

Lesson 6

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1. Section 1

1.1. Dialogue 1:

—Is that Mr. （用于男子的姓氏或姓名前）先生 Smith’ s son?
—No, it isn’ t. It’ s Mr. Morgan’ s son.
—Is he Irish?
—No, he isn’ t. He is Welsh.

1.2. Dialogue 2:

—Where are your parents now?
—They are in Zagreb.
—Is that in Austria?
—No. It’ s in Yugoslavia.

Example 1. 案例
Austria 奥地利



Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫



1.3. Dialogue 3:

—Who is the girl by the door?

—It' s Jone Smith.

—Is she a nurse?

—No. She' s a librarian.

1.4. Dialogue 4:

—My hat and coat, please. Here is my ticket.

—Thank you, sir. Here they are.

—These not mine. They are Mr. West' s.

—I' m sorry, sir. Are these yours?

—Yes, they are. Thank you.

Example 2. 案例

coat

外套；外衣；大衣



1.5. Dialogue 5:

—Whose handbag is that?

—Which one?

—The big leather 皮革 one.

—Oh, that' s Miss Clark' s.

1.6. Dialogue 6:

—What are you looking at?

—I' m looking at some stamps.

—Are they interesting?

—Yes. They are very rare 稀少的；稀罕的 ones.

1.7. Dialogue 7:

—Where’ s Miss Green at the moment?
—In her office.
—What’ s she doing there?
—She’ s typing, I think.

1.8. Dialogue 8:

—Are there any pencils in the drawer?
—No, I’ m sorry. There aren’ t any.
—Are there any **ball-point pens** 圆珠笔 then.
—Yes. There are lots of ball-points.

1.9. Dialogue 9:

—I need some oil, please.
—How much do you need, sir?
—Three pounds, please.
—Thank you, sir.

1.10. Dialogue 10:

—Is there any shampoo 洗发剂；香波；（ 洗地毯、家具罩套、汽车等的 ）洗涤剂 in the cupboard?
—No, I’ m sorry. There isn’ t any.
—Is there any soap, then?
—Yes. There is a whole pack 一捆，一包（ 尤指适于携带的东西 ）;一捆，一包（ 尤指适于携带的东西 ） of soap.

1.11. Dialogue 11:

—Where does Miss Sue come from?
—She comes from Tokyo.
—What language does she speak, then?
—She speaks Japanese.

1.12. Dialogue 12:

—What does Miss Jenkins do?
—She is a nurse.
—Where does she work?
—At the Westminster Hospital.

1.13. Dialogue 13:

—Do you like your manager?
—Yes. He is nice and kind. Is yours kind, too?
—No. Mine is rather a brute 残酷的人；暴君.
—Oh, I’ m sorry about that.

Example 3. 案例

rather :

- 1. (常用于表示轻微的批评、失望或惊讶) 相当，在某种程度上:
→ It was rather a difficult question. 这真是个难题。
- 2. (纠正所说的话或提供更确切的信息) 更确切地讲，更准确地说:
→ She worked as a secretary, or **rather**, a personal assistant. 她当了秘书；确切地讲，是私人助理。
- 3. (提出不同或相反的观点) 相反，反而，而是:
→ The walls were **not** white, **but rather** a sort of dirty grey. 墙面不是白的，而是灰不溜秋的。

1.14. Dialogue 14:

—Is anyone **attending to** 处理；对付；照料；关怀 you, sir?
—No. I should like to see some **dressing gowns** 晨衣，晨袍.
—What sort are you looking for, sir?
—I fancy a red, silk one.

Example 4. 案例

ATTEND(v.) TO SB/STH

to deal with sb/sth; to take care of sb/sth 处理；对付；照料；关怀
→ Are you being attended to, Sir? (= for example, in a shop) 先生，有人接待你吗？
→ I have some urgent business to attend to. 我有一些急事要处理。

attend (v.) ~ (to sb/sth)

(formal) to pay attention to what sb is saying or to what you are doing 注意；专心
⇒ at-临近 + -tend-延伸 → 延伸过来 → (腿脚延伸过来)出席,(心神延伸过来)看管
→ She hadn’ t been attending during the lesson. 上课时她一直不专心。

dressing gown

(BrE) (NAmE ["bath·robe", "robe"]) a long loose piece of clothing, usually with a belt, worn indoors over night clothes (night clothes 睡衣), for example when you first get out of bed 晨衣，晨袍 (起床后套于睡衣外在室内穿的宽松长罩衫，通常有束带)



gown

(尤指特别场合穿的) 女裙；女长服；女礼服 / (尤指在医院穿的) 罩衣，外罩



fancy

(v.) (BrE informal) to want sth or want to do sth 想要；想做
→ Fancy a drink? 想喝一杯吗？

2. Section 2

2.1. A. Telephone Conversation 1.

Instructor: Henry wants tickets for Romeo 罗密欧;年轻的男情人；风流放荡的男子 and Juliet /so he tries to telephone(v.) the box of office. First he hears: (wrong number tone (打电话时听到的) 声音信号;音质，音色). He has dialed (v.)拨 (电话号码) the wrong number. Then he tries again. (busy tone) Henry **is fed up** 吃得过饱；极厌倦，不耐烦，受够了；(用大量食物) 养肥，养壮 but he must get some tickets. He tries again and finally, he **gets through** 用电话联系上.

