Lesson 24

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1. Section 1

1.1. A. Calculations.

- 1. Add two and four; eight and ten; fourteen and seven.
- 2. Subtract six from eighteen; four from eleven; five from nineteen.
- 3. Multiply two by eight; five by three; six by four.
- 4. Divide six by three; eight by two; twenty by five.
 - **sub•tract (v.)** ~ **sth (from sth)** : to take a number or an amount away from another number or amount 减;减去
 - → 6 subtracted from 9 is 3. 9减6等于3。
 - multi•ply (v.) ~ (A by B) |~ A and B (together) : to add a number to itself a particular number of times 乘 ; 乘以
 - → 2 multiplied by 4 is/equals/makes 8 (2×4 = 8) . 2乘以4等于8。
 - **div•ide (v.) ~ (sth) by sth**: to find out how many times one number is contained in another 除以
 - → 30 divided by 6 is 5 (30 ÷ 6 = 5) . 30除以6等于5。

1.2. B. Numbers and Symbols.

- 1. I' Il take a commission of ten per cent.
- 2. The current rate of interest is twenty-three per cent.
- 3. I only get three-eighths of the total.

- 4. It's only a fraction of the cost, about a sixteenth.
- 5. Divide nine by two and you get four point five.
- 6. You only get two point four six per cent.
 - commission: an amount of money that is paid to sb for selling goods and which increases with the amount of goods that are sold 佣金;回扣 / (银行等的) 手续费
 → You get a 10% commission on everything you sell. 你可从你售出的每件商品中获得10%的佣金。
 - rate of interest 利率, 利息率
 - three-eighths of the total. 总数的八分之三
 - It's only a fraction of the cost, about a sixteenth. 这只是费用的一小部分,大约十六分之一。
 - two point four six per cent. 2.46%
 - 英语中, 分数的表示法: 基数词(表分子) + 序数词(表分母)

Header 1	基数词(表分子) + 序数词(表分母)
分子为1时, 既可以用 one,也可用a	• one-tenth : 1/10
	• a third : 1/3
	• a(one) half : 1/2
	• a quarter : 1/4
如果分子大于1, 分母则要用复数形式。	• two-thirds : 2/3
	• three quarters : 3/4

1.3. C. Asking for Advice.

- 1. I have to get a new pair of Jeans. Is there anywhere ...? Do you know a, a good shop where I can get a pair?
- 2. Look, er, I want something interesting. \pm All I' ve eaten since I' ve arrived here \pm is junk food. I want some good local food. Where should I go and what shall I ask for?
- 3. The car's giving problems again. I had it serviced last week but it's as bad as it was before. I don't know what to do about it.
- 4. Ooh, yes, I need your advice. The problem is that I have to go to this very formal dinner party next week and I haven't got a dinner suit here. I really don't want to buy one. What do you suggest?
- 5. Ever since I' ve been here I had this stomach problem, you know. I mean, it' s not serious. Well, I don' t think it is. I mean, you often get these things when you travel. Must be the different water or something. But it really is a nuisance and it seems to be getting worse ...
- 6. Damn! I' ve lost my wallet!

- give (与名词连用描述某一动作,意义与该名词相应的动词相同)做;产生
 → She looked up from her work and gave a yawn (= yawned). 她停下工作抬起头来打了个哈欠。
- formal (穿著、言语、行为等)适合正式场合的;正规的;庄重的
- dinner suit : (BrE) (NAmE BrE tux·edo) a dinner jacket and trousers/pants, worn with a bow tie at formal occasions in the evening (男式,配蝶形领结的)成套无尾晚礼服



• nuisance 麻烦事;讨厌的人(或东西)

2. Section 2

2.1. A. Telegram.

Man: Telegram, miss. Jean: Oh, thanks.

Jean: I wonder who it's from. Oh, it's for Helen. Helen, there's a telegram for you.

Helen: For me? Oh, Jean, will you open it? I hate opening telegrams.

Jean: Do you? Why?

Helen: Well, it's just that I think a telegram must mean bad news.

Jean: I' m just the opposite. I love opening telegrams because I' m sure they must mean

something exciting.

Jean: Helen, you' d better sit down. You aren' t going to believe this. It says, 'Congratulations,

Nurse of the Year. Letter follows.'

Helen: It can't be true. Jean: Here. You read it.

