

# Lesson 12

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## 1. Section 1

### 1.1. A. Dialogues.

#### Dialogue 1:

—Do you think you could stop whistling 口哨? I’ m trying to write an essay ( 用来刊登的 ) 论说文 ; 小品文; ( 作为课程作业 , 学生写的 ) 文章 , 短文.  
—Oh, I’ m sorry. I thought you were in the other room.

#### Dialogue 2:

—Is it alright if I leave my rucksack ( 尤指登山者或远足者使用的 ) 背包 , 旅行包 on the **back seat** ( 车辆的 ) 后座?  
—Yes, of course. Go ahead.  
—And would you mind if I **took off** 脱下 ( 衣服 ) ; 摘掉 my shoes? My feet are killing (通常用于进行时 , 不用于被动语态 ) 使痛苦 ; 使疼痛 ; 使受折磨 me.  
—Well, I’ d rather you didn’ t. It’ s a rather hot day.

Example 1. 案例  
rucksack

( 尤指登山者或远足者使用的 ) 背包 , 旅行包



#### Dialogue 3:

—Hello, Charles, I haven’ t seen you all day. What have you been doing?  
—Actually I’ ve been working on my first novel.  
—Oh, yes. How far have you got with it 你做到什么程度了?  
—Well, I thought of a good title, and I made a list of characters ( 人、集体的 ) 品质 , 性格 ; ( 地方的 ) 特点 , 特性; ( 有趣的或不同寻常的 ) 人, and I’ ve designed the **front cover** 封面.

—Have you started writing it yet?  
—Oh, yes. I’ ve written two pages already.  
—Only two?  
—Well, yes. I haven’ t quite decided yet what happens next.

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Dialogue 4:  
—I saw an accident yesterday.  
—What were you doing at the time?  
—I was queuing (v.) ( 人、车等 ) 排队等候 for the cinema.  
—And what did you do when you saw the accident?  
—I rushed forward to see if I could help.

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Dialogue 5:  
—Hmm. You are a good squash 壁球 player. How long have you been playing?  
—I have been playing since the beginning of the last term. What about you?  
—Me? Oh, I’ ve been playing about two years now. But I’ m still not very good.

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Dialogue 6:  
—I’ ve got a watch with a silver strap 带子 .  
—That’ s nothing. I’ ve got one with a gold strap.  
—I’ ve got a watch that tells you the date.  
—**That’ s nothing** 这没有什么. I’ ve got one that tells you the date and the day.

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1.2. B. Restaurant English.

Dialogue 1:  
Woman: Look at these glasses 玻璃杯 ; 酒杯, this one’ s even got lipstick 口红 ; 唇膏 on it.  
Waiter: I’ m very sorry, madam. I’ ll bring you clean ones right away.

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Dialogue 2:  
Man: Ah, **Head Waiter** 服务员领班, I want to **have a word with** 与...谈话; 与...略谈 you. Head Waiter: Yes, sir. Is there something wrong, sir?  
Man: Something wrong? **I should think** there is something wrong. My wife and I have been kept here waiting nearly an hour for our meal!  
Head Waiter: I’ m terribly sorry about that, sir. Our staff 全体职工 ( 或雇员 ) ; ( 大、中、小学的 ) 管理人员 , 行政人员 has been kept unusually busy this evening. I’ ll see to it personally myself. Now, if you wouldn’ t mind just telling me what you ordered.

Example 2. 案例

I should think/imagine/hope

a) used to say that you think or hope something is true, when you are not certain:  
- I shouldn’ t think they’ ve gone far. 我不认为他们走得太远。  
- ‘I suppose there’ ll be a lot of complaints?’ ‘I should imagine so.’ “我想会有很多抱怨吧?” “我想是的。”

b) used to emphasize that you are not surprised by what someone has told you because you have moral reasons to expect it:  
- ‘She doesn’ t like to hear me swearing.’ ‘I should think not.’ “她不喜欢听我骂人。 “我想的 确是不会的。”

- 'He did apologize.' 'I should hope so, after the way he behaved.' "他道歉了。"看他那副样子，我也希望如此。"

Dialogue 3:

Woman: This coffee is practically 几乎；差不多；很接近;实事求是地；实际地 cold.

Waiter: I am sorry, madam. I' ll bring you a fresh pot **straight away** 立即.

## 2. Section 2

### 2.1. A. Description.

This table shows the number of commuters ( 远距离 ) 上下班往返的人 into central London between 7:00 am and 10:00 am 上午 daily.

The total number is 1,023,000. Of these, 405,000 travel by underground ( 城市的 ) 地下铁路系统 , 地铁 —that' s 29% of the total, and 28% travel by British Rail 英国铁路公司 —that' s 391,000 people daily. 10% use both rail and underground, and 10%, 99,000 people, travel by bus.

