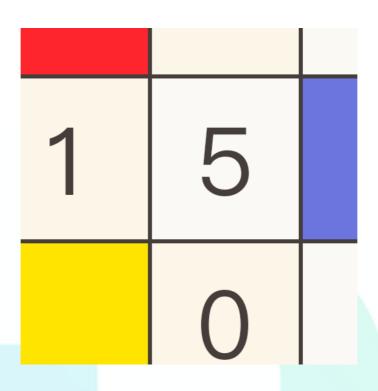
### 开言会员课后讲义

# A2- Fifteen or fifty?



# Dialogue/对话

A: Hey Cole! Are we still on for coffee tomorrow?

A: 嘿 Cole!咱们明天还去喝咖啡吗?

B: Yeah. Do you want me to come get you?

B: 去。你想让我来接你吗?

A: Sure. Does 3:15 work?

A: 好啊。3点15行吗?

B: Like five zero?

B: 你说的是50吗?

A: No, I mean three fifteen. One five.

A: 不, 我的意思是3点15, 1和5。

B: Oh, yeah that' s fine! Sorry, I always mix up those two numbers.

B: 哦,好啊没问题!抱歉,我总是把这两个数字搞混。

A: No worries! It's an <u>easy mistake</u> to make. But, just a <u>tip</u>, 15 has <u>more of an</u> "n" sound for "teen" A: 没关系!这是容易弄错。不过,有个小提示,15这个单词中因为有"teen",听起来"n"的音更多些。

B: Oh, thanks! And, 50 has more of a 'd' sound, right?

B: 哦,谢谢!那50听起来更像"d"的音,对吗?

A: Yup! You got it!

A: 没错!你已经懂了!

## Key vocabulary/重点词汇

to be on for something /tu bi α:n for 'sʌmθɪŋ/ 想要做某事,会去做某事

come get /kʌm get/ 来接

work /wark/ 可行

mean /min/ 意思是,意味着

fine /faɪn/ 好的,可以的

mix up /mɪks ʌp/ 混淆,弄错

no worries /noʊ 'wɜriz/ 没关系,别担心

easy mistake /'i:zi mɪ'steɪk/ 容易犯的错

tip /tɪp/ 提示,指点

more of a /mɔ:(r) ʌv ə/ 更大程度上,更多的

got it /gαt ɪt/ 明白了,理解了,说对了

### Supplementary vocabulary/补充词汇

muscle /'mʌsəl/ 肌肉

working out /'warkɪŋ aʊt/ 锻炼身体

gym /dʒɪm/ 健身房

puzzles /'pʌzəlz/ 拼图

confuse /kənˈfjuz/ 将...混淆

ball sports /bɔl spɔːrts/ 球类运动

```
racket sports /'rækɪt spɔ:rts/ 球拍类运动(包括网球、羽毛球、壁球等)
phrasal verb /ˌfreɪ.zəl vɜrb/ 动词短语
similar /'sɪmələr/ 相似的
sports fan /spɔ:rts fæn/ 体育迷
workout tips /'wɜrkaʊt tɪps/ 健身提示,健身相关的建议
```

### Expansion/例句

#### to be on for something

- 1. A: Are we still on for the movie tomorrow? B: Yup! I already bought our tickets.

  A: 我们明天还要去看电影吗? B: 要!我已经买好票了。
- 2. Is the meeting on Friday still on? 周五的会还要开吗?
- 3. The bride had a huge fight with the groom, so I don't know if the wedding is still on. 新娘和新郎大吵了一架,所以我不知道婚礼是不是还要举行。

#### tip

- 1. Do you have any tips on how to find a cheap flight? 关于如何买到便宜机票,你有什么小建议吗?
- 2. It's common to tip your server between 15-20%. 普遍来讲,你要给餐厅服务员15%到20%的小费。
- 3. The child tipped the cup over and spilled the water all over the table. 这个孩子打翻了茶杯,把水洒得满桌都是。

#### mix up

- 1. People often mix up the words "letter" and "ladder." 人们经常把"letter"(信件)和"ladder"(梯子)两个词搞混。
- 2. I accidentally mixed up the times and missed my ferry. 我不小心搞错了时间,结果错过了我的那趟渡轮。

3. A: Excuse me. I ordered an Americano, not a latte. B: I' m so sorry for the mix-up! I' ll bring you an Americano right away!

A: 打扰一下。我点的是美式咖啡,不是拿铁。 B: 非常抱歉我弄混了!我马上就给你上一杯美式咖啡!

#### Grammar/语法

More of a...

In today's lesson, the phrase  $more\ of\ a+noun$  was used to compare two things. Often, this phrase is used to compare the degree of similarity of two things with the subject.

在今天的课里,使用了  $more\ of\ a\ +\ 2ii$  这个短语结构,来比较两个事物。这个短语经常用来比较两件事物和主语间的相似程度。

If the thing being compared was already mentioned, a *than* phrase is not needed.

如果被比较的事物在上文中已经提及过了,那就不需要再使用than来表达了。

1. She's more of a singer than a dancer.

与其说她是个舞蹈家,还不如说她是个歌手。

2. A: Was the bread salty or cheesy? B: Surprisingly, it actually had more of a sweet taste.

A: 这个面包是咸味的还是奶酪味的? B: 出人意料,它实际上更偏甜味。

3. This restaurant is more of a takeaway place than a sit-down diner.

与其说这家餐厅是个坐下来吃饭的餐馆,还不如说它是个买外卖的地方。

4. The lack of wifi was more of an inconvenience than an actual problem.

没有wifi并不会造成什么实际问题,更多的是不方便而已。