

Lesson 5

Table of Contents

- [1. Section 1](#)
 - [1.1. Dialogue A:](#)
 - [1.2. Dialogue B:](#)
 - [1.3. Dialogue C:](#)
 - [1.4. Dialogue D:](#)
- [2. Section 2](#)
 - [2.1. A. Word Exercises:](#)
 - [2.2. B. Discussion:](#)
 - [2.3. C. Interview.](#)
- [3. Section 3](#)
 - [3.1. Dictation.](#)

1. Section 1

(1.) Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words.

Instructor 教练 ; 导师 ; (大学) 讲师: Listen to these people. They are all taking things to be repaired. Of course, they want to know /how much it will cost /and how long it will take. Listen to their questions and write the answers you hear. Here is an example.

Woman: How much will it cost /to repair this typewriter 打字机?

Male Assistant: About a pound.

Woman: That’ s not bad. But how long will it take?

Male Assistant: Only about a week.

Instructor: Look at the answers the assistant gives his customer. The first answer is 'about a pound.' The second answer is 'about a week.' Now listen to these dialogues and write the missing words in your book.

1.1. Dialogue A:

Man: Can you give me an estimate (对数量、成本等的) 估计 ; 估价 to repair this bicycle?

Female Assistant: I think it’ ll cost about twelve or thirteen pounds.

Man: And how long will it take?

Female Assistant: A fortnight 两星期, **more or less** 或多或少, 差不多.

Example 1. 案例

fortnight

(BrE) two weeks 两星期 ⇒ 即fourteen night

1.2. Dialogue B:

Woman: Would you have a look at this **television set** 电视机; 电视接收机, please?
Female Assistant: Yes, of course. Hmmm. How long have you had it?
Woman: About eight years. Can you tell me how much it' ll cost to repair it?
Female Assistant: Well, the set' s very old. It' ll cost about fifty pounds. It' s cheaper to buy a new one.

Example 2. 案例

television set

电视机; 电视接收机.
television set 指的是电视机这个设备; 而television 除了电视机 , 还可以指电视节目、电视业等

1.3. Dialogue C:

Man: How much do you think it' ll cost to repair this typewriter?
Female Assistant: Let me see. It' s a 1960 model. About twenty pounds, I' m afraid.
Man: That' s rather a lot. And how long will it take?
Female Assistant: About a month.
Man: Thank you. I' d like to think about it.

Instructor: Listen again to the customer from the typewriter shop. He thinks twenty pounds is rather a lot but he needs a typewriter... Then he remembers his friend, Tony. Tony has several typewriters. Bob, the customer, has an idea. He meets his friends, Tony. Listen to their conversation.

1.4. Dialogue D:

Tony: Hello, Bob. What' s that heavy parcel 包裹 ; 小包 you' re carrying?
Bob: It' s my old typewriter. I' ve just been to the shop. The assistant says it' ll cost about twenty pounds to repair.
Tony: That' s rather a lot. What are you going to do?
Bob: Well, you' ve got several typewriters. Could you lend me one?
Tony: I' ll have to think about it.

Example 3. 案例

parcel



2. Section 2

2.1. A. Word Exercises:

Female: Listen to the instruction. This is an example. Put the letter B in box 1. Put the letter E in box 3. What do you think the word is? Here is some help. We put the letter R in box 2. What do you think the word is? Here is some help. We eat it. The answer is bread. B-R-E-A-D. Now put letters in the boxes and make more words.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | R | E | | |

Male: Number 1: Put the letter R in box 2. Put the letter U in box 3. Put the letter T in box 5. Here is some help. We eat it.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | R | U | | T |

Female: Number 2: Now put the letter S in box 1. Put the same letter in box 5. Put the letter H in box 2. Here is some help. We wear them.

Male: Number 3: Put the letter J in box 1. Put the letter I in box 3. Put the letter C in box 4. Here is some help. We drink it.

Female: Number 4: Put the letter S in box 5. Put the letter L in box 3. Now put the same letter in box 4. Here is some help. We pay (v.)付费；付酬 them.

Female: Number 5: Put the letter C in box 1. Put the letter K in box 5. The clue: We hear it.

Male: Number 6: Put the letter P in box 2. Put the same letter in box 3. Put the letter E in box 5. Listen: we eat it.