Example 5. 案例

- feed sb up (用大量食物) 养肥，养壮
- be fed up : v.吃得过饱；极厌倦，不耐烦，受够了
- be fed up with 对...感到厌烦，腻了
- gets through :
 1. If you **get through a task** or an amount of work, especially when it is difficult, you complete it. 完成; /熬过; / (法律或提案) 被通过
 2. If you **get through to someone**, you succeed in contacting them on the telephone. 用电话联系上

(sound of phone ringing, receiver picked up) Clerk: Cambridge Theatre 剧院. **Box 小亭；岗亭 Office** 售票处.

Henry: **Have you got any tickets** for Romeo and Juliet for this Saturday evening?'

Clerk: Which performance? 5 pm 下午 or 8:30 pm?

Henry: 8:30 pm please.

Clerk: Sorry, that performance is sold out.

Henry: Well, have you got any tickets for the 5 pm performance?

Clerk: Yes, we have tickets at 4.50 pounds, 5.50 pounds and 6 pounds.

Henry: **I' d like to reserve(v.)预订，预约 (座位、席位、房间等) ;保留；贮备 two seats** at 4.50 pounds, please.

Clerk: Right. That' s two tickets at 4.50 pounds. Saturday, 5 pm performance. What' s the name please?

Henry: Bishop. Henry Bishop.

Clerk: Thank you. You' ll **collect (v.)领取；收走；接走 the tickets** before 3 pm on Saturday, won' t you?

Henry: Yes, of course. Thank you. Goodbye.

你会在星期六下午3点以前取票，对吗？

2.2. B. Telephone Conversation 2:

Clara: That number has been engaged 吸引住 (注意力、兴趣) **for ages** 很长时间. Nobody can be that popular 受喜爱的；受欢迎的；当红的. I wonder if her number has been changed. I think I' ll try again.

(Sound of dialing 拨 (电话号码) and ringing(a.) tone.)

Sue: 3346791.

Clara: Is that you, Sue?

Sue: Who' s calling?

Clara: This is Clara. Clara Ferguson. Don' t you remember me?

Sue: Clara! Of course I remember you. How are you? I haven' t heard from you for at least two years. What are you doing?

Clara: Nothing very exciting. That' s one reason I' m ringing(v.)给...打电话. I need some advice.

Sue: Advice. Hmm. That' s a good one. I' ve just been sacked (v.)解雇 ; 炒鱿鱼.

我刚刚被解雇了

Clara: There are the pips 嘟嘟声 ; (尤指电台的) 报时信号. Hang on 坚持下去 ; 不挂断 ; 握住不放, Sue.

Clara: What do you mean ... you' ve just been sacked? Sue, you' re the most successful woman I know.

Sue: That' s probably why I' ve been sacked. But let' s talk about you. You said you needed some advice.

Clara: I certainly do. I wanted to ask you about interviews. Have you had a lot of them? Sue: Yes, I have. Too many.

Clara: So, could you tell me the sort of questions you' re usually asked?

Sue: Let me think. The first ten questions are almost always the same. I call them the 'whys', 'hows' and 'wheres'.

(Sound of pips.)

Clara: Not again 不要再发生同样的事情了. Don' t go away, Sue. I' ve got one more coin.

Clara: Are you there, Sue?

Sue: Yes, I' m still here.

Clara: Sorry, I didn' t understand what you were telling me. Could you repeat it?

Sue: It' s very boring 没趣的 ; 令人厌倦 (或厌烦) 的, but here you are:

I' m always asked:

Why I want to leave my present job?

Why I am interested in the new job?

How I intend to **get to work** 开始工作?

How long I intend to stay in the job?

Where I live?

Where I went to school?

How much I' m paid in my present job? 我现在这份工作的薪水是多少?

How much I expect to be paid in the new job?

Oh yes. I' m always asked if I' m married.

(Sound of pips.)

Clara: That' s it, Sue. No more coins. I' ll write to you soon ... and **many thanks** 多谢, 非常感谢.

3. Section 3

3.1. Dictation.

Dictation 1:

I am not going out with George again. Last week he invited me to go to a football match. I do not like football, so **it was silly** 愚蠢的；不明事理的；没头脑的；傻的 **of me** to say yes. We did not have seats, so we had to stand for two hours in the rain. I was cold and wet and I could not see a thing. So I asked George to take me home. He got very angry and said some very unpleasant things.

Dictation 2:

Last week **the sun shone**(v.) (shine 的过去式) 发光；反光；照耀 and it got quite hot. I decided to put on my light grey summer trousers. But I got a shock. I could not put them on. They were too small. It is possible that they got smaller during the winter, but I do not think so. I am afraid I got bigger. So I am going to eat less and I am going to take more exercise. I am definitely going to lose some weight.