- miss (用于未婚女子姓氏或姓名前,以示礼貌)小姐,女士/(称呼不知姓名的年轻女子)小姐
- Congratulations, Nurse of the Year. Letter follows. (电报惜字如金, 所以只写:) 恭祝获得年度护士小姐称号. 授奖函信件随后寄到.

2.2. B. Interview Appointment.

Hello. This is Sophie Peter's ringing from the Brook Organization. Um, we got your job application and I'm ringing just to arrange an interview with you. How about Monday morning at, er, 11:30? Would that be all right? That's Monday morning of the 10th of August. Um, if you can't make that time, could you please give us a ring? The interview will be with myself and Brian Shaw, so we, um, we look forward to seeing you then. Bye-bye.

2.3. C. Henry.

[&]quot;Henry!"

[&]quot;Yes, dear?"

[&]quot;I' m going up to bed now. Don' t forget to do your little jobs."

[&]quot;No, dear."

Henry turned off the television and went into the kitchen. He fed the cat, washed up several dishes, dried them and put them away. Then he put the cat out, locked all the doors and turned out all the lights. When he got to the bedroom, his wife was sitting up in bed reading a book and eating chocolates.

- "Well dear, have you done all your little jobs?"
- "I think so, my love."
- "Have you fed the cat?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you put him out?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you washed up the dishes?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you put them all away?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you tidied the kitchen?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you turned out all the lights?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Have you locked the front door?"
- "Yes, dear."
- "Then you can come to bed."
- "Thank you, dear."

After a little while they heard a gate banging downstairs.

- "Henry."
- "Yes, dear."
- "I' m afraid you' ve forgotten to shut the garden gate."
- "Oh dear! ..."
- go up to: v.前往
- go up to to do sth 前往,去做某事。
- go up to + 地点名词:表示上楼去...地方去
 → Go up to your room. Now! 上楼回你的房间去。现在就去!
- go 'up (to...) (from...) (从一处)到(另一处)(尤指北上或从小地方到城市或大城镇)
- put away : If you **put something away**, you put it into the place where it is normally kept when it is not being used, for example, in a drawer. 把…收拾起来
 - → "Yes, Mom," replied Cheryl as she slowly **put away** her doll. "是的,妈妈,"谢里尔一边回答,一边慢慢地把她的玩具娃娃收起来。
- turn out 关掉
 - → The janitor comes around to turn the lights out. 那个看门人会过来把灯关掉。
- tidy (v.)~ (sth) (up): (especially BrE) to make sth look neat by putting things in the place where they belong 使整洁;使整齐;使有条理;整理
- **tidy sth away**: (BrE) to put things in the place where they belong, especially where they cannot be seen, so that a room appears tidy 收拾起来;拾掇起

2.4. D. Radio Talk:

- —Ladies and gentlemen, it's the Lake Late Talk Show, with your host, Dickie Reeves. (applause)
- —Nice to be with you again, folks. And among the line of interesting guests I' Il show you tonight is the lady you' ve all been reading and hearing about recently. She is beautiful. She is clever. And she is brave. She is the lady who makes friends with monkeys. She is with us tonight. Ladies and gentlemen, the apewoman herself, Josephin Carter. (applause) Hello, Josephin, or can I call you Joe?
- —Please do.
- host 主人 / (电视或广播的)节目主持人
- line (人)队伍,行列
- —The first question that I know everybody has been dying to ask you is, how long have you been living with monkeys?
- —Apes actually. Well, I' ve been studying apes for quite a long time, **ever since** I was at university. But I' ve only been actually living with them for five years.
- —Five years in the African jungle, with only monkeys to talk to.
- —Apes actually.
- —Oh, with only apes to talk to. That's fantastic! And I know you're going back to your monkey colony ...
- —Ape colony actually.
- —... to finish your work.
- —Oh, yes. I haven't finished it yet. Although I have been recording their behavior and watching their movements very closely, I still haven't finished my work. I've also been training my husband to work with me.
- —Your husband?
- —Yes. He's come with me tonight. Let me introduce you to Tarsan!
- —Hi, everybody.
- 请记住一点:完成时表示的是:站在某一时间点,并对这个时间点之前发生动作做一个总结。

Header 1	Header 2
have done 表示的是:处于"现在"这个时间点, 对这个时间点之前发生的一个或一系列动作的回 顾总结。	Column 2, row 1
had done 表示的是:站在某个"过去"的时间点,对这个时间点之前发生的一个或一系列动作的总结。	• When they reached there, the ship had set off. (当他们到达那里的时候,船已经开了。)
have been doing 表示的是:对一个 "现在正在 进行"动作 的总结。	 Tom has been playing football for two hours. (Tom已经踢了两个小时的足球了。)