That means a total of 788,000 people, 77%, on public transport 交通运输系统;交通车辆；运输工具；旅行方式. The remainder 其他人员；剩余物；剩余时间 use private transport.

197,000 come by car and the rest come either by motorbike or bicycle.

This means 4% come by motorbike 摩托车 or bicycle, and 19% by car.

### 2.2. B. Conversation.

Mrs. Nicholas **went away** (尤指作为度假) 去别地度过一段时间 for a fortnight. Before she went, she **called in** 短暂访问; (给工作单位、电台或电视台) 打电话;叫...来 (帮忙) at the local police station and talked to the policeman **on duty** 值班 , 上班.

Mrs. Nicholas: I' m **going away** to the seaside for a few days and I' d like you to keep an eye on my home while I' m away.

Policeman: Certainly, Madam. What' s your name and address?

Mrs. Nicholas: The name' s Nicholas, and the address is 14 Spring Vale.

Policeman: Thank you. You' ll lock all the doors, and make sure all the windows are shut, won' t you?

Mrs. Nicholas: Of course.

Policeman: And you' ll remember to cancel the milk.

Mrs. Nicholas: Yes, I' ve already done that.

Policeman: And the papers.

Mrs. Nicholas: Yes.

Policeman: And you won' t leave any ladders about.

Mrs. Nicholas: No, we haven' t got a big ladder.

Policeman: That' s fine. Are you **friendly (a.)**朋友似的 **with** the people next door?

Mrs. Nicholas: Yes, we are.

Policeman: Well, I think you' d better tell them you' re going away, too. Ask them to give us a ring if they see or hear anything suspicious(a.)感觉可疑的；怀疑的.

Mrs. Nicholas: Yes, I will. Thank you.

### 2.3. C. A Party.

There is a party **in progress** 正在进行；在发展中 and one person A is standing by the drinks table serving drinks. B approaches (在距离或时间上) 靠近，接近 and A offers her a drink.

有一个聚会正在进行中，一个人a站在饮料桌旁提供饮料。B走过来，A请她喝一杯。

B: Aha, I thought you might be here.

A: Ah, hello. How are you?

B: Not bad. How are you?

A: All right, I suppose.

B: What are you drinking?

A: Some sort of wine. Do you want some?

B: No, I think I'd prefer beer. Have they got any?

A: Yes, there's some over there.

(B pours out a drink.)

B: Well, what do you think of the party?

A: It's not bad. I'm not really in the mood for a party, though 不过，可是，然而.

B: Why's that?

A: I don't know, really. I suppose I'm a bit tired.

(During the last exchange 交谈；对话；争论 C has approached the table to get a drink. A offers C a drink but accidentally drops it.)

A: Oh, sorry about that.

C: (annoyed) I should think so!

A: Don't worry. It's not too bad.

C: What do you mean? It's gone all over my trousers—I only bought them last week.

A: There's no need to shout.

C: (loudly) I'm not shouting.

A: Yes, you are.

C: (very loudly) No, I'm not!

B: (wanting to calm the situation) Look, look, why don't you dry them with this?

C: (ignoring B) You should watch what you're doing!

A: What do you mean? It was your fault!

B: How about another drink? (C ignores B.)

C: Anyway, don't I know you? 不管怎么说，我是不是认识你？

B: Do you want another drink? (C ignores B.)

A: You might do.

C: You didn't go to St. Mark's School, did you?

A: Yes, I did actually.

C: Yes, I remember now. You were **going out with** 和...出去；与某人约会；和某人交往 that awful 很坏的；极讨厌的 girl, weren't you?

A: What do you mean?

C: You know, the one with the big nose. What happened to her?

A: We got married, actually. In fact, that's her over there.

C: Yes ...

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## 3. Section 3

3.1. Dictation.

- 1. A woman went into a bar and asked for a glass of water. The barman 酒吧男招待；酒吧男侍 pointed a gun at her. She thanked him and went out.
- 2. A man was found lying dead in the middle of a desert. He had a pack on his back.
- 3. A woman dialed the number on the telephone. Someone answered and said, "Hello." She put the phone down with a happy smile.
- 4. A man is found dead in the room. There is no furniture, and all the doors and windows are locked from the inside. There is a pool of water on the floor.
- 5. There is a man on the bed and a piece (尤与of和不可数名词连用)片；块；段；截；标准的量 of wood on the floor. The second man comes into the room with sawdust 锯末 on his hands, smiles and goes out again.

Example 3. 案例

piece ~ (of sth)

(尤与of和不可数名词连用 )an amount of sth that has been cut or separated from the rest of it; a standard amount of sth 片；块；段；截；标准的量

- a piece of string/wood 一截绳子；一块木头
- She wrote something on a small piece of paper. 她在一小片纸上写了点什么。
- a large piece of land 一大片土地
- a piece of cake/cheese/meat 一块蛋糕／奶酪／肉