**§ Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐?**

【New words and expressions】 生词和短语

★until prep.直到

直到...才; 直到...为止

后面加(时间状语)从句,前面就是主句

1) His father didn't die until he came back. (肯定)

直到他回来,他爸爸才死.

2) His father was alive until he came back. (否定)

直到他回来为止,他爸爸都是活着的.

到他回来这一点之前,没死 : not die; 活的 : 不加not.

把until作为时间终止线

从句的时间终点之前,这个动作做了还是没做?

做了——肯定;

没做——否定.

For he \_\_\_A(C)\_\_\_(wait) until it stopped raining.

A. waited B.didn't wait

A.leave B.left C.didn't leave

I stay in bed until twelve o'clock.

I didn't get up until 12 o'clock.

★outside adv. 外面

作状语

He is waiting for me outside.

It is cold outsid.

ring(rang.rung) v.(铃、电话等)响 (刺耳的)

[注]这种响是刺耳的, 往往是提醒人做某事

The telephone(door bell) is ringing.

而风铃等响要用jingle

jingle(bell): (铃儿) 响叮当

给某人打电话 : ring sb.

Tomorrow I'll ring you.

打电话(名) : give sb. a ring

Remember to ring me/remember to give me a ring

戒指(名词) n

★aunt n.姑,姨,婶,舅妈(所有长一辈的女性都用这个称呼)

与此相同, 男性则是uncle: 叔叔

他们的孩子 : cousin : 堂兄妹(不分男女)

cousin的孩子 : nephew : 外甥, niece : 外甥女[记 : “捏死” ]

★repeat v.重复

【Text】

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First listen and then answer the question.听录音, 然后回答以下问题.

Why was the writer's aunt surprised?

It was Sunday. I never get up early on Sundays. I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime. Last Sunday I got up very late. I looked out of the window. It was dark outside. 'What a day!' I thought. 'It's raining again.' Just then, the telephone rang. It was my aunt Lucy. 'I've just arrived by train,' she said. 'I'm coming to see you.'

'But I'm still having breakfast,' I said.

'What are you doing?' she asked.

'I'm having breakfast,' I repeated.

'Dear me,' she said. 'Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!'

参考译文

那是个星期天, 而在星期天我是从来不早起的, 有时我要一直躺到吃午饭的时候. 上个星期天, 我起得很晚. 我望望窗外, 外面一片昏暗. “鬼天气!” 我想, “又下雨了. “正在这时, 电话铃响了. 是我姑母露西打来的. “我刚下火车, “她说, “我这就来看你. “

“但我还在吃早饭, “我说.

“你在干什么?” 她问道.

“我正在吃早饭, “我又说了一遍.

“天啊, “她说, “你总是起得这么晚吗?现在已经1点钟了!”

【课文讲解】

On Sundays: 所有的星期天,每逢星期天

never: 从来不 (可以直接用在动词前面)=not (变成否定句,前面一定要加助动词)

I don't like her.=I never like her.

因为是上个星期,所以时态不是一般现在时.

look out of :朝窗外看 out of是固定搭配

从...里:from, out of

dark: 天很黑

What a day?

What + a + n.——感叹句

It is a terrible day.==> What a terrible day!

what+a/an (+a.)+n.(+主语+谓语)

What a terrible day!

省略 : 1.主、谓随时可省

what a good girl (she is)!

2.省形容词

What a day! 有上下文和一定的语境, 才能省略形容词.

just then: 就在那时

It was my aunt Lucy.

如果不知道对方性别, 可以用it取代

Who are you?/Who is it ?

just只会出现在 “现在完成时”

by train

by 直接加交通工具(不能有任何修饰词, 复数)

如果加修饰词, 就要换掉by用in或on

I go out by bus.

若是两辆 : I go out in/on two buses.

I'm coming to see you. 我将要来看你.

用 come 的现在进行时态 be coming 表示一般将来

同样的用法还有 : go,come,leave,arrive,land,meet,die,start,return,join...

前4个一定要记住

天哪!英国人说Dear me!或My dear!

美国人说 : My god! [] ([]发啊的音)注意美英的发音不同.

It’s one o’clock! 注意下划线要连读!

【Key structures】　关键句型

本课的重点句型是现在进行和一般现在.

Now,often and Always 表示现在和经常发生的动作

Now——现在进行时(说话的当时正在发生, 现阶段正在发生)

Often , Always——一般现在时

"现阶段":I am working as a teacher.

I do.../he does...

I get up...

一般现在时, 是一种习惯, 真理, 是过去, 现在和未来都会发生的事情.

现在还在睡觉

He is still sleeping.

频率副词往往放在句子中间, 实义动词前, 非实义动词后

如果既有实义动词又有非实义动词, 要放在两个之间.

疑问句中副词往往放在主语后面.

非实义动词 : 1.系动词(be)

2.助动词帮助动词构成时态的(do,does,will,shall,have,had,has)

3.情态动词 : (must,can,may) 除此之外都是实义动词.

p4 Exercises

1 I am looking out of my window. I can see some children in the street. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football. They always \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the street. Now a little boy \_\_\_\_\_\_ (kick) the ball. Another boy \_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) after him but he cannot catch him.

2 I carried my bags into the hall.

‘What you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (do)?’my landlady asked.

‘I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave), Mrs. Lynch, ’ I answered.

‘Why you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave)?’ she asked. ‘You have been here only a week. ’

‘A week too long, Mrs. Lynch, ’ I said. ‘There are too many rules in this house. My friends never \_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to visit me. Dinner is always at seven o'clock, so I frequently \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed hungry. You don't like noise, so I rarely \_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to theradio. The heating doesn't work, so I always \_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) cold. This is a terrible place for a man like me. Goodbye, Mrs. Lynch. ’

1.are playing; "always" play; is kicking"now"; is running

2.are you doing; am leaving; (用进行时态表达将来时:go,come.leave,arrive

join,return,die,land,meet)

"别人用什么时态, 你就用什么时态” 　are you leaving

come

go(I go to bed hungry.形容词做状语)

(rarely 很少)　listen

"doesn't work" 停止工作, 已坏了, 不起作用了.

feel

I frequently go to bed hungry (背诵)

He went to school hungry.饿着肚子上学.

You must come here hungry.空腹来这里.

【Special Difficulties】 难点

What+a/an+a.+n.+主语+谓语

What 对名词感叹

3.He is causing a lot of trouble

　名词:trouble

　主语:he

　动词:is causing

　What (a lot of) trouble( he is causing)!

【Multiple choice questions】多项选择题

5.He doesn't get up early on Sundays. He gets up \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a.late  b.lately c.slowly d.hardly

5."not early"

late(adj./adv.) lately(adv.)=recently(adv.)最近的, 近来的.

how are you going lately? 最近一段时间身体还好吗?

A

8  He \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the window and saw that it was raining.

a.looked b.saw c.remarked d.watched

8.A

look(vi.):表示看的动作; 后面一定要加介词

　see(vt.) : 表示看的结果; 　后面直接加宾语

watch : 表示观看; 后面直接加宾语, 但宾语一定是能够活动的东西

look at pictures (对)watch pictures(错)

11  Breakfast is the first \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the day.

a.food b.dinner c.lunch d.meal

11.D

lunch :中餐 food :食物

dinner:正餐 一天中最丰盛的那顿饭, 可能是中餐, 也可能是晚餐, 但决不会是早餐.

meal : 一顿饭

频率副词,放在实义动词前, 非实义动词后;

如果即有实义动词又有非实义动词.要放在两个之间

疑问句中副词往往放在主语的后面