- actually (礼貌地纠正他人)实际上,事实上
 → We're not American, actually. We're Canadian. 实际上我们不是美国人。我们是加拿大人。
- ever since 从那时起一直到现在; 自从

- fantastic: extremely good; excellent 极好的; 了不起的 /impossible to put into practice 不切 实际的; 无法实现的
 - → a fantastic scheme/project 不切实际的计划/方案
- colony 殖民地 / 殖民地定居者群体 / (同地生长的植物或动物)群,群体,集落 → a bird colony 鸟群

2.5. E. Mr. Pollard and the Solicitor.

People think that all solicitors are rich and prosperous(a.). In any town there are, of course, rich and prosperous solicitors, but there are also solicitors like me. I am neither rich nor prosperous.

I have an office over a fish and chip shop, for which I pay an exorbitant rent, and two rather inefficient secretaries.

I suppose it is because my premises(n.) are in the less fashionable part of the town, but my clients always seem to have enormous problems and miserable incomes.

- so·lici·tor 事务律师,诉状律师(代拟法律文书、提供法律咨询等的一般辩护律师)/(城镇或政府部门负责法律事务的)法务官/推销员
- prosperous (a.)rich and successful 繁荣的;成功的;兴旺的
- over:

1.in or to a position higher than but not touching sb/sth; above sb/sth 悬在...上面;向...上方

→ The balcony juts out over the street. 阳台伸出在街道上方

2.on the far or opposite side of sth 在...的远端(或对面)

- → He lives over the road. 他住在马路对面。
- chip 油炸土豆条;炸薯条
- ex·or·bi·tant (a.)(formal) (of a price 价格) much too high 过高的;高得离谱的
- secretary 秘书
- prem·ises: the building and land near to it that a business owns or uses (企业的)房屋建筑及附属场地,营业场所
 - → business/commercial/industrial premises 事务所;商业/工业用房屋场地
- fashionable 流行的; 时兴的; 时髦的 /时髦人物使用的; (尤指)有钱人常光顾的
 → a fashionable address/resort/restaurant 时髦人物常去的地点/胜地/餐馆
- miserable : very unhappy or uncomfortable 痛苦的;非常难受的;可怜的 /太少的;少得可怜的
 - → How can anyone live on such a miserable wage? 这么少的工资让人怎么活呀?

Mr. Pollard was exactly that sort of client. He was a small, untidy little man, with a large head and round, old-fashioned spectacles.

"I have a problem," he began nervously, "I bought this house, you see. I got a mortgage from the building society, but then I lost my job, so I got behind with the payments." He gave me the details. It appeared that he owed eleven payments of fifty pounds, and had no job and no money. Not surprisingly the building society had written to say they intended to take possession of the house; sell it, and thus get back their money.

- untidy 不整洁的;不整齐的;凌乱的 /(人)无条理的;不修边幅的
- round 圆形的;环形的;球形的
- spectacles 眼镜
- mortgage: (also informal also home 'loan) a legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends you money to buy a house, etc., and you pay the money back over a particular number of years; the sum of money that you borrow 按揭(由银行等提供 房产抵押借款);按揭贷款
 - → mortgage rates (= of interest) 按揭贷款利率
- building society: (BrE) (US, savings and 'loan association) an organization like a bank that lends money to people who want to buy a house. People also save money with a building society. 房屋互助协会(提供住房贷款及储蓄服务)
- society : (abbr. Soc.) [C] (especially in names 尤用于名称) a group of people who join together for a particular purpose 社团;协会;学会
 - → the American Society of Newspaper Editors 美国报纸主编协会
- get behind with 在...方面落后, 落后于
- possession 个人财产; 私人物品 / (formal) the state of having or owning sth 具有;拥有
 → You cannot legally take possession of the property (= start using it after buying it)
 until three weeks after the contract is signed. 契约签署三周以后,你才能合法取得这份产业的
 所有权。
- "What would happen if they sold it for less than I paid?" he asked. "Would I get back any money?"
- "Probably not," I replied.
- "Would you mind telephoning the building society?" he pleaded, "and see if they could possibly give me a little more time?"
- "If you' re not earning any money, how will more time help?" I asked. He looked at me hopelessly.

In the end the house was sold. The building society debt was paid off and Mr. Pollard got sixty pounds.

