

# Lesson 2

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### 1. Section 1

#### Dialogue 1:

—I think a doctor should be a friendly person.  
—Yes. I agree.

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#### Dialogue 2:

—Would you like something to drink?  
—Just coffee, please.  
—Are you sure?  
—Quite certain. Thank you.

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#### Dialogue 3:

—What are you doing in New York?  
—I’ m writing a story for YES magazine.  
—I see.01

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#### Dialogue 4:

—What are you doing in Cairo 埃及首都?  
—I’ m visiting my parents.  
—Really!

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#### Dialogue 5:

—Why are you visiting HongKong?  
—I’ m just on holiday.

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#### Dialogue 6:

—Why are you in London?  
—I’ m here on business.  
—Oh.

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#### Dialogue 7:

- Thanks a lot for **putting me up** 留某人住在家中.
- That’ s OK.
- Do come and see me when you’ re in New York.
- Sure. That’ ll be great.

Example 1. 案例

PUT SB UP

留某人住在家中

→ We can **put you up** for the night. 今晚我们可以留你过夜。

Dialogue 8:

- Have you heard the news?
- No.
- There’ s been a terrible air crash.
- Oh dear! Where was it?
- A town called Banford.

Dialogue 9:

- Excuse me, how do you say that word, C-U-S-T-O-M-S?
- Customs.
- I see. Thank you.

Dialogue 10:

- Would you like some more potatoes?
- I’ m sorry I can’ t manage any more. Thank you.

2. Section 2

(A.) Conversation （非正式）交谈，谈话.

Male: Pubs 酒吧；酒馆? You must have good people. If the people are good, the pub will be good.

Male: You must have a good landlord （酒吧或招待所的）店主，老板, and people with a sense of humor behind the bar. If the landlord is bad, the pub will be bad.

Female: I love old pubs. If it’ s one of those modern places, I won’ t go in.

Male: And a good pub must have good beer. If the beer’ s no good, people will look for another place.

Female: I won’ t go if there isn’ t a garden. I have children, and if the pub doesn’ t have a garden or **family room** 家庭娱乐室; （英国小酒吧里的）儿童休息室, we can’ t **go in** 进入室内；进去.

Example 2. 案例

conversation

~ (with sb) (about sth) ( 非正式 ) 交谈 , 谈话

B. Story.

My grandfather used to have a beautiful gold **pocket watch** 怀表 ; 表袋. He wore it on a fine gold chain across the front of his waistcoat ( 西服的 ) 背心; 马甲, and when I was small he promised to leave it to me in his will.

"When I' m gone," he said, "this is going to be yours."

Unfortunately that will never happen now. About three months ago, my grandfather **came up to** ( 从... ) 上到 ( 通常指从一国的南部到北部 , 或从小地方到大地方 ) London to visit us. The first Sunday morning after he arrived, my youngest son said he wanted to go to the park.

"We' ll do better than that," said my grandfather, "we' ll go and feed(v.) the pigeons 鸽子 in Trafalgar Square." So off they went. They **got home** 到家, 回到家 about tea-time 下午茶时间 ; 休息时间 and my grandfather was looking very upset (a.)难过 ; 不高兴 ; 失望 ; 沮丧.

"My watch," he said, "it' s gone. Someone must have stolen it while we were feeding the pigeons."

Example 3. 案例  
waistcoat

( BrE ) ( NAmE vest ) a short piece of clothing with buttons down the front but no sleeves, usually worn over a shirt and under a jacket, often forming part of a man' s suit ( 西服的 ) 背心; 马甲



Be gone(a.) 和 have gone(v.)

都可以表示 “已经走了” .

Be going to be

将要成为 , 变成...。

come up (to...) (from...)

( 从... ) 上到 ( 通常指从一国的南部到北部 , 或从小地方到大地方 )  
→ Why don' t you **come up to** Scotland for a few days? 你为何不上苏格兰来住几天 ?

go off 离开 ( 尤指去做某事 )

→ She went off to get a drink. 她拿饮料去了。 - go off with sth : to take away from a place sth that does not belong to you 携他人之物而去  
→ He went off with \$10 000 of the company' s money. 他卷走了公司1万元钱。

go off with sb

抛弃原有伴侣等, 而与另外的某人相好 ; 与某人私奔

### 3. Section 3

Dictation.

Dictation 1:

My name is Daniel. I am French. I live in a small town. I work in a hotel, but I do not **live in** (在所工作单位)留宿 the hotel. I live with my parents. My home is near the hotel, so I walk to work every day.

Dictation 2:

There is some sugar, there is some coffee and there is a lot of tea, but there is not much jam. There are some tomatoes, but there are not any eggs or biscuits and there is not much milk. So we want jam, eggs, biscuits and milk.

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