3 6 minute  vocabulary :the diffidence between adjectives and adverbs

1)fashionable:adj  时髦

2）fashionably：adv 时髦地

3)adjectives are words which describe nouns.-such as: scruffy, casual ,smart, formal, fashionable .

example—everyone is wearing tight jeans this year, they are really fashionable .

4)adverbs-words that describe verbs.-such as: scruffily, casually, smartly, formally ,fashionably, accurately (ˈakyərətlē,准确)

example—I had a job interview yesterday ,so I dressed very formally.

5)recap:回顾

quiz：  
1）what dose mike wear to the party?  
he wore a black shirt ,jeans, and his smart shoes.

session 2

activity 1 make the present simple and present continuous .

words  or sentences

1)infinitive:不定式

2)negative:消极的

3) i usually wear something casual.

4)I’m wearing a suit today

5)Andreas doesn’t wear trainers every day.

6)Negative present continuous = subject + isn't/aren't + verb-ing. —example :Keiko isn’t wearing scruffy clothes today.

7) Present continuous wh- question = question word + is/are + subject + verb-ing.—example: why are you wearing that hoodie?  
8）can you demonstration（ˌdemənˈstrāSH(ə)n 示范，游行，表明） ?

activity 2

1.present simple

1)facts , truths

2)habits, things that we do regularly

3)permanent (ˈpərmənənt永恒的)situations  
2.present simple negative   
use don’t or doesn’t ,and there’s no s on the end of the verb.

3.present simple question  
use do or does  
eg: do your friends live in London ?

4.present continuous

1)things that are happening at the time we are speaking .

2)temporary(ˈtempəˌrerē 暂时的) situations

3)actives that are in progress

example：*Julie usually works in an office, but****she’s working****from home this week.* (temporary situation)

5.present continuous negative

we make them with the little word not  
eg: I’m not ,isn’t, aren’t

he isn’t working today.you aren’t watching television.

6.present continuous question  
*The children are playing a game.  
are the children playing a game?*

*Session 3*

*activity 1 meet tom ford  
words or sentences  
 1) it’s delightful to talk to you.*

1. *Inspiration*
2. *Collection*
3. *Last fall :去年秋天*
4. *Edge：边缘，边*
5. *Well last fall I think i went right to the edge really with beads, sequins, embroidery,over-the-top color. 好吧，去年秋天，我想我真的以珠子，亮片，刺绣，过分的颜色走到了最前沿。*
6. *And last spring i pulled back a little bit but still it was quite over-the- top. 去年春天，我稍微退缩了一点，但还是太过分了。*
7. *and i think the natural thing as a fashion designer, or at least for me, is always to think: what am i tired of, what do i want to see more of, how am i feeling now?而且我认为，作为一名时装设计师，或者至少对我来说，自然而然地会想到：我厌倦了什么，我想了解更多，我现在感觉如何？*
8. *and the natural reaction is to kind of pull back maybe a quieter luxury that’s really all about the shape,all about the line,all about the fabrics, the workmanship.当然，自然的反应是退回也许更安静的奢侈品，这实际上与形状，线条，面料和工艺有关*
9. *And a little bit modest luxury.i’m not saying that we’re seeing any sort of change in the luxury market because our business is great,but i think maybe it’s time just to be a little less ostentatious with it. 还有一点谦虚的奢侈。 我并不是说由于我们的业务出色，我们看到了奢侈品市场的任何变化，但我认为也许是时候减少一点*
10. Beads珠子 – small pieces of wood, glass or other material with holes（孔，洞） in them, often used in jewellery（首饰，珠宝）
11. sequins亮片 – small, bright bits of plastic sewn缝制 onto clothes

embroidery刺绣əmˈbroid(ə)rē – patterns made by sewing into cloth

1. over-the-top – very extreme
2. to pull back – to move away from (something)

luxury奢华ˈləkSH(ə)rē – very pleasant, good quality and often beautiful

fabric织物ˈfabrik – material for clothes

1. workmanship做工 – (here) skill that someone uses to make things
2. modest谦虚 – (here) looking plain or simple, not expensive（这里）看起来简单或简单，并不昂贵

ostentatious夸张的ˌästənˈtāSHəs – clearly showing wealth or power清楚地显示出财富或权力

Activity 2

Tom ford’s london life

1. what’s special about showing in london at london fashion week? 在伦敦时装周时伦敦时装周有什么特别之处？
2. My assistants for years have been english.

Formality: fôrˈmalədē礼节，拘泥形式 formal way of behaving

Eccentric:ikˈsentrik偏心，古怪，怪癖strange and unusual

Session 4

Activity 1 the power of red

Words or sentences

1. fashionistas 时尚达人
2. dye 燃料