"如果他们以低于我支付的价格出售,会发生什么?" 最后房子卖了。他欠房屋互助协会的债务还清了,波拉德先生得到了60英镑。

- debt: a sum of money that sb owes 借款;欠款;债务
- pay sth off: to finish paying money owed for sth 付清;偿清

2.6. F. Monologue.

Everybody agrees I' m just ordinary. My face is ordinary, my voice is ordinary, my clothes are ordinary. Everything about me is ordinary. 'What' s Frank like?' they say. 'Frank? Oh — you know, ordinary.' they say.

• ordinary 普通的;平常的;一般的;平凡的/平庸的;平淡无奇的

Now look at that man two rows in front. He's not ordinary. In fact I can't see anybody apart from me who is. Even this fellow next to me. Quite ordinary on the whole, I suppose. But

there's something a bit ... something a bit odd about his mouth. Mustn't catch his eye. Might start a conversation. Don't want that. Interesting that he was just in front of me in the queue.

They looked in his bag, they looked in his pockets —made him take his shoes off even.

现在看看前面两排的那个人。他不平凡。事实上,除了我之外,我看不到任何人。即使是我旁边的这个家伙。我想,总体来说相当普通。但有些事有点…。他的嘴巴有点奇怪。干万不要引起他的注意。可能会引发一场对话。我不想这样。有趣的是,他在排队的时候正好排在我的前面。他们翻了翻他的包,翻了翻他的口袋—甚至让他把鞋子都脱了。

- tray 盘;托盘;碟
- press (被)压,挤,推,施加压力
- tonic 奎宁水,汤力水(一种味微苦、常加于烈性酒中的有气饮料)

Mm—they' ve nearly finished with the food—though she didn't take my glass when she collected my tray. Ah—she's pressed her button again.

Probably wants another gin and tonic. Had four already. Or is it five? Not bad, though. At least not in this light.

Good —some of them are getting their blankets down now. I reckon that in about half an hour it'll all be quiet.

And then ... Of course they looked in my briefcase too. Didn't look here, though, did they? Oh, no. Hah! Though they think otherwise, I know very well who those two in the back row are. Noticed them when I went to the toilet. But they won't shoot. Not as long as I have this in my hand, they won't.

嗯—他们快要吃完了—尽管她拿我托盘的时候没有拿我的杯子。啊-她又按下按钮了。可能要再来一杯杜松子酒和奎宁水。已经喝了四杯了。或者是五个?不过,还不错。至少在这种情况下不会。很好,他们中的一些人现在正在把毯子拿下来。我估计大约半小时后一切就会安静下来。然后是…。当然,他们也看了我的公文包。不过,他们没有看这里,是吗?哦,不。哈哈!虽然他们不这么想,但我很清楚坐在后排的那两个人是谁。我上厕所的时候注意到了。但他们不会开枪。只要我手里还拿着这个他们就不会。

• as/so long as : only if 只要

And it's so small. Marvellous what they can do these days. Just about now, if I were sitting in funny mouth's seat and not by the aisle—just about now, I could probably look down and see the mountains gleaming in the moonlight. I like that. Mm. Well, now I must go over my speech again. Mustn't forget what my demands are, must I?

而且它太小了。这些天他们能做的事真是令人惊叹。就在现在,如果我坐在滑稽嘴巴的座位上,而不是靠过道的位置-就在现在,我可能会向下看,看到群山在月光下闪闪发光。我喜欢那样。嗯。好了,现在我必须把我的演讲稿再复习一遍。别忘了我的要求是什么,对吗?

- mar·vel·lous 极好的;非凡的
- aisle (教堂、戏院、火车等座位间或超级市场货架间的)走道,过道
- go over 仔细检查

3. Section 3

3.1. Dictation.

Well, I think that this problem of teenagers getting into trouble with the law is mainly caused by unemployment. You see, because of the high level of unemployment, so many teenagers nowadays leave school and find that they have no chance of getting a job, and this obviously makes them feel bored and frustrated(a.). And as a result of this, they' re much more likely to get drunk and so on. Another thing of course is that you get groups of unemployed teenagers wandering around the streets with nothing to do, which can easily lead to trouble of one sort or another.

- frus·trated (a.)~ (at/with sth): feeling annoyed and impatient because you cannot do or achieve what you want 懊丧;懊恼;沮丧/失意的;不得志的/性欲没有得到满足的
- get drunk 喝醉