Female: Number 7: Put the letter H in box 2. Put the letter I in box 3. Put the letter T in box 5. Listen: a man wears one.

Male: Number 8: Now look at box 5. Write the letter S. Write the letter L in box 3. Write the letter I in box 2. Listen carefully: We watch them.

Female: Number 9: Please put the letter U in Box 2. Put the letter I in box 4. Think: We listen to it.

Male: Number 10: Now ... put the letter O in box 3. Put the letter R in box 4. There are only three letters left. Think: We open and close them.

Female: Number 11: This is more difficult. There are six letters. Put the letter A in box 1. Put the letter E in box 6. Now put the letter I in box 4. Listen very carefully: When you have problems you ask for it.

Example 4. 案例

- ask ~ (sb) (for sth) : to say that you would like sb to give you sth 请求，恳求（给予）；征
求
→ to ask for a job/a drink/an explanation 求职；要一杯饮料；要求解释
- ask for it :(informal) to deserve sth bad that happens to you or that sb does to you 罪有
应得；自讨苦吃；自找麻烦
- be 'asking for trouble | be asking for it : (informal) to behave in a way that is very likely
to result in trouble 要自找麻烦；要自讨苦吃

Male: Number 12: Here is the last word exercise. This exercise is difficult, too. There are six letters again. Put the letter W in box 4. Put the letter S in box 3. (There is no help for this word

exercise.)

2.2. B. Discussion:

Instructor: Frank and Peter want new bicycles 自行车 ; 摩托车. Petrol is very expensive so they both want to cycle(v.) to work. They are looking at advertisements.

Frank: What about this Curzon bike. It' s very cheap. Only eighty pounds.

Peter: Yes, but the Anderson bike is even cheaper. It' s sixty—five pounds.

Frank: Hmmm. How old is the Anderson one?

Peter: It' s a 1977 model.

Frank: The Curzon is a 1979 model. It' s newer.

Instructor: Frank and Peter are still looking at advertisements. They can' t decide which bike to buy. Peter: The Anderson bike looks very comfortable. Frank: Yes, but the Curzon looks bigger.

Peter: I don' t want a big bike. I want a comfortable one. Frank: All right. The Anderson bike is good. But the Curzon is better.

2.3. C. Interview.

Instructor: Do you remember Regine? Where does she come from? Is she married? Where does she work? Listen to Regine speaking.

Regine: My name is Regine. I' m German. I live in a small town. I' m not married(a.). I live at home with my mother and father, my sister Heidi and my brother Rolf. I work in a department store. I sell **writing paper** 信纸 ; 便笺, envelopes, ball pens, pencils and colored postcards 明信片. I walk to work every morning. I don' t work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday and I have a three-week holiday in the summer.

Instructor: Regine was seventeen then. Now she' s twenty-two. Her life is very different. Listen to this television interview.

Interviewer: Regine, at seventeen you worked in a big shop. Now you are the manager and you are only twenty-two. From seventeen to twenty-two. Five years to success. Can you tell us? The secret of your success?

Regine: The 'secret', as you call it, is work. When I was seventeen, I lived at home. I walked to the shop every morning. I saved my money and I went to evening classes. I worked in a good department and I sold **so** much **that** I got a good commission 佣金 ; 回扣. I really wanted to be a success. Now I' m the manager.

Interviewer: Congratulations, Regine. But please tell us ... do you like your job? Are you happier?

Regine: You are asking me two questions. The first answer is 'yes' and the second answer is definitely 'no'.

3. Section 3

3.1. Dictation.

Dictation 1:

Good afternoon, my name is Schwartz. That is S-C-H-W-A-R-T-Z and I come from New York. My wife and I would like a **double room** 双人房间 with a shower 淋浴器 ; 淋浴间. I have our passports 护照 here. We are hoping to stay for about a week. I have a question. Do you know where I can get two tickets for the performance 表演 ; 演出 at the theatre 戏院 ; 剧场 ; 露天剧场 tonight?

Example 5. 案例
theatre



Dictation 2:

On my first day in London I felt hungry, so I went into a restaurant and sat down at a table. I waited for ten minutes, but nobody came to serve me. Then I saw that there were no waiters. The customers stood in a queue (人、汽车等的) 队 , 行列 and got their food themselves. That was my first experience of a self-service restaurant.